AFL-CIO News

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LBJ Sets Welfare Study, Calls for Fresh Approach

Curbs on Dollar Flow Endorsed

Pres. Johnson's order curtailing private investment by U.S. corporations abroad to reduce the nation's balance of payments deficit has the "complete support and endorsement" of the AFL-CIO, Federation President George Meany declared.

It has long been the view of the AFL-CIO, Meany said in a statement, "that such regulation is essential." He pointed to a resolution adopted by the recent AFL-CIO convention which said:

"Until the balance of payments problem improves, there should be direct restrictions on U.S. investment in developed countries."

Meany voiced support also for the "thrust of the President's general recommendations" for other steps to strengthen the dollar and cut the payments deficit but said the federation would present its detailed views as each item is presented for "legislative or administrative action."

The President, in a New Year's Day statement on the balance of payments problem, proposed a seven-point program topped by his executive order curtailing U.S. corporate investment overseas.

Other Steps Asked

Other proposals include a contraction in bank lending to foreigners, curbs on tourist travel abroad, spurs to return foreign profits to the U.S., more financial aid for exporters, more purchase of defense goods and U.S. securities by American allies, reducing civilian government employment abroad and attracting more foreign visitors and investment.

The President stressed that the balance of payments problem is of "vital concern to the economic health and well-being of this nation and the free world." The nation, he noted, has had payments deficits for 17 of the last 18 years and for a time those deficits were needed to help the world "recover from the ravages of World War II."

The deficit, now estimated at between $3.5 to $4 billion for 1967, can no longer be tolerated, he said, and action is needed to bring the balance into equilibrium or close to it in 1968.

He stressed that on the domestic front "no business before the returning Congress will be more urgent" than enactment of the 10 percent surtax, proposed by the Administration last year.

He called also for restraint in wage-price decisions.

On curtailment of U.S. corpo-

(Continued on Page 8)

JOB CORPS TRAINEES work together under the guidance of instructors from the Operating Engineers in on-the-job training in heavy equipment. The scene is from a new documentary film on the IUOE programs to upgrade members' skills and open doors to disadvantaged youths. **(Story, Page 7)**

Signs Bill For OASDI Increases

Pres. Johnson called for a fresh approach to the nation's public welfare system and named a "commission of distinguished Americans" to explore "every plan, however unconventional, which could promise a constructive advance in meeting the income needs of all the American people."

The President announced the creation of a Commission on Income Maintenance Programs as he signed social security amendments which will raise benefits—but by a smaller amount than Johnson had sought—for 24 million persons eligible for Old Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance.

He said the higher benefits will lift one million persons on social security rolls "above the poverty line." In dollar terms, he declared, it is the biggest single increase ever enacted.

At the same time, the President expressed regret at the "severe restrictions" Congress imposed on public assistance in another section of the legislation.

Overall, Johnson said, "Franklin Roosevelt's vision of social insurance has stood the test of the changing times." But he added: "I wish I could say the same for our nation's welfare system."

Johnson said he has directed Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner "to work with state governments so that compassionate safeguards are established to protect deserving mothers and needy children."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to the President, had termed the new restrictions on public assistance "indefensible." He

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Half Pay After 20 Years:

Pension Gain Marks N.Y. Transit Accord

New York—More than 36,000 bus and transit workers stayed on the job past a Jan. 1 strike deadline here while Transport Workers Union negotiators tied up a contract package the union called "unparalleled" for its improvements.

The City Transit Authority waited until almost the last minute to make its first offer in 10 weeks of talks, the TWU reported. Negotiators "stopped the clock" after 37 hours of intensive negotiations and reached agreement two hours later, aided by a panel of three mediators named by Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Both sides had high praise for the mediation team of Vincent D. McDonald, Joseph E. O'Grady and Theodore W. Kheel.

TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan said contract ratification meetings will be held after final details are settled with operators of five private bus lines—Triboro Coach, Avenue B-East Broadway Lines, Jamaica Buses, Queens Transit and Steinway Transit, all employing TWU members.

No Fare Hike

Lindsay said he was informed Transit Authority fares can be kept "at the present level for the foreseeable future." TA Member John J. Gilhooley, representing management, called the settlement "fair and reasonable—one reasonably within the means of the Transit Authority."

The contract achieves a major union objective — retirement at half pay after 20 years of service, with a proviso that applicants for retirement must be at least 50. The latter point was the key to settlement. The authority said about half its employes are 20-year men.

The pension plan also provides "vesting" for employes who leave the bus lines and subways for another city job. The improvements take effect next July 1, if the state legislature approves. If approval is

(Continued on Page 2)

Rail Clerks Win 13% Hike For 180,000

Chicago — The Railway Clerks have negotiated a two-year contract with the nation's railroads which will provide a big, four-step pay raise for 180,000 union members plus improved holiday and vacation benefits.

Pres. C. L. Dennis said the pay hike will average more than 13 percent—about 41.5 cents an hour.

The first step, a 2.5 percent increase, took effect Jan. 1.

The second step, six months later on July 1, 1968, will be 3.5 per cent. Starting not later than that date, a large portion of BRC members will share in a classifica-

(Continued on Page 3)

'Taxpayer' Suits Threat To Federal Aid Concept

Federal aid to education and more than 50 other government programs would be endangered if the Supreme Court opens the door to "taxpayer suits" challenging the constitutionality of federal expenditures, the AFL-CIO warned.

The federation submitted a brief to the Supreme Court in a case involving a claim that the limited federal assistance given to church-operated schools in poor neighborhoods violates the constitutional separation of church and state.

A federal district court in New York dismissed the suit, citing a long-standing Supreme Court precedent that an individual must show a greater degree of damage than the expenditure of a portion of his taxes in order to compel the courts to rule on the constitutionality of a government action.

The decision was appealed to the Supreme Court and the AFL-CIO joined the government in urging that the appeal be rejected.

Labor's interest in the case, the AFL-CIO brief declared, stems from its historic advocacy of "maximum educational opportunity for all children."

The major 1965 breakthrough in federal aid to education was achieved, the federation noted, only through a carefully-balanced compromise which permitted a small portion of federal funds to be used to provide books for use in both public and private schools serving large numbers of poor children.

If the Supreme Court should permit the suit to be filed and the constitutional challenge is then up-

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Medicare Rate Rises $1 For Doctor Bill Coverage

The 18 million elderly Americans now paying $3 a month for the voluntary medical insurance part of the medicare program—Part B—will pay $4, effective Apr. 1, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare announced.

The largest single item going into the increase is higher doctor fees, which have gone up sharply since the medicare program began and are expected to rise still further.

The government will match the $4 premium, just as it has paid half the cost of the present program, so the insurance remains an outstanding bargain.

Part of the increased cost will also go to pay for added benefits provided in the medicare provisions of the new social security amendments. There will be fewer exclusions under the new law. For example, the insurance will pay the full charge for X-ray and pathology services to patients in hospitals and cover more physical therapy services.

The new rates anticipate an increase of about 5 percent a year in physician fees on top of the rise that has already taken place.

NEW YORK UNION members picketing for the release from Civil Jail of United Federation of Teachers' Pres. Albert Shanker were joined (top picture) by Shanker's wife Edith, fourth from left. Below, unionists tell an interviewer that the jailing was unfair and the law forbidding public employes to strike should be changed. Left to right, Ellis Van Riper, Transport Workers; Pres. Gerald J. Ryan, Uniformed Firemen; TWU Vice Pres. James Horst and Pres. Matthew Guinan; UFT Sec. Jules Kolodny; TWU Sec.-Treas. Douglas MacMahon; Victor Gotbaum, State, County & Municipal Employes; UFT Legislative Rep. Alice Marsh; Joseph Paradise, Taxicab Union.

Orders 18 Workers Rehired:

New Court Ruling Hits J. P. Stevens

New York, N. Y.—J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., was hit with another court ruling here in the big textile chain's running battle to block its employes from exercising their rights to union representation.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Stevens to rehire and give lost pay to 17 workers it fired four years ago for joining the Textile Workers Union of America, and one employe fired for testifying at a National Labor Relations Board hearing. The violations occurred during an organizing campaign by the TWUA in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The court order followed close on the heels of a previous order finding Stevens guilty of illegally firing 71 other workers in 20 Carolina plants of the company, a big government contractor. The Supreme Court refused to review a July 7 decision by judges of the same circuit and the company sent back-to-work notices to 69 of the victims. One had died, and one could not be located.

Stevens has not announced whether it will appeal the latest setback to the Supreme Court. TWUA Pres. William Pollock urged it to carry out the ruling "in good faith instead of delaying justice through another appeal."

Pollock called the decision a "major victory" for all Stevens workers and an equally significant victory for all other textile workers whose desire for union organization, he said, "has been frustrated by cynical and wholesale" law violations "in so many southern textile plants."

Unanimous Decision

The appeals court, in a unanimous decision by Judges J. Joseph Smith, J. Edward Lumbard and Wilfred Feinberg, ordered enforcement of an NLRB ruling last March holding Stevens officials and supervisors in North and South Carolina plants guilty of:

- Firing employes for their union activity.
- Punishing union supporters by not letting them work overtime.
- Otherwise interfering with, coercing and restraining employes in the exercise of their right to organize.

The NLRB ruling was that Stevens had denied its workers their rights "by making at least 30 threats of reprisal and promises of benefit to employes; by engaging in four acts of surveillance; by demanding on two occasions that employes remove union insignia; by posting threatening notices on its bulletin boards, and by discriminating against union adherents" in enforcement of a no-solicitation rule.

The board found Stevens' "extensive unfair labor practices and illegal conduct" such that unusual remedies are needed to "disabuse the employes of the effects of the company's flagrant conduct" and to drive home to employes the message that Stevens is "required to cease and desist from interfering with their rights."

The appeals court upheld the NLRB order that Stevens must stop threatening, spying on, penalizing or discharging employes for union activity; that it must reinstate all fired employes and make them whole for loss of pay or overtime; and that it must carry out these unusual remedies:

- For a one-year period give union representatives "reasonable access" to all plant bulletin boards and places where notices to employes are "customarily posted."
- Read the board's order to all its employes by departments and by shifts at meetings called during working time.
- Mail a copy of the NLRB notice to all employes in Stevens' Carolina plants, and post copies signed by a company representative. The notices affirm in detail that Stevens will obey the law and stop its illegal activities.

Modifications Made

The judges deleted a requirement that Stevens provide TWUA with a list of the names and addresses of all its employes within a year. Also they granted a company request that Stevens representatives need not personally read the NLRB order at employe meetings but specified that an NLRB representative may do so instead.

The judges called the NLRB remedies for Stevens' illegal conduct "unquestionably proper."

Six plants—at Rock Hill and Greenville, S. C., and Roanoke Rapids, N. C., were involved in the board order.

Findings have been made against Stevens in two other cases of what the union called "wholesale flagrant practices." Stevens filed an appeal in one and took no action in the other.

Meany Says Progress Gains 'Brick-by-Brick'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on union members to make great dreams of a better world come true through step-by-step progress "by men willing to work, to sacrifice, to struggle."

Eloquence is no substitute for action, Meany said, and the goal of abolishing poverty will not be achieved "by a congressional declaration of good intentions."

It will require, he stressed, "the combined effect of a vast number of undertakings, involving public works, tax policies, housing, education, social security, public assistance, medical care, unemployment compensation, wage-hour statutes and many more."

In an article inaugurating a new publication of the Seafarers, Meany stressed the need to build towards ultimate goals "brick after brick after brick."

There is no way "to leap from a dream to its realization without a great deal of hard work in between," Meany said.

"Keeping precinct card files, ringing doorbells, baby-sitting for voting mothers on Election Day may be uninspiring drudgery to some who believe that a proper platform for their eloquence would be more than enough," he said. "It would be easier, but it wouldn't win elections."

Writing on "The World We Want," Meany declared: "In setting our sights on that world, let none of our dreams be small ones. . . . But let us ever be aware that great gains are an accumulation of smaller ones, just as an army's triumph is won by its platoons, its companies and its battalions."

The first issue of International, to be published monthly by the SIU for all its members, included special articles by directors of eight AFL-CIO staff departments and a year-end progress report on the constituent parts of the SIU.

While various branches of the SIU have long had their own publications, International is the first publication written for the entire membership.

Toy Workers Help Needy Children

New York—Thousands of underprivileged and crippled children here had a brighter Christmas thanks to the efforts of Toy & Novelty Workers Local 223. The union, celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, handed out dolls and toys to more than 15,000 youngsters in time for Christmas.

For the better part of a day, children thronged Town Hall to receive everything from life-sized walking dolls to plastic play bikes, games, baseball bats and stuffed animals.

Harry O. Damino, manager of Local 223 and president of the international union, said the program was more than four months in the planning.

N.Y. Transit Contract Sets Pension Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

denied, union members will get additional money equivalent to the pension costs.

Other provisions:

Wages are raised 5 percent now for all workers, with an additional 6 percent advance due July 1, 1969.

On-duty employes are covered by a $50,000 life insurance benefit for those killed by assault or robbery.

Health and welfare benefits were improved, and it was agreed that retirees will continue to get the single-payment bonus of $500 the union won after a 1966 strike.

"Swing" runs for conductors were eliminated to reduce employes' waiting or transportation costs. Vacations were equalized for workers on MABSTOA, the Manhattan and Bronx subsidiary of the city authority, to bring them to the level of TA workers—four weeks after five years, 5 after 25. Wages of private-line workers will be brought up to the TWU level by July 1969.

Similar contract benefits were won for 1,700 employes of TA lines in Queens and Staten Island. They were represented in joint bargaining by the Transit Union.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Blind Workers Strike Low-Wage Workshop

St. Louis—Blind strikers at the Lighthouse for the Blind have learned to depend on their only friend in need—Machinists Local 1345, and strike benefits of $40 a week.

The workers, 55 in all, report they were forced to strike shortly after voting to affiliate with the IAM eight months ago. Lighthouse directors refused to hear their grievances, and have declined to meet with union representatives since the strike began.

Lighthouse employes are trapped in a no-man's land of labor-management relations, the union notes. The National Labor Relations Board has declined to order an election, asserting the Lighthouse is a "sheltered workshop" and exempt from wage-hour laws. The workers also are denied protection of the Minimum Wage Act and even the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"They are not clients or wards of the Lighthouse," a spokesman said. "They are performing as regular employes, and much of their work is competitive with products of other companies."

Some workers got straight-time pay of 75 and 90 cents an hour. Others were on "incentive" pay and got less.

A previous effort to win fair wages ended when the workers came back to their jobs after a nine-day strike in 1962. Management promised to meet with a grievance committee and a safety committee and rehire all strikers, but the worker chairman was refused his job and no meetings ever were held, the union says.

This time the Lighthouse "blackballed" five strike leaders and has hired a dozen other handicapped persons as strikebreakers, the union charges.

In 2-Year Contract:

Railway Clerks Win 13% Wage Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and inequity fund, financed by a 5-cents-an-hour contribution by management.

In the second year of the contract, wages will be increased 2 percent on Jan. 1, 1969, and an additional 3 percent six months later.

A provision giving workers pay for holidays that fall on their days off will mean an average of $68 a year more to each employe, Dennis said. The vacation clause was modified to provide a two-week vacation after two years, compared with the present five-year requirement.

The union agreed to a no-strike clause during the two-year contract term.

Job Protection Pact

In another development, six rail shopcraft unions negotiated a strong job protection agreement protecting more than 10,000 workers against any adverse effect from the planned merger of four northwestern railroads.

The unions, affiliates of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., won a guarantee of lifetime jobs for members employed on Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Burlington, and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railroads.

Provisions of the agreement were described by both union and management spokesmen as going substantially beyond the conditions usually prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to protect employes when railroads merge.

Members of the Machinists, Carmen, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Firemen & Oilers, and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may not be fired or furloughed. Temporary layoffs are permitted only during emergencies such as snowstorms or floods.

If business falls off more than 5 percent—which the railroads do not anticipate—the pay guarantee would be reduced slightly but the job safeguards would be maintained.

Separation Pay

The agreement also provides for moving allowances where job locations are shifted and for separation allowances for older employes who choose to resign.

Any qualified employes who have been furloughed since Jan. 2, 1966, by any of the railroads will be recalled to service when the merger takes place and covered by the job protection agreement.

Similar, although not identical, job protection agreements had previously been negotiated with the four railroads by the Railway Clerks, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Locomotive Engineers and the Train Dispatchers.

The new company will be named the Great Northern Pacific & Burlington Lines.

NEW CONTRACT between the Railway Clerks and the nation's major railroads boosts wages 13 percent over two years and improves holiday and vacation benefits. At the Chicago signing ceremony, seated are Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks; J. P. Hiltz, Jr., chairman of the management National Railway Labor Conference, and Edward Davis, union attorney. Standing, Jack Fletcher, union industry relations director; J. W. Oram and M. E. Parks, management regional conference chairman, and H. E. Greer, research director.

3 Drug Firms Convicted On Price-Fixing Charge

New York—Three major names in drug manufacturing have been found guilty by a federal jury of conspiring to control the production and distribution of more than a billion dollars worth of antibiotics.

American Cyanamid, Bristol Myers and Charles Pfizer & Co. were convicted of violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act for price fixing activities between the years 1953 to 1961.

The companies, said the government, entered into an agreement in the mid-50s to produce and distribute certain antibiotics in a way that monopolized the market for the big manufacturers.

Pfizer and Cyanamid realized enormous profits on one antibiotic called "tetracycline," the government charged. It said the cost to the firms of manufacturing 100 capsules was $3.87, but the companies sold the same number to pharmacists for $30.60, and the cost to the consumer was $51.

Two other companies, Olin Mathieson and Upjohn, were named as co-conspirators in the proceedings but were not defendants in the case.

Maximum penalties on the charges are fines of $150,000 for each defendant. The convictions also open the door for civil suits that could be lodged against the drug companies by major purchasers to recover their losses. The Sherman Act provides for treble damages against firms guilty of monopolistic practices.

The pharmaceutical industry was also troubled from another quarter when Food & Drug Commissioner James L. Goddard warned that some 300 drugs marketed under about 1,600 different familiar brand names would be withdrawn from the market because they have not met government efficacy tests.

The drugs, which do not do the job they're advertised to do, include some old-time family "favorites," said Goddard.

SAG Welfare Plan Adds Disability Pay

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of the Screen Actors Guild will be eligible for a unique supplementary disability benefit of $150 a week for on-the-job injuries, starting with the eighth day.

The benefits, provided under the union-industry welfare plan, are in addition to state workmen's compensation payments. They will be provided for up to 52 weeks of disability.

Mobile Health Clinic Loaned To Farm Union

San Francisco — A 13-ton mobile health unit, which has rumbled through the Southeast from Florida to Mississippi for 10 years serving members of the Ladies' Garment Workers, will bring modern medical care to California farm workers.

The ILGWU has loaned its unit to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee to help meet the need for health care in the California farm belt.

UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez said the union plans to utilize voluntary physicians and medical students as well as a full-time staff doctor and registered nurse to staff the unit and develop a comprehensive health care program. The union already has a small clinic in operation.

Chavez estimated that less than 1 percent of farm workers have ever had a full physical checkup and he said county hospitals show "no great interest" in the care of field workers.

The mobile unit provided more than 30,000 comprehensive physical examinations to garment workers during its southern tour of duty, turning up the need for medical attention in a large portion of the workers examined.

MOBILE HEALTH CLINIC, loaned by the Ladies' Garment Workers to the United Farm Workers Organization Committee, is accepted by UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, left, who said it would be used "to bring the farm worker into the stream of 20th Century medical care." Presenting the 13-ton, $50,000 mobile unit are Cornelius Wall, manager of the ILGWU's San Francisco Joint Board, and Dr. Richard B. Heilman of the union's southeast region, where the unit has been in operation for more than 10 years.

Pharmacy Battle Won By Harrisburg Unions

Harrisburg, Pa.—Union members here will have their own pharmacy—after a nearly 16-month battle with an industry-dominated state regulatory agency.

Commonwealth Court Judge Carl B. Shelley denounced the State Board of Pharmacy for a "flagrant abuse" of its powers and ordered it to issue a permit to the Harrisburg Central Labor Council.

The council's Health & Welfare Committee had hired a pharmacist, remodeled quarters for the union pharmacy and put in a supply of drugs when the State Board of Pharmacy turned down the routine application for an operating permit.

The board never spelled out its objections, but Judge Shelley said in his opinion that it was obvious that the permit was denied because "a group of unions are sponsoring this pharmacy."

Another obvious factor, he suggested, was the belief that "this pharmacy will sell its merchandise at a lower price than other pharmacies."

Self-Interest Cited

He said the real issue in the case was whether the regulatory agency can base its decisions on "economic self-interest" of private pharmacy owners rather than on "the public health and safety."

He stressed that there was "nothing on the record" to justify the denial of the permit.

In a unique sidelight to the case, the Pennsylvania Justice Dept. declined to defend the action of the pharmacy board in court.

Deputy Atty. Gen. Charles W. Woods told the court that his department had recommended that a license be issued and declared: "I do not see how one more drug store—one more pharmacy dispensing drugs in Harrisburg—can be harmful to the public health."

An attorney for the private three-county Pharmaceutical Association in the Harrisburg area sought permission to represent the state regulatory agency but the court refused to permit it.

Earlier the Central Labor Council's Health & Welfare Committee had called on the governor to investigate the manner in which the state agency grants or withholds licenses for pharmacies and whether there is a conflict of interest on the part of members of the board.

The six-member board is composed of five pharmacists and the state Commissioner of Occupational Licenses, who voted to grant the permit.

AFL-CIO Merges 2 Midwest Regions

Consolidation of two AFL-CIO regions has been announced by Organization Dir. William L. Kircher.

Wisconsin, previously Region XII, has been added to Region XI, which covers Michigan. Headquarters of the new two-state Region XI will remain in Detroit. The Milwaukee office, previously Region XII headquarters, is being maintained as a sub-regional office.

Region XI Dir. John F. Schreier continues as director of the enlarged region. Frank Cronin, who had been assistant director in the Wisconsin region, is now assistant director of the merged operation.

Lucky Strike Is Struck by Tobacco Union

Richmond, Va. — More than 5,000 members of the Tobacco Workers took to the picket lines when contract talks with the American Tobacco Co. failed to dissolve a deadlock.

Members of three union locals struck at company plants in Richmond, Durham, N.C. and Louisville, Ky. At Reidsville, N.C., union members also are supporting the walkout.

Major issues in the strike are wages, work load, retirement benefits and a cost of living clause.

The union seeks a sizable increase to improve wages averaging $2.60 an hour. Management countered a request for a 50-cent raise in the first year of a three-year pact by offering 37 cents an hour over three years.

The walkout began when management refused to improve its wage offer, union bargainers said.

American Tobacco products include Lucky Strike, Pall Mall, Tareyton and Omar cigarettes; Five Brothers and Bull Durham tobaccos and Roi-Tan, La Corona and Antonio y Cleopatra cigars.

The Doctor-Bill Gouge

NEARLY 18 MILLION AMERICANS will have their medical insurance costs increased by 33⅓ percent on April 1, 1968, to take care of the unconscionable and unprecedented increase in doctors' fees over the past two years.

The hike to $4 per month for the voluntary medical insurance program under medicare means that those over 65 with limited incomes will have an annual out-of-pocket cost of nearly $100 a year before they get any reimbursement on their medical bills.

The single largest factor for the increase lies at the doorstep of the medical profession. The rapidly rising cost of medical care has been widely publicized. Not so widely known is that physicians' fees went up more than three times as much as the overall Consumer Price Index and the average weekly earnings of factory workers for the 12 months ending June 1967.

The higher fees are helping augment physicians' incomes, currently averaging $35,000 to $40,000 a year, and moving upward as they add to their income full fees from medicare and medicaid patients who previously were treated at reduced rates.

There is a great and obvious need for some control of fee schedules. The AFL-CIO has proposed that physicians abide by the "reasonable and customary fee" requirement of the medicare program; that doctors' fees be kept in line with the increase in the overall price index; that any major changes in the fee schedule should be reviewed by an advisory board with consumer representation as well as by the secretary of HEW.

Whatever the method, the right of elderly Americans to comprehensive health care within their means must be protected and assured. There must be an end to physicians' fees set on a "whatever-the-traffic-will-bear" philosophy.

Stevens v. The Law

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT has finally replaced J. P. Stevens as the law in southern textile mill towns, lifting the shroud of fear and reprisal that has enveloped union organizing campaigns.

The giant textile chain, which has defied the law to the point that the National Labor Relations Board had seemingly run out of remedies, finally bowed to the U.S. Supreme Court and sent out notices to 69 workers fired as long as four years ago telling them they would be rehired. These workers, fired in most cases for joining the union or aiding an organizing campaign, have in many instances been blacklisted in textile towns throughout the South.

Not yet completely clear is whether Stevens will go beyond complying with the finding of the court and put an end to the practices that have caused the NLRB to find it guilty of violating the law in four separate cases. Three of these cases are still in the courts.

In terms of a modern, 20th Century South, expanding and growing economically, Stevens would do well to fully accept modern day concepts of labor-management relations and the rights of workers to form unions and bargain collectively.

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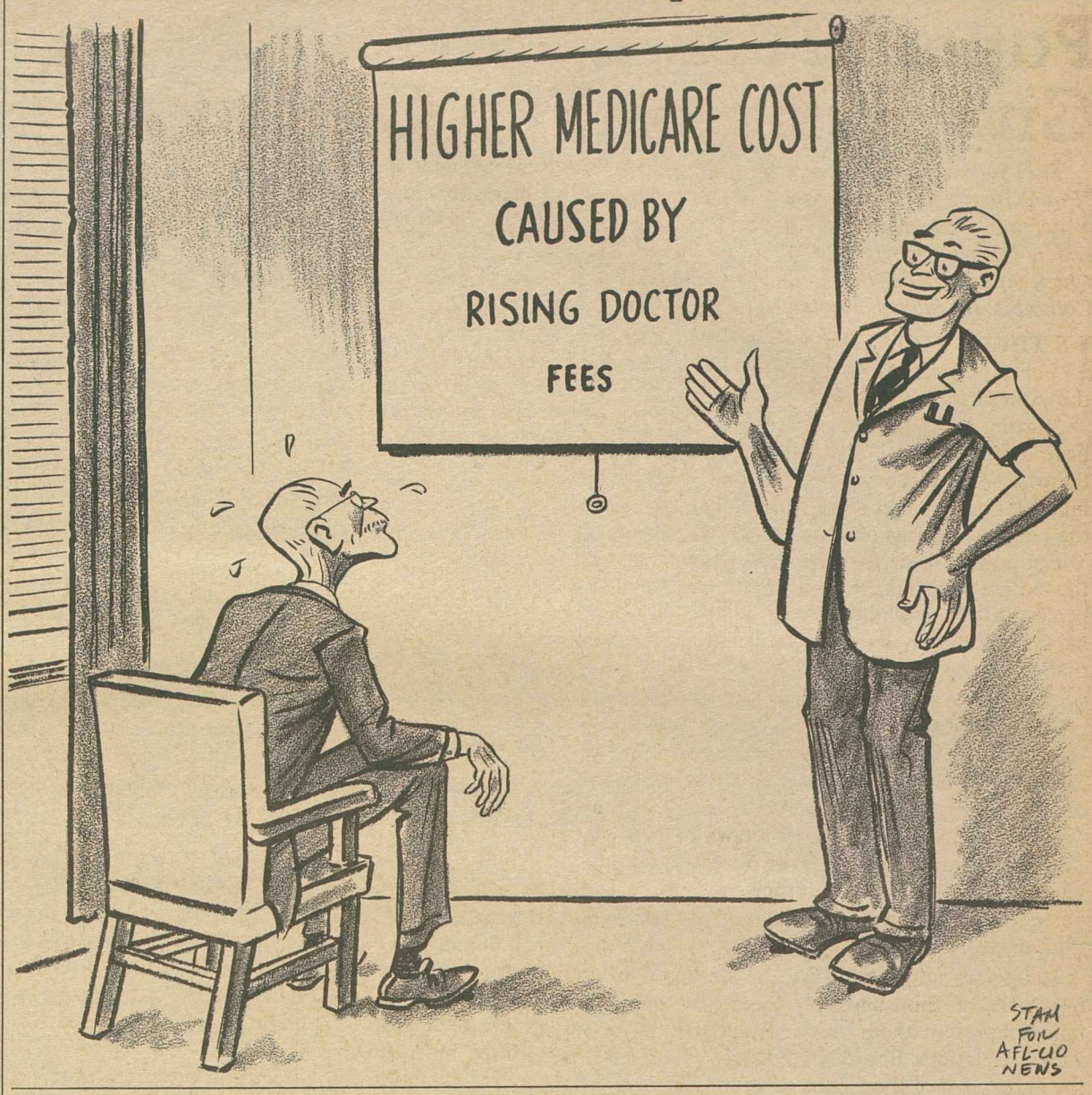

Headed Neo-Fascist Group:

Liberty Lobby Is New Outlet For Hate Peddler Allen Zoll

The following article on the Liberty Lobby is reprinted from Homefront, the publication of the Institute for American Democracy.

VETERAN HATE PEDDLER Allen Zoll is a rare bird on at least two counts. He is one of the few living radical right figures ever to head an organization listed as subversive by the United States attorney general, and at 72 he is emerging as a key leader in an organization currently showing more bounce than the Birch Society.

Zoll's old organization, "American Patriots, Inc.," was a neo-fascist group listed as subversive during the 1940s. And early this year, he was installed in the Washington office of Liberty Lobby.

Apparently, his comeback speech was at a Liberty Lobby presentation held in connection with the annual Birchist God, Family and Country Rally in Boston. An IAD observer was present, and Homefront became the first publication to take note of the fact that Allen Zoll was back in circulation.

In the late 1930s, Zoll worked for unity within the "Movement," organizing rallies featuring such radical right dignitaries as Joe Kamp, Merwin K. Hart, Elizabeth Dilling and John Eoghan Kelly. The latter was convicted in 1943 as an unregistered agent of Franco's Spain.

Now, Zoll has formed an alliance with the equally elusive Willis Carto, the former Bircher who founded Liberty Lobby. For Zoll, some of the faces are new, but the game is the same.

If Welch drops the ball, Liberty Lobby seems ready to scoop it up and run with it. At LL's 1967 national convention in Washington at the Shoreham the 300 delegates heard many friendly references to the Birch Society. And a good many super-patriots belong to both organizations.

The Birch Society and Liberty Lobby work for the same ends, but rely on different means. Whereas Welch holds the Birch "educational program" is more fundamental than partisan politics, Liberty Lobby frankly works to "Build a Party Within a Party," in the words of one LL manual, and the party it has in mind is spelled out as the GOP.

Both constantly call for a cessation of trade with Russia. While Welch is concentrating on his ill-conceived petition campaign, Liberty Lobby on two occasions has run comic strip advertisements in major newspapers, and members of Congress ruefully admit they do stimulate a barrage of mail.

Both organizations produce film and brochures and run a speakers bureau, but the Birch Society does far more in this area. While not even all the Birchers buy the JBS' $10-a-year American Opinion, LL's Liberty Letter, at $2-a-year, had shown 174,295 circulation on its post office statement last year, a figure well in excess of that of any other Far Right publication save Howard Kerschner's Christian Economics.

Each month's Liberty Letter carries a public list of organizational meetings to which subscribers are invited. The LL field staff is combing the nation, a few states at a time.

The Liberty Letter, briskly anti-labor, isolationist, has a hard-sell approach to ultra-right economics. It has been recommended to constituents by Congressmen James Utt (R-Calif.), Albert Watson (R-S.C.), and John Rarick (D-La.). Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) is one of the stars in the Liberty Lobby movie, "The Otepka Case."

MANY PROMINENT Birch members endorse Liberty Lobby. One of these is A. G. Heinsohn, Jr., a member of the Birch top council, and a source of funds for the radical right.

While Curtis Dall, FDR's ex-son-in-law, is LL's chairman, all observers agree the real leader is the mysterious Willis Carto.

Carto has a great affinity for anti-Semites. Kenneth Goff, long-time associate of Gerald L. K. Smith and the late Conde McGinley, was M.C. at LL's 1962 Washington rally. Carto has acquired American Mercury, merged it with Western Destiny and, in the process, attracted a stable of known anti-Semitic editors and writers.

In 1961, Zoll was on Billy James Hargis' staff, and the Christian Crusade bought Zoll's files. In 1962, Carto attended a top-policy conference called by Hargis in Washington in an apparent effort to bring a greater degree of unity to the radical right cause. Now Carto is on the move, and Zoll is with him.

Parade notes that Zoll "frequently beat Adolph Hitler's drums" before his American Patriots were listed as "subversive."

We'd like to think that time has mellowed the ancient anti-Semite, but both Carto and Zoll are acting like representatives of a cause whose time has come.

And to the right of the Birch Society domain, the land is even more frightening.

Zagoria Urges 'Equal Break':

Papers Tune Out Labor News, Give Business Top Coverage

The following is excerpted from an article "Equal Break for Labor News" by Sam Zagoria, a member of the National Labor Relations Board and a former reporter for the Washington Post, which appeared in the Fall 1967 issue of the Columbia Journalism Review.

IS THERE TODAY "a considerable amount of honest, impartial coverage of labor news" in the American daily press?

Starting with the word "considerable," I believe a fair answer is that there is not. Of course, there will be those who argue that there is not much labor *news* to start with, defining news by their own standards of controversy or violence.

But putting aside for a moment those who assay the police reporter's approach to news and appealing to those who sincerely believe that newspapers are better, let us examine the labor news that does appear.

Generally speaking, when such news is carried it focuses on labor in trouble—strikes, lockouts, picketing, personality disputes among union leaders. At the same time, business pages in the paper, day in and day out, carry column after column of good news—news of earnings reports, company expansions, mergers, personnel promotions, new contracts, or orders, for example. There may be a few negative items, but mostly the news is good news.

Relatively unreported are the decisions of the hundreds of thousands of employes to have a union represent them or not (usually in National Labor Relations Board secret ballot elections) or the agreement of thousands of employers and their employes on new contracts setting the shape and tempo of the third of their lives devoted to work. And this is only a part of the news which could be developed by a competent, interested labor editor.

Today, in the absence of trained labor reporters who have continuing contacts, background, and resulting perspective, labor news is frequently thrown in the lap of the police reporter, general assignment man, or the rewrite man, accompanied by the handouts of company or union or, sometimes, both. The result all too often is oversimplification, exacerbation, and a story unfair to the participants and certainly to the readers. John Q. Reader, for whose information millions are invested in newspaper plants and services, for whom hundreds are employed to seek out truth, is left with an impression that labor is always causing trouble or is always in trouble.

Why is there such a lop-sided lack of interest in labor news coverage as compared with business news coverage? In a period when specialists are many and growing in number on most newspaper staffs—education, science, politics, courts, municipal and state government, even international affairs and civil rights, why no labor specialist?

People in the labor movement have their suspicions—newspapers receive advertising revenue from stockbroker ads and almost none from unions; newspaper publishers are businessmen themselves and so are keenly interested in business news; newspaper publishers are also employers and are not eager to carry news giving unions recognition or credit.

Whatever the validity of these thoughts, it is interesting to recognize that many of the companies whose prosperity is so thoroughly reported in the business pages probably have unions; also that the presence of unions often raises income levels at the plants where they have contracts (and frequently at the ones nearby where they do not) and thus provides more of a response for the retail store ads appearing in the newspapers.

Even more important, I suggest, is that good labor reporting could point up problems before they reach the public dispute stage, the stage where the whole community (newspaper included) suffers. Early attention can do much to ease relationships, getting at them when they are chilling or even slushing, but not frozen. For example, efforts to organize hospital and nursing home personnel, apartment house staffs, government workers including teachers, welfare recipients, and police patrolmen, come as an utter shock to many opinion leaders.

BUT LABOR NEWS is not limited to hard news of labor unions, not by a long shot, for only a fifth of the nation's working men and women have joined unions. There is a lot going on in the world of work—involving almost 40 percent of the nation's total population—which could be reported more fully.

What's happening to pension programs in terms of benefits, eligibility age, or the new move toward portability?

How stable is the labor force in the community? Is the national trend to more jobs in a working lifetime reflected here? Are jobs moving from the central city to the suburbs? Are working wives increasing in number and how does this affect family relationships?

And there are the dynamic tensions in the labor movement—the continuing relationship of craft to industrial unions and the internal change of some unions into largely industrial unions; the growing emphasis on assembly line, continuous-flow processing, and the effect on work jurisdictions; the impact of civil rights on limited supply unions and the emotion-ridden impact of civil rights on seniority—a heart issue in unionism.

These are intended only as suggestive—teasers to tempt editors and publishers into rediscovering the world of work. I do not suggest that every newspaper should have a labor editor or labor reporter, although I know that the mere appointment could lead to more and better coverage, but at least that papers give as much attention as to advising readers on how to kill ants on oak trees, the closing stock prices on the Toronto exchange, or the horse racing results from half a dozen tracks. Working people, their work-day interests, concerns, and activities, should be mirrored in the papers, too.

Biemiller Reviews Session:

'67 Legislative Disappointments Laid to Conservative Coalition

REVIVAL of the conservative coalition in the House of Representatives last year halted new progressive legislation and even forced some retreats in appropriations for existing programs.

That's the AFL-CIO appraisal of the first session of the 90th Congress, given to reporters by Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the federation's Dept. of Legislation.

Biemiller, interviewed on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network, said labor was forced on the defensive in 1967, recalling that the biggest fights were to save existing programs rather than shape new ones.

He said that "in terms of the general welfare," the social security welfare amendments were "one of the biggest disappointments" for labor. "We think that they set back the welfare system of the country by about 100 years," he said. He took sharp issue with the cutback of funds for aid to dependent children, which, he said, means that the states will now decide "whether they are going to sterilize mothers or starve children."

Biemiller said that despite official GOP claims to the contrary, there was a revival of the southern Democrat-Republican coalition in the House. "The Senate has saved this Congress from being the real throwback that the House leadership of both the southern Democrats and the Republicans would like it to be," he asserted, adding, "the Senate still has a working liberal majority."

JOB CREATION in both urban and rural areas, a major attack on housing problems, stronger education programs and additional civil rights legislation will be areas of major Capitol Hill battles in the second session that opens Jan. 15, Biemiller said.

The AFL-CIO "will be in there fighting to pass the soundest legislation that we can," he declared.

He was questioned by Kenneth Crawford, contributing editor and columnist for Newsweek magazine, and Neil MacNeil, chief congressional correspondent for Time magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

TUCKED AWAY in America's obscure byways are millions of men, women and children who live in shamefully poor conditions, who are generally neglected by national social and economic legislation, who rarely raise a rumpus against their condition and, yet, who represent the breeding ground for much of the restlessness and disorders of our central cities.

They are the rural poor and their further neglect can only bring future tragedy for the nation.

Their plight has been analyzed by the National Commission on Rural Poverty which has sounded a warning to the nation that must not be neglected.

The rural poor are by no means all Negroes. There are nearly 14 million of them of whom some 11 million are white and the rest non-white. They don't always live on farms. Instead, they live in villages, small towns or in the open country.

While every state in the union and nearly every county of the country have their share, the heaviest concentrations are in the South and on Indian reservations. Hunger and even nutritional starvation have been found in some rural areas; no jobs is a perennial problem as whole regions have lost their economic base to changing technological conditions; education is often pitiably inadequate; health services are frequently non-existent.

"In desperation," says the commission's report, "people have been migrating from rural poverty areas frequently to wind up in urban ghettos. Yet migration from farms continues at a high rate—about 850,000 a year. In addition to this, there is a heavy migration of nonfarm residents from rural America to the cities."

The plight of the core cities, notably the Negro ghettos is widely known. Many of our programs are designed to solve core city problems. Too frequently, the report points out, relatively little has been done to meet the problems of the rural areas which year after year continue to pour their desperate and poorly equipped natives into the cities only to compound already tragic poverty and desperation.

What can be done? The report calls for a four point program: (1) Jobs. (2) Medical care. (3) Decent housing. (4) Education.

The commission offers a number of reasons why the American people should put such a program into effect. Not the least is that simple justice demands action.

IT IS NOW a long way to the hot days of July and August in the core cities. Yet, already, there is an undercurrent of foreboding among officials as to what next summer will bring. They have the warnings of past summers and the pattern of disorder and violence that has developed in recent years. They have threats of new disorders to come. The President's special committee that is to report on last summer's riots has sounded a note of urgency in announcing that it plans to turn in its final report before the winter is out.

In the light of these facts whatever can be done now to help in solving the problems of rural poverty, in giving the desperate, both white and Negro, in the rural regions hope for the future, can make an enormous contribution to easing next summer's tensions and explosions.

High on the list of solutions is full employment, jobs that provide a decent living and an end of discrimination of all kinds against rural people, including racial discrimination against non-whites.

Specifically the commission has recommended that the government stand "ready to provide jobs, at the national minimum wage or better, to every person willing and able to work." This is a bold proposal, but it is one that gets at the heart of the matter.

It is not too soon to begin thinking and acting about the problem of rural poverty. With time rushing by as it does and next summer approaching with its inevitable civic crisis, the problem of rural poverty should take the highest priority in the second session of the 90th Congress.

REVIVAL of the conservative coalition in the House of Representatives led to the disappointing record of the first session of the 90th Congress, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (center) told Kenneth Crawford (left) of Newsweek magazine and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine on Labor News Conference. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Rise in Part B Medicare Cost Laid to Fee-Jumping Doctors

By Sidney Margolius

THE DOCTORS who raised fees with the advent of medicare have got in their licks. As a result of the hikes, the cost of Part B of medicare is being raised to $4 a month from the present $3.

Part B is the voluntary section of medicare which pays most of an older person's doctor bills (80 percent after the first $50 of total annual bills). Unlike Part A, which automatically provides hospital insurance for people 65 or older with no extra fee, those who also want Part B must pay a monthly charge deducted from their social security checks.

It had been expected that the Part B fee would be increased to $3.50. About 27 cents of the $1 rise finally found necessary is due to increased doctor fees.

When doctors started to raise fees in 1966 for older people especially, many claimed that they were merely eliminating a special cut rate they previously gave moderate-income older patients. They felt the raises now were justified with medicare helping to pay the bills.

The doctors' increases, however, wiped out some of the anticipated benefits of the Part B medical insurance. This has been especially true in the case of doctors who refuse to take an "assignment," which means that they collect from the government and accept what is considered to be a "fair and reasonable" charge.

But only about 50 percent of doctors accept such assignments. (The choice is up to the doctor.) The others insist that the patient himself collect from the government. Thus, many elderly patients have found that they must pay the difference between the charge the insurance carrier representing the government considers reasonable and what the doctor actually charges. Too, the patient gets back just 80 percent of the "reasonable" charge in any case.

For example, for an operation with a "fair and reasonable" price tag of $300, for which the doctor charged $400, the patient would have to pay the "deductible" of 20 percent of the $300, plus the extra $100, or a total of $160.

Even for an office visit, if the doctor charged $15, as specialists often do, but the insurance carrier considered the charge should be $12, the patient would have to pay $5.40 of the $15 bill.

Recent rises in medical fees have hit younger families as well as the oldsters. In general, doctor fees have risen 13 percent in a little less than two years.

These hikes, together with increased charges for hospitalization and other health services, have caused a growing crisis in health-care expenses. On the average, you now have to pay about 15 percent more than two years ago for such care.

Actually, medicare has aided younger families to some extent. Several Blue Cross plans have reported that the fact they no longer need to insure older people, who require most hospital care, has kept rates from rising even more.

Even at the new $4 rate, Part B is still a good value and safeguard, especially for any older person who expects to have over $98 of medical bills a year. Besides paying for most of an elderly patient's doctor bills, Part B also pays for additional home nursing visits, diagnostic tests, prosthetic devices and a number of other medical expenses.

One change in medicare provisions just enacted by Congress in the latest revision of the social security law may be of some help to older people who have the Part B doctor-bill insurance. The patient no longer will need a receipted bill from the doctor to collect from the government. Either an itemized or receipted bill will do. This change will solve the problem of laying out the money beforehand.

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11-STATE CONTRACT covering the office staff and field representatives of the North Central Region of the Office of Economic Opportunity was negotiated by the American Federation of Government Employes. At the signing ceremony at Kansas City are, from left: Charles E. Cates, OEO labor liaison officer; AFGE Lodge 2691 Pres. William L. Pierce; OEO Regional Dir. Don Thomason and Deputy Dir. William Shovell.

Despite '68 Prospects:

Consumers Cautious Over Price Trends

PROSPECTS ARE THAT 1968 will be a good year, but there is no prospect of a boom in the consumer sector of the economy even if there should be no tax increase.

This evaluation emerges from the latest quarterly survey by Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

Consumer sentiment deteriorated during the last quarter of 1967, according to the SRC findings. Primarily because consumers believe that inflationary price increases are in the making, business prospects were viewed in November 1967 with less optimism than in August.

The SRC surveys have been conducted regularly since 1951. They explore consumer expectations and buying intentions, and also explore the reasons for changes in attitudes.

From November 1965 to November 1966, the index of consumer sentiment declined steadily and substantially. Some 60 percent of the 1966 decline was recovered during the first nine months of 1967, but about 40 percent of that recovery was lost from August to November 1967.

Surveys in the first three quarters of 1967 revealed only moderate improvement in consumer sentiment and willingness to buy.

"During the last few months inflationary expectations have become more pronounced," the report reveals. "In November 1967 more respondents than earlier this year reported having heard unfavorable news, including frequent mention of price increases. Because of worry about the expected trend of prices, many consumers feel that they will have to spend more on necessities and therefore must postpone some discretionary expenditures."

THE ECONOMISTS emphasize, however, that a decline in the SRC index in one quarter must be confirmed over longer periods before a downward trend becomes certain. They also point out that the current level of the index is higher than its low point a year ago.

A substantial portion of consumers remains optimistic, the report states. "These people are aware of the prevailing good times, think they will continue, especially in view of the increase in government expenditures, and are impressed by the rising trend of incomes and purchasing power. The war in Viet Nam, although contributing to uncertainty, is viewed by the great majority of consumers as a stimulant to the domestic economy."

The outlook for construction of one-family houses and for automobiles appears somewhat more favorable than a year ago, the report adds. As of November, mortgage funds were more readily available and expressed intentions to buy cars were higher than a year earlier.

On the whole, consumers think that the increase in the prices of 1968 model cars does not matter a great deal; the majority say they are willing to pay extra money for safety features.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Lines in Defense of Introverts By a (Hah!) 'Shy, Ingoing' Type

By Jane Goodsell

EVERY TIME somebody mentions The Happy Outgoing Personality (and somebody almost always does) I feel apologetic because I don't have one. I'm the shy, ingoing type.

I was born that way. When I was a child, I hid behind my mother's skirts and refused to answer the nice ladies who asked me how old I was now. I stared at my shoes when nice gentlemen chucked me under the chin and suggested playfully that the cat had my tongue.

Then I grew up and began reading books on how to develop a happy, outgoing personality, how to become popular in ten easy steps, how to be a sparkling conversationalist and how to turn my personality minuses into plus factors.

So what happened? Not very much. I'm still shy. After years of effort to turn myself into an exuberant, vivacious, bubbling extrovert, the cat's still got my tongue.

And just between you and me, I've decided to let him keep it. I'm giving up the struggle to wriggle out of my shell, cast off my inhibitions, loosen up and let myself go. I'm not going to read any more advice on how to turn myself into somebody else. I'm going to stay just as shy and tongue-tied as I am. I'm going to settle down and make myself comfortable right here in my shell. Why not? It's nice and peaceful and quiet. And I'm happy.

Well, anyway, I could be happy if I didn't have the uneasy feeling that I'm a social misfit and ought to be ashamed of myself. Ever since they invented The Happy Outgoing Personality, life has been rough sledding for us introverts. We're treated like social problems, and viewed as maladjusted unfortunates who aren't getting enough fun out of life.

SOMEBODY'S ALWAYS prodding us to let down our hair, kick up our heels and let ourselves go! Wake up and live! Get into group activities! Don't be a wet blanket! Sign up for the volleyball team! Get on a committee! Join the three-legged race! Make a speech! Get out on the dance floor and do the Boogaloo! Stop worrying! Don't be so self-conscious! Develop your personality! Be magnetic! Compelling! Vibrant! Popular!

It wasn't always thus. Time was when ingoing personalities were treated with tolerance and understanding. They even enjoyed a certain prestige, based on the theory that still waters run deep, and goodness only knew what deep, profound thoughts might be going through their heads.

But no more. Today, an ingoing personality is considered a psychological defect. Quiet children who'd rather cut out paper dolls or curl up with "Treasure Island" than play kick-the-can with their peer group, are hustled off to psychiatrists to have their personalities overhauled.

Enough's enough. I think it's time somebody spoke up in defense of introverts, and there's a lot to be said for us. Our big trouble is that we're misunderstood.

Coercion Cited:

Winn-Dixie Threats Draw Contempt Fine

Jacksonville, Fla.—Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., the South's leading grocery chain, has been fined $10,000 for criminal contempt of the federal courts. John Blackburn, superintendent of the chain's perishable-goods warehouse here, was fined $500 on the same charge.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals found Winn-Dixie guilty of intentionally violating two court decrees aimed at thwarting its interference with its employes' right to organize. Company lawyers did not indicate whether they will appeal the penalties, which are among the heaviest ever imposed in labor law cases.

In another action, Trial Examiner Sydney S. Asher, Jr., recommended that Winn-Dixie be ordered to pay $36,476 to six employes fired in 1963 when the company closed a cheese-processing operation at the Jacksonville warehouse because the six—all women—were members of Meat Cutters Local 433.

Winn-Dixie was identified by union witnesses at recent hearings of a Senate Labor subcommittee as "viciously anti-union."

A union officer said the contempt fines may help to "civilize" Winn-Dixie's labor relations and bring changes in a 20-year-old policy that kept unions out of all company locations until 1967.

Company Pres. A. D. Davis was announced as co-chairman of the Citizens Committee to preserve Taft-Hartley when the group was formed in 1965 to lobby against repeal of Section 14(b) of the law, which permits states to ban the union shop.

Local 433 won bargaining rights last year for 200 employes at Jacksonville and the unaffiliated Teamsters recently organized the chain's New Orleans warehouse.

Not Above the Law

"The fines demonstrate that Winn-Dixie is not above the law," said Sec.-Treas. Robert Ackerman of Local 433. "The $10,000 penalty is meaningless to a firm with nearly $1 billion in sales a year and more than 700 stores, but the stigma of criminal contempt cannot be laughed off."

Winn-Dixie was charged with contempt by the National Labor Relations Board for refusing to abide by orders enforced by the 5th Circuit in 1963 and 1965. Appeals judges ordered company officials to stand trial and returned a guilty verdict.

Appeals Judges Griffin B. Bell, Irving L. Goldberg and James P. Coleman ruled that the NLRB proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Winn-Dixie and Blackburn "knowingly, wilfully and intentionally" committed criminal contempt of the court.

The court cited "coercive and threatening" questioning of an employe as to union activities in the warehouse—questioning conducted by a supervisor answerable to Blackburn, and Blackburn's posting of a petition to decertify the union. The latter action, the court noted, violated the specific language of a 1963 court order. Winn-Dixie was held responsible for both violations.

Auto Workers Ratify Pacts At GM, Deere

Detroit—The Auto Workers ratified new contracts with General Motors Corp. and Deere & Co., then went back to the bargaining table seeking a settlement with American Motors Corp.

The vote to ratify new national terms covering 380,000 GM employes was by a 5-1 margin among production workers, 7-2 among the skilled trades. The union urged all GM locals to intensify their efforts to settle local issues. It directed locals which have not settled by Jan. 9 to submit a list of unresolved issues along with a request for strike sanction, if that step seems necessary.

The new national pact assures first-year wage hikes of 20 cents an hour for production workers, 50 cents for skilled workers, with additional increases in 1969 and 1970, plus major gains in pensions, layoff and disability pay and other fringe benefits.

Deere & Co. employes voted to end a 39-day strike against the farm implement firm. They ratified a three-year settlement providing wage hikes of 17.5 - 37 cents an hour retroactive to Oct. 16; additional 3 percent boosts in 1968 and 1969; an income security plan and other gains. The pact represents the first "master" contract ever won at the Moline, Ill., firm, the union said.

Still unsettled is the AMC contract, pacts with four other farm equipment firms, and a strike of 5,500 UAW members that started in November against the Detroit Tooling Association, representing tool and die shop employers.

New Standards Outlined On Car Safety, Exhausts

Two government agencies proposed new motor vehicle safety standards and control of air pollution by autos and trucks to take effect in 1969-70.

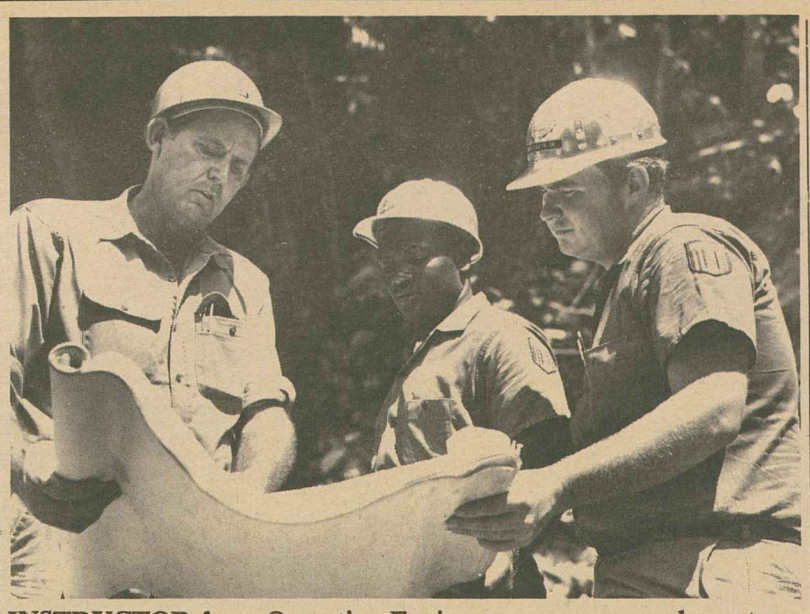
HEW Sec. John W. Gardner proposed tighter federal standards to control air pollution by motor vehicles effective with the 1970 model year, the standards to replace the regulations governing 1968 models.

The proposed standards, published in the Federal Register and open to comment for 30 days, would lower by about one-third the 1968 level of allowable automotive exhaust pollutants.

A typical automobile uncontrolled on pollution effect gives off 9.7 grams of hydrocarbons and 71 grams of carbon monoxide per vehicle mile, contributing to the air pollution problems. Under the standards for the 1970 models, the limit would be 2.2 grams of hydrocarbons and 23 grams of carbon monoxide.

The Dept. of Transportation published 12 new federal auto safety standards in the Federal Register, eight of which would take effect after Dec. 31, 1968, and four after Dec. 31, 1969.

The proposals apply to such equipment as protective head rests, door locks, hood latches, ornamental exterior protrusions, windshield wiping and washing systems, windshield defrosting and defogging systems, concealed headlights and theft protection systems.



INSTRUCTOR from Operating Engineers goes over road construction plans with two Job Corps trainees at Jacobs Creek Conservation Center in Tennessee. Scene is from a new IUOE movie.

Anti-Poverty Trainees Rally Support to OEO

Boston, Mass.—Are trade unionists really concerned about the poor—concerned enough to take specific action to add their support to the anti-poverty program in their communities?

Julius Bernstein, secretary of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO Human Rights Committee and state representative of the Jewish Labor Committee, proved in a recent survey that union members really do care and are willing to act.

When the fate of anti-poverty legislation and the budget of the Office of Economic Opportunity was being determined by Congress recently, Bernstein wrote the 111 unionists participating in the OEO Trade Union Training Program for New England. He stressed the need for continuing the OEO and suggested that the trainees contact their congressmen and urge them to support the anti-poverty bill.

In a follow-up on his memo, Bernstein learned that at least 59 of the 111 trainees took some action. "This," he said, "is the highest participation I have ever heard of in a situation such as this."

All 59 trainees wrote to at least one senator or representative. Thirty-one local unions took similar action, as well as 25 central labor bodies.

Some trainees arranged for other local unions to write to their representatives, while three got their own international union regional council to take action. Two central labor bodies urged action on the part of all affiliated locals.

Letters Helped

Two trainees wrote letters to newspapers and a few had friends contact their congressmen. Some succeeded in getting town and county officials to support the legislation, while others urged their state legislators to appeal to Congress.

Among other organizations that some of the trainees approached for support in the effort were the NAACP, the Urban League, Senior Citizens groups, CORE, local welfare departments, religious and political groups.

In one area, the trainees helped the local Community Action program collect more than 5,000 signatures supporting the anti-poverty legislation. Some 2,300 letters were written as a result of action taken by another CAP with the cooperation of still other trainees.

"The 'spirit of concern' was even more obvious in some of the letters the trainees have written to me," stated Bernstein in summarizing his survey. Among the comments:

"I just pray to God that the rest of the states and counties will do the same as we are doing in trying to help the poor."

"If I can be of further help let me know."

"Many thanks for making it possible for me to make my opinions known."

Linsenmayer Named to Labor Standards Post

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has named Leonard R. Linsenmayer deputy director of the Bureau of Labor Standards. Linsenmayer, a career federal employe, succeeds the late George T. Brown.

Job Training Demonstrated In IUOE Movie

The skills of members of the Operating Engineers have kept pace with the increased complexity of the construction machinery they handle—and a new 23-minute color movie shows how it has been done.

The film, released by the IUOE's national training program, stresses particularly how the union is working today to prepare disadvantaged youngsters for good-paying construction jobs and expand the skills of present members.

It looks at the 340,000-member union—and traces through a turn-of-the-century flashback and historic still pictures the conditions which the union had to overcome.

Two federal programs in which the union is actively participating are dealt with in detail—retraining conducted by local unions under the Manpower Development & Training Act and the special training program conducted for Job Corps youngsters, leading to employment in the construction industry.

The picture was filmed in Tennessee, New York, Connecticut and Washington, D.C. It was produced in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training under a grant from the Labor Dept. and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Background music is supplied by the U.S. Navy Band's Sea Chanters and Tommy Makem and the Tarriers.

'Taxpayer' Suits Threat To Federal Aid Concept

(Continued from Page 1)

held, it "would probably destroy the entire program of federal aid," the AFL-CIO stressed.

Its brief noted that congressional testimony indicated that numerous other federal programs, including housing and health projects, involve nonprofit, private organizations related to religious groups.

Furthermore, the federation said, it is hard to see how the courts could permit taxpayer suits charging violation of the First Amendment without also permitting indiscriminate challenges based on other sections of the constitution.

The brief cited the long history of Supreme Court reluctance to interfere with the powers of the legislative and judicial branches, dating back to 1793 when the court told George Washington that it could not render advisory opinions to the chief executive.

"To permit taxpayers' suits," the brief cautioned, "would mean that every action of the legislative and executive branches of the government would be subject to judicial review. It would involve a greater intrusion of the judiciary into the other branches of government than the advisory role rejected by the Supreme Court in Washington's day; for the courts would render opinions not merely at the behest of the President but of any taxpayer."

Included with the brief was the text of the AFL-CIO convention resolution opposing a Senate-passed bill permitting any citizen to challenge, under the First Amendment, nine major education, health and anti-poverty programs.

The convention termed the legislation, now pending in the House, "a back-door attack" on these programs. It acknowledged that there are "sincere supporters" of such legislation but expressed the view that "their sincerity is being exploited by others with baser motives.'

Hazardous Farm Jobs Banned for Youths

A new Labor Dept. ban on hazardous work by hired farm workers under the age of 16 went into effect Jan. 1. Among the prohibited jobs are driving buses or large tractors, operating power saws and working on high ladders.

Youngsters under 16 make up one-fourth of the total farm labor force — and the Labor Dept. said increased mechanization and use of chemicals has made farm work among the most hazardous occupations.

Medicine Costs Go Up Sharply As Age Rises

Americans over 65 spent about five times more for prescribed medicines in a 12-month period than did younger persons in the 15-24 age bracket, the government reported.

In a study conducted by the Public Health Service the cost for medicines for the 65 - and - over group showed up as $41.40, compared to $8.10 for the younger group. The largest part of the cost for older persons went for medicines for treatment for high blood pressure and heart conditions.

Wilbur J. Cohen, under secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, said the study for the year ended June 1965 showed that women over 65 spent more than men in the same age group—$46.70 compared to $34.70.

For non - prescribed medicines, largest amounts spent were for aspirin and its compounds and vitamins.

Johnson Names Panel:

Welfare Study Aims For Fresh Approach

(Continued from Page 1)

said they "penalize the poorest of the poor for their poverty."

Among the provisions strongly opposed by labor, religious and social service groups are a tight ceiling on the number of children who can be helped under the program of aid to families with dependent children and a free hand to states to purge from the assistance rolls mothers who are unable to work or take work training.

Meany urged the President to press in the new session of Congress for "swift and decisive action to remedy the evils that have been done to the principle and practice of public assistance."

He also termed the benefit increase—13 percent for most persons—"flagrantly inadequate" and said the rise in the minimum benefit from $44 to $55 a month was in "shocking contrast" to the $70 minimum sought by the Administration.

Johnson named Ben W. Heineman, board chairman of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, to head the Commission on Income Maintenance.

He appointed two AFL-CIO vice presidents to the commission — David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a noted civil rights leader.

Johnson completed the signing of bills passed in the final days of the session and noted that Congress "was not as productive as I had urged it to be" but at any rate had not turned the clock back by repealing Great Society programs.

The new social security benefits are effective in February and will be reflected in benefit checks mailed out in early March.

Following are key provisions:

BENEFITS: An across-the-board increase of 13 percent to all beneficiaries under the old age, survivors and disability insurance program. The minimum benefit under these programs is raised to $55 for an individual and $82.50 for an elderly couple. Persons retiring in the future will also receive higher benefits, with the ceiling rising gradually to $323 for a retired couple and a survivor's benefit of up to $434.40 for a widow with two or more dependent children.

The special benefit paid to persons 72 and over who had not met social security work requirements goes up from $35 to $40 for a single person and from $52.50 to $60 a month for a couple. Graduated cash benefits are provided for disabled widows and widowers between 50 and 62 years of age.

TAXES: The tax rate for 1968 remains 4.4 percent of covered wages paid by workers and employers. For persons making under $6,600 a year, there will be no change in payroll deductions. The taxable wage base is increased to $7,800 a year, effective immediately, so persons making that amount or more will be paying $53 a year more in social security taxes than they did in 1967.

The taxable wage base will remain at $7,800 but the tax rate will gradually rise in future years—at close to the same rate it was scheduled to rise under the old law. In 1969, the tax rate goes up to 4.8 percent—but under the old law it had been scheduled to go up to 4.9 percent. The rate includes both the basic social security and the medicare taxes.

EARNINGS: The amount that a retired worker or survivor may earn without losing part of his old age benefits is raised to $140 a month or $1,680 a year — up from the previous $1,500 a year or $125 a month. As at present, there is no earnings limit for persons over 72. For others, the bill provides a $1 reduction in benefits for each $2 of earnings between $1.680 and $2,880 and $1 for each $1 of earnings over that.

MEDICARE: A patient whose doctor refuses to bill the medicare program directly can now be reimbursed on the basis of an itemized bill from the doctor without having to pay the bill first. Another new feature gives each person a "lifetime reserve" of 60 days of added hospital coverage to be used whenever the 90-day hospitalization allowed for each "spell of illness" is exhausted. However the patient would pay $20 a day for each day of the "reserve" coverage.

MEDICAID: Limits are imposed on federal grants to states which have set up programs to provide free medical care for the "medically needy," regardless of age. The effect will be to force some states with liberal programs such as New York to set stricter income limitations on families who can be helped.

3 Named Advisers On Employment

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has announced appointment of three new labor members to the 26-member Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, which makes recommendations to him for resolving employment and unemployment problems.

The new labor members on the tripartite council are: AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Pres. Max Greenberg and Plasterers & Cement Masons Pres. Edward J. Leonard.

Okun to Head LBJ Advisers On Economy

Arthur M. Okun, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers for the past three years, has been named chairman to succeed Gardner Ackley who has been appointed U.S. ambassador to Italy.

Okun has been primarily responsible for the council's review and projections of business conditions and economic forecasts and is an expert on international monetary matters.

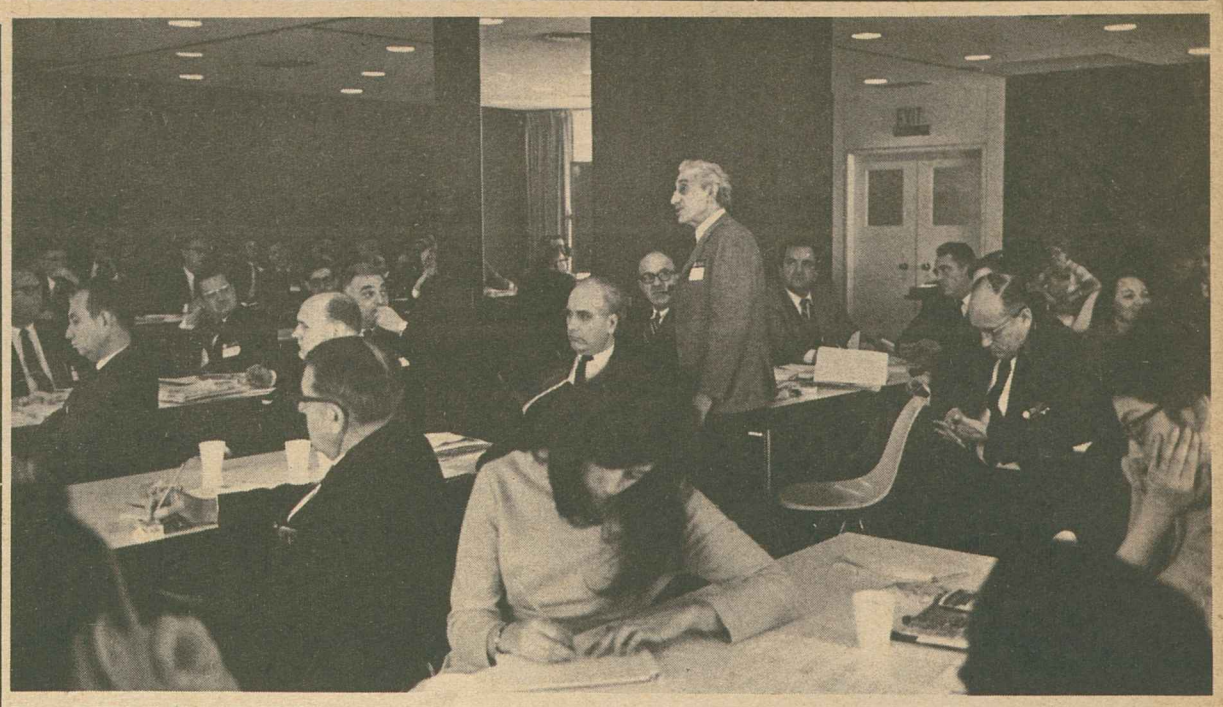
He will be the seventh chairman of the council set up by the Employment Act of 1946 to analyze economic developments, and recommend policies to promote "maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

The President also appointed Dr. Merton J. Peck, chairman of the Yale department of economics, to the council to fill the vacancy left by Gardner when he is confirmed for the ambassadorial post. Peck is known as a specialist in the economics of transportation, technological change and defense.

The third member of the council is James Duesenberry.

As chairman Okun will direct a council staff of 45, including 16 economists, who help the President prepare his annual economic message as well as the council's economic report.

Okun, 39, was director of graduate studies in economics at Yale University before joining the council as a staff economist in 1961. He was appointed to the council in November 1964.



GROWTH OF UNIONS in the professional fields was explored at this New York conference, sponsored by Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Council for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

4 U.S. Unions To Help Train Latin Seamen

Lima, Peru—Four U.S. maritime unions will cooperate with the regional office of the Intl. Transport Workers' Federation here in a pioneering program to train and upgrade Latin American seamen and licensed officers.

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan helped develop the program which involves training facilities of the National Maritime Union, Seafarers, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Masters, Mates & Pilots.

In announcing the new program, the ITF expressed the hope that it will lead to establishment of "a maritime training school in every Latin American country engaged in maritime activities."

Students selected will have some experience with teaching methods, the ITF said, and will be expected to pass on their new skills to other workers when they return to their countries.

As a first step, six seamen from various countries will be selected by the ITF for from 5 to 12 weeks of training at the Maritime Union's modern school for unlicensed seamen in New York City. In addition, the Brotherhood of Marine Officers, an NMU affiliate, has agreed to finance the training of an additional six Latin Americans at the officers' level.

Details of similar programs are being worked out with the other cooperating sea unions.

The basic courses will cover the training needed for upgrading from ordinary to able bodied seamen as well as specialized training in marine skills.

A by-product of the program is expected to be development of training manuals in Spanish to further extend the reach of the program.

ARTHUR M. OKUN

1968 Contract Talks Will Affect 4 Million

Contracts covering 4 million workers will expire or be reopened in 1968, many in key industries, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Another 4.6 million workers will get wage increases this year under agreements negotiated in 1967 and before, the bureau said.

Due to expire in the year ahead are contracts between unions and managements in basic steel, aluminum and metal fabricating, aerospace, men's apparel, construction, and the Atlantic and Gulf Coast docks.

Nearly 500,000 telephone workers will be affected by agreements to be reopened in 1968, the report noted.

BLS said that bargaining in aerospace and basic steel will dominate negotiations in manufacturing industries, and that significant negotiations also are scheduled for union members in shipbuilding, leather and leather products, and the glass industry.

More workers are eligible for cost-of-living escalator adjustments in 1968 than in any year since 1962, but agreements for most of the workers involved have set limits on the size of the adjustment due, BLS reported.

About 2.8 million employes are covered by contracts expiring this year, and nearly 650,000 more will have to wait until 1969 or later for contract reopening.

Open-end contracts involving 550,000 railroad workers and coal miners can be reopened in 1968. Rail shopcraft unions already have served notice of wage increase requests on behalf of 275,000 craftsmen.

BLS said that contracts which expired in 1967 were still being renegotiated late in the year for 400,000 covered workers. An unknown number of them will receive deferred increases some time during the year. About 1.4 million other workers are covered by agreements not subject to negotiation in 1968.

The bureau gave this timetable of selected contracts due to expire this year:

Glass Bottle Blowers and three groups of firms employing 39,000 workers, January through March.

Steelworkers and two can companies, 28,300, January.

Auto Workers and Machinists for 192,700 members covered by eight major aerospace pacts, April-November.

Clothing Workers and Clothing Manufacturers Association, 100,000, May.

UAW, USWA and Aluminum Workers with Aluminum Co. of America for 31,000, May.

USWA and 332,400 employes of 10 major steel firms, July.

1-6-68

Martin Gets BAT Post On Equal Opportunity

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has named Willis J. Martin special assistant for equal opportunity to the administrator of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Martin, active in Negro civil right organizations, has been on the staff of the bureau since 1966 and has been a career federal employe. He is a former coal miner and has a law degree.

Meany Backs Move to Cut Dollar Outflow

(Continued from Page 1)

rate investment, the President said his order would cut the payments deficit by $1 billion below the 1967 level. This includes a moratorium on all new direct investment outflows to continental western Europe except Greece and limits on investment in other developed countries at a level of 65 percent of a company's average investment in 1965-66. This includes countries such as Canada, Britain and Australia. In less developed nations the limitation is to 110 percent of the 1965-66 average.

The President noted that the travel abroad component in the payments deficit exceeded $2 billion in 1967 and that to reduce this by $500 million "I am asking the American people to defer for the next two years all non-essential travel outside the Western Hemisphere." He said he would seek appropriate legislation in this area.

'67 Jobless Rate Marks Time at 3.8%

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Meany Bids Congress Act To Cut 'Shocking' Backlog

Year in Review:

Job Gains Slowed To Standstill in '67

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment picture in 1967 was "virtually unchanged" in comparison with 1966. Total employment increased during the year, but not by as much as it did in any of the three previous years.

Those facts highlighted a "year in review" summary released by the Labor Dept. along with the December employment report that showed a two-tenths of 1 percent decline in the jobless rate to 3.7 percent, its lowest mark since last March.

Unemployment in December was 2.7 million, the report showed. After seasonal adjustment, the total was 100,000 below the November level and 450,000 below October.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose 200,000 above seasonal expectations to 67.1 million in December, with significant increases in construction, manufacturing and state and local government.

The year-end review said that unemployment averaged 2.9 million in 1967. The figure actually was about 100,000 above the 1966 average. But due to a large increase in the labor force, the average jobless rate—3.8 percent—was unchanged from the previous year.

The unemployment rate moved up gradually during most of 1967 from 3.7 percent in the first three months to 4.3 percent in October. But a sharp drop in November and the continued decline in December brought the rate back to its 1966 average.

Although the review did not deal with unemployment trends as to age, sex, marital status or race, Assistant Commissioner Harold Gold-

(Continued on Page 2)

GM Strike Aid Plan Exposed

The Auto Workers' charge last fall that General Motors was masterminding "an industrywide conspiracy" aimed at denying the union its collective bargaining goals was reinforced this week by a story in the University of Michigan student newspaper.

The Michigan Daily story, written by editor Roger Rapoport, revealed that GM had drawn up a mutual aid pact calling on auto companies not struck by the UAW to provide financial assistance to the firm chosen by the union as its target company.

"That confirms what we charged Oct. 31," a UAW spokesman said. "We said Chrysler Corp. refused a proposal we made because it was 'locked into' a conspiracy with GM. We knew precisely what we were talking about." GM denied the charge at the time.

The pact, according to the Daily, was drafted as a high-priority item that received top-

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FOUR PRESSMEN locked out at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner after more than 40 years of service apiece wish Publisher George Hearst, Jr., a happy New Year. Left to right, Charles A. Maher, 41 years; George J. Rotherman, 43 years; Calvin Alexander, 40 years; Elmer J. Biereraner, 43 years. In the background a symbolic sign shines down on pickets who share the hope that "things will change." **(Story, Page 3).**

Governor Urged to Spur Talks:

Copper Industry Hit On Bargaining Stall

Arizona Gov. Jack Williams was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to use the power of his office to help settle the copper strike by getting industry leaders to "genuinely engage in good faith collective bargaining" or to accept a proposal for fact-finding.

The problem is to end the strike of 60,000 workers "fairly and quickly," Meany said in a letter to Williams. He observed, in answer to a previous message from the governor, that "unfortunately . . . there are important aspects of the copper controversy about which you are not informed." He added that "a few words about them might be helpful if you wish to effectively utilize your high office to help achieve a rapid and just settlement."

Members of the Steelworkers and 25 other unions have been

(Continued on Page 3)

Tells Labor Speak Up On Issues

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the second session of the 90th Congress to act this year on a "shocking" backlog of unfinished business and unmet national needs.

He appealed to union members and their families to make their voices heard on Capitol Hill "stronger than ever" so that Congress will "do better" in this election year session than it did last year.

Voices Needed

"What the 90th Congress does in its second session will be determined, not by lobbyists or by official spokesmen," Meany said, "but by constituents who make their voices heard."

He warned that a program of jobs for the hard core unemployed, "so urgent in this time of urban crisis, can no longer be delayed."

Of equal urgency, he said, "is the need for a massive housing program for low and middle income citizens."

He asked further steps "now" to assure equal rights and equal opportunity—including open housing.

"Long overdue," Meany said, is congressional action on bills to give collective bargaining rights to farm workers and restore picketing rights to construction workers.

Improvements Urged

The pending higher education and vocational education bills must be "strengthened, not weakened," he declared.

"Above all," he said, "the people of America must insure that their legislators support their President and their armed services in Viet Nam and that our defense of freedom in Viet Nam is not used as a false excuse for halting progress at home."

Meany's comments were made in the preface to a new edition of the pamphlet, Labor Looks at Congress, a detailed review of the first session by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation to be published soon.

There was some "limited progress" in the first session, Meany noted, such as passage of a strong meat inspection bill. But "the price enacted by the conservative coalition for the survival of social progress was a drastic cut in the money

(Continued on Page 8)

Job Bias Article Branded 'Dishonest'

An article in Fortune magazine charging that the great majority of AFL-CIO unions are waging a battle to maintain "white supremacy" in employment was denounced by the federation this week as a "dishonest, distorted attack" deliberately designed to divide the labor movement and the Negroes.

The article appeared in the January issue along with a dozen other pieces devoted to the urban crisis. A discussion of the role of business in Negro employment was called "A New Business for Business: Reclaiming Human Resources." The one on labor was headed "The Case Against the Unions."

The same emphasis was made in full-page advertisements placed by Fortune in major newspapers. The ads picked up the article's charges against unions, which were even wilder out of context.

Fortune sent the piece on unions to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and invited comments for publication in the February issue. Meany directed Donald Slaiman, head of the federation Dept. of Civil Rights, to write a response.

"To answer in detail the distortions, misrepresentations and downright misstatements of fact" in the article, signed by Thomas O'Hanlon, "would require as many words as he used in making them," Slaiman wrote. "I will note only a few examples as typical of the whole."

Slaiman began by exposing as fraudulent O'Hanlon's "glittering statistics on how many Negroes would be employed in the building trades if they were represented in proportion to population."

The figures were taken from a volume, "Employment, Race and Poverty," edited by Arthur Ross and Herbert Hill, covering the period 1959-64, Slaiman noted. He pointed out that O'Hanlon did not even read the figures correctly, and continued:

"Mr. O'Hanlon does even worse violence to the general thrust of the report he cites. He, and Fortune's newspaper advertisements, have conjured up a contrast between a supposed 'breakthrough' by Negroes in professional and technical occupations and a supposed stalemate, or worse, in the construction trades. The report itself, covering the years 1959-64, shows nothing of the sort. On the contrary, it asserts that:

"'Negroes made appreciable gains in skilled manual trades both in construction and in manufacturing. The number of Negro carpenters rose from 27,000 to 43,000, with

(Continued on Page 7)

Hospital Hit on Move to Avoid NLRB Election

Oroville, Calif. — The Building Service Employes accused an Oroville hospital of "subterfuge" in trying to get out from under a recent National Labor Relations Board decision in November that asserted jurisdiction over private hospitals and nursing homes.

The union said the Medical Center Hospital there, operated by Butte Medical Properties, a group of doctors, has filed papers with the State of California to change its status from a private to a non-profit institution.

Ironically, the petition of BSEIU Local 22 of Sacramento for an election among nonprofessional employes at the Medical Center was the "test case" on which NLRB based its decision.

The board announced that it was assuming jurisdiction over private hospitals' grossing $250,000 or more annually and granted the petition. At the same time, it asserted jurisdiction over private nursing homes grossing $100,000 or more.

With the hospital's move to change its status, the NLRB held up issuing an order for an election at the Medical Center.

BSEIU and Local 22 both vowed to fight the move. A union spokesman said, "What the doctors are doing is merely shifting earnings, in the form of dividends and profits, into salaries for themselves. It's subterfuge."

BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan stressed that the NLRB decision was aimed at giving unions a greater chance to represent hospital and nursing home employes "who have been among the most underpaid and discriminated against workers in the nation."

He also pointed out that BSEIU already represents workers at hundreds of private, public and nonprofit hospitals and nursing and convalescent homes throughout the country.

WELCOMING PARTY greets Pres. Albert Shanker of New York City's United Federation of Teachers as he leaves Civil Jail after 15-day sentence growing out of teachers' "stayout" last September. Left to right: Shanker, his wife Edith, Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO. Union members kept an around-the-clock vigil for Shanker, jailed under a state law forbidding strikes by public employes.

Chicago, Gary Contracts Avert Teacher Walkouts

Chicago—Pay raises of $1,000 a year were won by Teachers Local 1 here for 23,204 school employes in a contract settlement that headed off a scheduled walkout.

The nearby Gary, Ind., Teachers Local 4 won its first contract in 30 years by announcing its intention to put a "no contract, no work" policy into effect for 2,100 school employes. The School Board agreed before the deadline, as in Chicago.

Elsewhere on the union teacher front, two leaders of a 1967 teachers' strike in Woodbridge, N. J., reported to the Middlesex County jail to begin serving contempt sentences, and Pres. Albert Shanker of Teachers Local 2, New York City, completed a 15-day sentence for refusing to end a strike of 49,000 teachers last September.

The AFT asked New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes for clemency for National Rep. Joseph Cascella and Field Rep. Charles Richards of the New Jersey Federation of Teachers. Cascella must serve 90 days and Richards 30 days unless Hughes commutes their sentences, imposed after Woodbridge teachers refused to end their strike last January.

Chicago and Gary teachers were ready for a walkout when their contract disputes were settled.

2-Step Raise

The Chicago pact was negotiated during a six-hour session in the office of Mayor Richard J. Daley. It provides that teachers will get a $40 monthly raise now, plus $60 more in September.

They will be paid for spring vacation in addition to Christmas week. Chicago teachers won Christmas vacation pay for the first time last year in a settlement also reached with Daley's aid.

Yearly salary for a beginning teacher will rise from $6,150 to $6,970, with a $7,335 top in the next school year.

The union gained ground in educational reforms also. Six hundred more teacher aides will be hired to work in elementary schools. Teachers will be paid during special training for work in inner city schools. Elementary teachers will be given two preparation periods each week, and the School Board will sponsor a program for removing socially maladjusted children from regular classes. Class size will be reduced as funds permit.

The agreement also calls for joint study on certification of full-time-basis substitute teachers. The union and the Chicago labor movement agreed to support a request to the state legislature for further help if a proposed tax increase fails to provide full funding.

Gary Hike

In Gary, the School Board agreed to a 7 percent salary hike to give bachelor degree-holders a salary range of 6,500 to $10,300, with a top of $11,547 a year for those with a master's degree.

The new pact also guarantees teacher rights in assignments and transfers, assures support for teachers and legal assistance if needed in discipline cases, puts a limit on class sizes and the number of faculty meetings, and provides additional planning time for elementary teachers.

Seniority Shifts Ordered To Overcome Past Bias

Richmond, Va.—A federal district judge has ordered the Philip Morris Co. and Local 203 of the Tobacco Workers to modify their seniority agreement to provide greater job transfer rights for Negro employes.

Judge John D. Butzner, Jr., noted in his decision that previous patterns of racially segregated jobs have been largely abolished in recent years and hiring and promotion in all departments is done without regard to race.

However, he held that the departmental seniority system used at Philip Morris puts Negro workers at a disadvantage in transferring to higher-paying jobs in other departments which had been closed to them when they first went to work for the company.

There were two methods of interdepartmental transfers, the judge noted, one permitting a limited number of workers to carry their seniority with them and the other requiring transferees to start at the bottom of the departmental seniority list.

He noted also that there was no normal route of job progression to higher paying jobs.

To overcome what he said was the impact of past discriminatory practices, Butzner ordered that qualified employes in the lower-paying prefabrication department should be given preference for vacancies which arise in the higher-paying departments—with seniority in their new jobs dating from their company employment.

Butzner agreed in his decision that the legislative history of the Civil Rights Act is clear that Congress did not intend to upset the basic seniority principle of "last hired, first fired."

But he indicated that details of a departmental seniority system could be modified if necessary to assure equality of employment opportunity.

Credit Union Membership Up in Year

Membership in the nation's federal and state-chartered credit unions totaled 19 million persons as of Dec. 31, 1967, an increase of 1,365,000 over the year, the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. said.

Its Bureau of Federal Credit Unions also estimated that total resources of all credit unions, numbering about 23,000, were $12.8 billion at the year's end, up by $1.2 billion from Dec. 31, 1966.

Loans made by all credit unions increased nine percent to about 10 billion during the year, while members savings increased 11 percent to $11 billion.

The bureau, which administers federal credit unions, set their total at 12,250 as of Dec. 31, 1967 and estimated that there were 10,750 state-chartered credit unions in operation at that date.

Year in Review:

Job Gains Slowed To Standstill in '67

(Continued from Page 1)

stein of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cited one discouraging aspect of 1967:

The rate of non-white unemployment — of which Negroes make up 92 percent of the total —was never less than double the white jobless rate, even though the percentage figures fluctuated month-by-month in each category.

Total employment in 1967 averaged 74.4 million, 1.5 million above 1966. This advance was 300,000 less than the rise between 1965 and 1966. It also was the smallest growth for a single year since 1963.

Nonfarm payroll employment, averaging 66.1 million, was up 2.1 million from the 1966 average. The increase was 1.1 million less than in 1966 and 400,000 less than in 1965 but otherwise larger than in any single year since 1951.

Almost all of the 1967 rise, the report showed, was in the service-producing sectors of the economy —with government employment up 750,000 and trade and miscellaneous services both increasing by 500,000.

Manufacturing Jobs

Manufacturing employment averaged 19.3 million last year, an increase of only 150,000, compared to a 1.1 million jump between 1965 and 1966. Durable goods manufacturing employment rose by only 75,000 compared to 850,000 the year before.

Hourly earnings for workers on nonfarm payrolls averaged $2.67—up 12 cents over the 1966 average. But real hourly earnings (allowing for increased living costs) rose only 4 cents, the Labor Dept. said.

The workweek for manufacturing production workers averaged 40.6 hours in 1967, below the averages for 1966 (41.3 hours) and 1965 (41.2 hours) but about on par with the averages in most other years since World War II.

The department said that a reduction in manufacturing overtime —from an average of 3.9 hours in 1966 to 3.4 in 1967—accounted for most of the drop in weekly hours.

The civilian labor force averaged 77.3 million over the year, 1.6 million higher than the 1966 average. The increase was 260,000 more than it was between 1965 and 1966.

All of this over-the-year increase, the report revealed, took place among adults—about 600,000 men and 1 million women—while the teenage labor force remained at its year-earlier level.

But the department also pointed out that almost one-third of the jump in the civilian labor force—approximately 500,000—occurred among young adults, in the 20-24 age group.

Wide Range

As for the December job picture, the department said the decline in unemployment "was widespread."

The jobless rate for adult men was 2.2 percent, down from 2.4 percent. The rate for adult women was 4.1 percent, about the same as in November. The teenage rate was 12.8 percent compared to 14 percent in the previous month.

The unemployment rates for both white and nonwhite workers continued declines that began in November. The nonwhite rate of 6.9 percent was still more than double the white rate, 3.3 percent.

Total unemployment, at 75.3 million, was 100,000 above November levels, although a decline is normal between November and December.

The department said farm employment which usually drops by more than 500,000 in December, decreased by only 200,000 because workers were still harvesting due to earlier delays from unseasonally wet weather.

The main increases in nonfarm jobs, seasonally adjusted, were about 50,000 in each of three categories—construction, manufacturing and government. The December job totals in each category were: Construction, 3.3 million; manufacturing 19.4 million, and government, 11.8 million.

Roy Reuther Dies, Led UAW Political Action

Detroit—Roy L. Reuther, national director of the Auto Workers citizenship-legislative department and administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, died at Metropolitan Hospital here at 58 after a brief illness. He collapsed at home, where he was recuperating after hospitalization for a heart ailment.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message of condolence to his widow and two sons, and said in a similar message to Walter Reuther that his brother Roy was "not only a valued colleague and a fine trade unionist, he was a warm and understanding friend."

Inspired Others

Meany added: "Roy had special qualities as a man that outweighed even his great abilities. His cheerful optimism was contagious; he inspired as well as administered."

Meany said he had asked COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan to represent the AFL-CIO and COPE at the funeral. Barkan and Roy Reuther had worked together on many political education campaigns, notably those of 1960 through 1964.

In 1962 and 1964, Reuther took leave of his position to become national director of the AFL-CIO's voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaign. In 1960 he had taken similar leave to become deputy director of the National Voters' Registration Committee, a part of the John F. Kennedy for President campaign organization.

Born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1909, Reuther got a job in the electrical trade and joined his first union in 1927—the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He moved to Detroit in 1932, attended Wayne State University, later taught at Brookwood Labor College and was city supervisor of workers' education in Flint, Mich.

He was hired in 1936 at the Chevrolet gear and axle plant in Detroit. When the UAW began organizing General Motors plants in Flint, he became assistant organizing director for the union and played a leading role in the drive that ended in GM recognizing the UAW as bargaining agent in 1937.

He served as first president of the Greater Flint CIO Council, now the AFL-CIO Council; worked for the War Production Board in Washington and Los Angeles, and served in World War II with the Army Engineers. He returned to the UAW in 1946 and was appointed to his final post in 1949.

Governor Urged to Spur Talks:

Copper Industry Hit On Bargaining Stall

(Continued from Page 1)

on the picket lines in 23 states since July 15. They reduced their original proposals and agreed to lay their case before a fact-finding commission but three of the four industry leaders have refused to change the one offer they made in June or to accept fact-finding.

Meany told Williams "it is my judgment that you particularly are in a strategic position to effectively help bring this unfortunate strike to an end." He urged the governor to help get copper management to bargain in good faith or "if this does not avail, you might urge them in good conscience to plead their case, as the unions would plead theirs" in fact-finding.

"Then let the pitiless glare of national publicity reveal to the entire nation where justice in this controversy truly lies," Meany suggested.

Two Meetings

Federal mediators have succeeded in getting two of the 11 struck copper, zinc and lead firms to meet with the unions in recent months. Talks with Kennecott Copper Corp. Dec. 28 at Salt Lake City broke off when management held to its single offer of a 35-cent wage increase over a three-year period and refused to consider a company-wide settlement of other issues.

A union committee met Dec. 28 and 29 with Phelps Dodge Corp. at Douglas, Ariz., and again Jan. 8. No recent meetings have been held with the Anaconda Co. and American Smelting & Refining Co., other members of the Big Four, or with seven smaller producers—American Metal Climax, Inc., Cerro Corp., Hecla Mining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Magma Copper Co., Miami Copper Co. and White Pine Copper Co.

Other developments:

- The strike support fund to which other unions have contributed in response to an appeal by Meany passed the $700,000 mark.
- The Steelworkers notified the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission that they are "most vehemently" opposed to AEC's proposed cooperation with Kennecott in a $13 million project. The program, known as SLOOP, seeks to develop a system of mining copper ore by using nuclear explosive power. The government, USWA declared, must "demand that beneficiaries of its actions recognize standards of conduct in their relations with others."

Unions Oppose T-H

- Two Republican legislators—Sen. Wallace Bennett, Utah, and Rep. Glenn R. Davis, Wisconsin, called on Pres. Johnson to invoke a Taft-Hartley injunction to end the strike. The striking unions said an injunction would break the strike for 90 days but would "settle nothing" unless industry leaders agree to bargain collectively.

Meany's message to Williams responded to a letter from the governor asking "why copper miners in Arizona have to wait on the steelworkers of Pennsylvania to decide when work will be resumed."

Meany wrote that he supports "an honorable settlement of this dispute—not surrender by the workers" and that union proposals are "modest compared with settlements reached in recent months in far less profitable industries."

"What is more," he said, "it is not the unions that have sought" the strike. They voluntarily extended their old contracts beyond the expiration dates in a sincere effort to avoid it but "unfortunately the companies refused six months ago to bargain in good faith and they have not been willing to engage in meaningful bargaining even to this day."

The restoration of local bargaining which Williams urged is "precisely the kind of bargaining which has caused copper wages to lag so far behind," Meany said. He called it "a dirty game which the companies have played to their great advantage with a loaded deck" for many years.

The managers of the copper industry "shout that the 26 unions . . . joined together to seek some measure of bargaining equity" are "trying to impose industry-wide bargaining." Meany declared "this just is not the truth."

"Your letter states that because the Steelworkers' national headquarters happens to be in Pennsylvania, this makes it an alien institution that is unconcerned about Arizona. Quite the contrary, the overwhelming majority of the copper workers of Arizona themselves democratically decided to affiliate" with USWA and thereafter, by a vote of 95.2 percent, "they freely decided to engage themselves in this strike."

'Outside' Companies

Meany noted that company headquarters are located "in many places, even overseas;" that they sell their products anywhere and distribute their "ample profits" to stockholders everywhere. "I assume that these facts," Meany wrote, "have not caused you to call these companies un-American or un-Arizonian."

"As I have stated, the problem now is to end this strike fairly and quickly. In my judgment, this can be accomplished by a decision by the copper companies to begin to bargain in good faith," the AFL-CIO president concluded.

The striking unions besides the USWA are the Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Iron Workers, Laborers, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Machinists, Molders, Office & Professional Employes, Office Employes Independent Union, Operating Engineers, Painters, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Railway Conductors, Sheet Metal Workers, Switchmen and Teamsters.

AFTRA SUPPORTS Newspaper Guild, members of the Television & Radio Artists tell the public on the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner picket line. Marching to demonstrate that support are, from the left, AFTRA Regional Dir. Claude McKee, Actress Rhoda Williams, Actor Jay Jostyn of the Mr. District Attorney TV program and Pres. Frank Nelson of Hollywood AFTRA.

L.A. Hearst Walkout Spreads As Chain Imports Strikebreakers

Los Angeles—A bitter strike-lockout at the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, the nation's largest afternoon daily, passed its 25th day with eight AFL-CIO unions pitted against a vast strikebreaking maneuver by the billion-dollar Hearst publishing chain.

The struggle intensified as the Herald-Examiner continued to publish with the aid of imported professional strikebreakers and Los Angeles pickets took their case to fellow employes in San Francisco, shutting down that city's two major dailies, the Hearst-owned Examiner and the independent Chronicle.

Mediation, which had failed twice since Newspaper Guild and Machinists union members left their Los Angeles jobs Dec. 15, broke down again Jan. 8 when Hearst management pressed demands to extend super-seniority to strikebreakers over striking and locked-out employes.

More than 2,000 Herald-Examiner employes were idled by the dispute, which centered on wages, automation and manning issues.

Boycott Started

Besides threatening to spread the fight nationwide in the Hearst chain, unions launched a consumer "don't buy" program aimed at 14 Hearst magazines and seven newspapers in Boston, Baltimore, Seattle, Albany, and San Antonio.

Typographical Union officials, whose Los Angeles Local 174 was locked out at the Herald-Examiner the first day of the strike, documented the presence of nearly 50 strikebreakers inside the plant from a nationally-known ITU "rat file."

Scores of other strikebreakers were being imported from northern California, Florida, Hawaii, Texas and other points, according to ITU leaders.

California AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts charged that Herald-Examiner importation of strikebreakers to take the jobs of its employes posed "a major threat to the trade union movement."

Pitts said the move "appears to be part of a deliberate attempt to end free collective bargaining at the newspaper. Use of professional strikebreakers in this instance again points out the need for legislation to end this dastardly practice in California."

The dispute erupted after 1,100 Guildsmen and 15 Machinists were unable to reach contract agreement with Hearst. Guild members had worked a month without contract.

Printers were without a contract for 11 months and ITU Mailers Local 9 and Web Pressmen Local 18 also had failed to reach agreement for up to nine months.

Other Victims

Other unions locked out were Paper Handlers Local 3 and Stereotypers Local 58.

Members of Building Service Employes Local 399 and Teamsters General Warehouse Local 598 refused to cross picket lines around the two-block downtown Hearst property and also were idled.

National attention focused on the dispute as pickets fanned out to the Los Angeles waterfront, to big commercial centers like Sears, Roebuck and other department stores—whose ads continued to appear in the struck Herald-Examiner—and were poised to hit Hearst newspapers around the country.

Nearly 1,000 tons of newsprint were tied up at the waterfront, when Teamster drivers refused to haul it.

The Hearst network of magazines slated for the "unfair" list included Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping and Popular Mechanics.

A wide segment of AFL-CIO labor rose promptly to the support of the embattled newspaper unions as the strikebreaking issue became clear.

While Herald-Examiner publication continued, the dispute nevertheless took its toll of the paper's production and profit.

Careful estimates indicated the paper, "flagship" of the Hearst chain, was down two-thirds in circulation and about the same in ad revenue. Normal daily circulation is 726,000.

Bigger Consumer Role Sought in Health Panel

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged greater consumer representation on the government's advisory panel for the medicare program.

The new social security amendments expand the membership of the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Committee from 16 to 19, and additional vacancies are expected in the near future.

It is labor's "strong conviction" that the new appointments should strengthen consumer representation, Meany said in a letter to Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner.

Meany noted that only a few members of the present advisory group "can be regarded as in any way representing the consumer interest in the medicare program."

He said the scheduled one-third increase in the premiums for Part B of medicare—the voluntary medical insurance—has been brought about largely by "failure to regulate escalating physcians fees" which "demonstrates that too little consideration is currently being given to the needs and financial problems faced by the elderly, the consumers of medicare services for whom the program was presumably established."

Meany asked Gardner to strengthen the advisory group's consumer orientation "by appointing representatives of trade unions, senior citizens organizations and other bona fide consumer representatives."

Timber Export Blamed for Loss of Jobs

Sales of timber from government forests in the Northwest to Japan are forcing U.S. sawmills out of business and inflating prices, union and employer spokesmen charged.

Carpenters Treas. Peter Terzick called for a moratorium on the lumber exports, which he said have brought about a shortage that has forced 27 U.S. mills to close down, throwing more than 4,000 workers out of jobs.

An industry spokesman at the joint news conference said the price of raw timber in the area has been bid up to double its level of a few years ago.

Both Terzick and Mortimer B. Doyle, executive vice president of the National Forest Products Association, said they considered the sale of some 600 million board feet of timber from U.S. lands a violation of the National Forest Acts, which allows exports only of surplus timber.

They said government officials appeared reluctant to cut the imports because the $400 million in annual export sales helped ease the balance of payments problem.

A possible solution, the union and industry spokesmen suggested, is to restrict exports to finished logs.

Congressmen and senators from Oregon and Washington have expressed concern over the problem, Terzick said, and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has scheduled hearings, starting Jan. 16, of his Small Business subcommittee.

The Stakes In Congress

THE SECOND SESSION of the 90th Congress shapes up as a new round in the battle by liberal-progressive forces to stave off the continuing attack by the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition to roll back the gains of earlier years.

The success of the coalition was the key factor in the first session and its victory in the House on 37 of 51 rollcalls does not indicate a slackening of its efforts in the second session.

The fight must be pressed, however, mobilizing all possible resources, for the stakes are too high to allow the conservative coalition to have its way by default.

The record of the 90th Congress will be a key factor in the 1968 elections. That record must be established as clearly and firmly as possible so that the voters in November are aware of those who voted to push forward to meet the domestic and foreign problems of our times.

The Job Standstill

IN TERMS OF JOBS the economy marked time in 1967. There was no progress in terms of reducing unemployment, and total employment gains were the smallest since 1963.

The Labor Dept.'s year-end review of the employment situation discloses that the actual number of unemployed was up slightly from a year earlier and that the rate at 3.8 percent of the labor force was unchanged from 1966.

Non-farm payroll employment showed a smaller increase than either 1966 or 1965 with nearly all of the rise concentrated in government, trade and miscellaneous services.

Manufacturing employment remained practically unchanged, with an increase of 150,000 compared to 1.1 million in 1966.

Hourly earnings also reflected the state of the economy—up 12 cents, but only 4 cents over 1966 in terms of real purchasing power.

The 1967 workweek was below the 1966 and 1965 levels, adding further to the problems of earnings and purchasing power.

The no-progress year of 1967 brought to a standstill, then, a six-year trend in reduction of the unemployment rate. In 1961 the rate stood at 6.7 percent; two years later it was 5.7; in 1965 it dropped to 4.5 and the following year to 3.8.

The failure to improve on the 1966 performance stems primarily from the failure of Congress to adopt the necessary public policies and programs to assure continuing progress in reducing unemployment.

The second session of the 90th Congress will have the opportunity to redress this situation and vote up policies and programs that will give every American the opportunity of a decent job at a decent rate of pay. An unemployment rate stuck at 3.8 percent is not good enough.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'We've Got a Lot of Work Left'

Staggering Problems:

Population Spurt Adds Urgency To Planning for Year 2000

NOT LONG AGO the United States population passed the 200 million mark, yet already the experts are getting ready for the 300 million mark due to arrive about the year 2000.

What they foresee for our cities and for our very way of life is staggering, if not a little frightening.

"Communities of Tomorrow" is the name of a symposium in Washington sponsored by half a dozen cabinet officers whose departments deal with all the subjects of vital interest to our cities. What the cabinet members are trying to get at is shaping the future for 100 million more Americans.

Quite a job when you consider the problems that are all but overwhelming the current 200 million:

- Air and water pollution that are increasingly shocking and hazardous to health.
- Over-crowding into cities and their surrounding suburbs with core cities actually becoming asphalt wastes.
- Transportation systems that are literally disappearing before our very eyes. The famous "Twentieth Century, Limited" ran for the last time only recently.

Nor do you have to be an expert to appreciate the stench of the New Jersey turnpike near Newark with its oil refineries and open dumps, nor the billowing smoke of the steel complex of Gary-Hammond, nor the smelting towns of West Virginia. No longer is the smog confined to Los Angeles—some of our lesser industrial cities, notably Washington, have it, too.

And, in the midst of this pollution, more and more people are crowding. In Harlem, New York's sprawling Negro ghetto, there were 122,000 persons per square mile in 1960. If all the people in the United States were as densely crowded together as they are in Harlem, the entire U.S. population could live—if that's the right word—on Long Island, N.Y., a body of land roughly 150 miles long and 25 miles wide.

To compound the problems of over-crowding are the problems of poverty. That of the people in the inner core and decaying cities is notorious. What is not so obvious, because it is hidden where most of us never penetrate, is rural poverty, a poverty that afflicts not only great numbers of Negroes but also whites. Only a year ago the Office of Economic Opportunity estimated that of the total of 34,300,000 Americans living in poverty, 23,700,000 were white.

With slums and poverty is inevitable unemployment. Month after month we watch anxiously for the jobless rate as an index of the nation's economic health. If it lies with a 4 percent range, most American are relieved, although a 4 percent rate is scarcely satisfactory in a nation as rich as ours. Yet, the national rate is meaningless to those who live in the slums, urban or rural. Unemployment among young Negroes ranges from 18.4 percent in Washington, D. C. to 36 percent in Philadelphia.

* * *

THE STORY could be extended indefinitely into a wide variety of fields that concern us and our daily lives. Yet, any projection of the future into the year 2000 and its expected 300 million becomes even more shocking in the immensity of the problems that such a future holds.

Here are some of the things expected to happen if the present trend continues:

- 208 million Americans will be crowded into very large cities taking up only 3 percent of the land.
- 43 million will live in smaller cities on 1 percent of the land.
- 57 million rural people will live on 96 percent of the land.
- New York City will have become a super megalopolis stretching from Boston south to Washington, D. C., and contain a population of 56,000,000 people.

Jobs, health, transportation, housing, education, food . . . the problems facing vast agglomerations of people in crowded areas demand the closest attention from all of us.

We have learned by bitter experience that we cannot depend on the chances of individual interests and profits to build the kind of communities that should answer the needs of our people. Only thoughtful planning can do the job.

There are six basic cabinet posts which are deeply involved in the kind of planning that we need. They are the secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health, Education & Welfare; Housing & Urban Development and Transportation. These six secretaries are now seeking to develop programs to meet the problems of the future. The degree of their success will determine what kind of lives Americans will lead not only today, but tomorrow. **(PAI.)**

COPE Stresses Issues:

Progress or Retreat at Stake In Crucial November Elections

The following is excerpted from the Jan. 8, 1968 issue of Memo from COPE, the publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

ALL OF A SUDDEN, it's election year 1968. The presidency, all 435 seats in the U.S. House, 34 seats in the Senate and the governorship in 22 states—all are up for grabs next Nov. 5. **(See chart Page 6.)**

The stakes, as ever, are high—for trade unions and their members perhaps higher than in any election in recent years. The one big question to be answered Nov. 5 will be: Progress or retreat?

The answer will be retreat if conservatives make substantial gains at the polls. The cost would be immense. No single new progressive program would stand a chance. No liberal program enacted in recent years would be safe.

To trade unions and their members specifically, the consequences of conservative victory would be shattering. Conservatives in Congress and their allies in the business community await only political victory to create legislative calamity for unions—to bring labor under anti-trust laws and prohibit industry-wide bargaining; to dismantle the NLRB and replace it with a so-called labor court; to outlaw coordinated multi-union bargaining; to impose a national open shop law on trade unions.

Just as the cost of conservative victory would be high, so would be the rewards of a liberal victory: New legislative breakthroughs like those made by the 89th Congress in the fields of health, education, welfare and civil rights.

The big battle, of course, will be for the presidency. Pres. Johnson goes into election year 1968 with the polls showing a decline of some 15-20 percent in his popularity from his 1964 peak when he defeated Sen. Goldwater. But he's rebounding and polls don't determine election results anyway. Twenty years ago, another liberal President—Harry Truman—was counted out by the polls but elected by the people.

* * *

IT'LL BE NIP-AND-TUCK for liberals to retain control of the U.S. Senate in the 1968 elections.

The present Senate make-up is 64 Democrats, 36 Republicans. Twenty-three Democratic seats are up for election, only 11 Republican seats.

In recent years a progressive bastion, the Senate will be under siege by conservatives this year.

Nine liberal Democratic senators face stiff contests. Eight of them won by less than 55 percent of the total vote six years ago. The ninth, Sen. Ernest Gruening (Alaska), won with 58.1 percent but will encounter a rough scrap this year.

In Idaho, Sen. Frank Church is the target of the state's strong ultra-conservative faction. Though a right-wing effort to have him recalled failed, it helped coalesce the forces opposing him. They're already at work to shake him loose. Church won with 54.7 percent of the vote in 1962.

Others who won squeakers six years ago and again face hard battles are: Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.) who won with 51.3 percent of the vote; Sen. Birch Bayh (Ind.), 50.3 percent; Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Penn.), 51.1 percent; Sen. George McGovern (S.D.), 50.1 percent; Sen. Warren Magnuson (Wash.), 52.1 percent; Sen. Gaylord Nelson (Wisc.), 52.6 percent.

In addition, Sen. Carl Hayden meets up with the comeback try of former Sen. Barry Goldwater in Arizona. Hayden, who won with 54.9 percent of the vote in 1962, may retire. But whether he or someone else runs against Goldwater, it will be at best a toss-up.

Three of the Republicans seeking re-election nipped in last time: Sen. Peter Dominick (Colo.), 53.6 percent; Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (Iowa), 53.4 percent; Sen. Wallace Bennett (Utah), 52.4 percent.

Two GOP senators are retiring: Frank Carlson of Kansas, and Hickenlooper. In the latter state, liberal Democratic Gov. Harold Hughes has announced for the Senate seat being vacated by Hickenlooper.

* * *

THINGS BLEW APART in the House as soon as the results of 1966 elections were in. The net loss of 47 liberal seats was crippling. It reflected in the consideration of just about every major piece of social legislation to come before the 90th Congress. Few programs escaped without wounds.

While the 1966 elections left the President with a majority in the House, it was more apparent than real. The present balance of 247 Democrats to 187 Republicans—with one vacancy—simply does not provide a liberal majority.

Add anywhere from 60 to 90 Dixiecrat votes to an almost solid GOP vote on most issues and you come up with a conservative majority—in truth, the revival of the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition that ruled the roost in the House for almost 30 years before the 89th Congress interrupted its reign.

From the liberal point of view, there is both opportunity and potential trouble in the House elections this year.

About 30 incumbent liberals scraped by with 55 percent or less of the total vote in their districts in 1966. Many of them are survivors of the 1966 "slaughter of the innocents" which cut so deeply into the ranks of 89th Congress freshmen liberals. Now with two terms under their belts, a win in 1968 will entrench them solidly in their districts and help them move up the important committee ladders in the House.

Similarly, there are about 30 incumbent conservatives running whose grip on their districts is far from unshakable, winners by 55 percent or less of the vote in 1966. Among them are congressmen who have cast no or precious few "right" votes on the COPE scorecard.

Clerical Employment Lags:

Negro Job Ratio Found Higher In Unionized Construction Field

MORE NEGROES hold skilled jobs in construction than in most other industries, and apprenticeship opportunities in construction are widening, the AFL-CIO's director of civil rights said in a network radio interview.

Donald Slaiman pointed out that the latest government report on construction employment in larger firms with federal contracts shows that Negroes make up 16.6 percent of the blue collar work force—the most solidly unionized segment of the industry. But, he said, in the mostly unorganized white collar part of the industry, Negroes hold less than 1 percent of the jobs.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Slaiman said that aside from "isolated cases of discrimination" in construction jobs, the main problem now is to "recruit, train, motivate and prep" minority group workers for apprenticeship programs, "and get them to come through the doors when the doors are open." The AFL-CIO produced public service program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Slaiman credited union-supported programs of the Workers Defense League and the Urban League that recruit and prepare apprentices, with bringing more minority group youngsters into the skilled trades.

In the last three years, such programs have brought "more than 1,000 Negro and Puerto Rican apprentices" into construction jobs in 16 cities, he said. He acknowledged that the number of recruits "is still small," but said that the two-pronged drive of "insuring non-discrimination, plus insuring that there will be qualified applicants," is producing significant results.

Slaiman said that with job requirements rising—"both educational background and actual mechanical skill—" there has to be a "massive effort among all parties, communities, employers and unions," to upgrade youngsters for the skilled trades and give them "meaningful work" while they build their capabilities.

Reporters questioning Slaiman were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRES. JOHNSON recently cracked down on the investment of private capital abroad, he did it basically to protect the dollar and the American gold supply.

But, there is another side of the picture that hasn't been talked about but is crucially important to American workers . . . jobs.

The President hopes to reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficit this year by approximately $3 billion dollars. Of this, at least $1 billion would come from a mandatory program that will restrain direct private investment abroad. Another $500 million would come from restraints on foreign lending by banks and other financial institutions. Still another $500 million would come from reform of inequitable tax systems abroad that attract American capital to leave our own shores and go elsewhere. Efforts are to be made in this direction through diplomatic channels.

The President also wants to save $500 million through a reduction in government expenditures abroad and a final $500 million through restraint on American tourist travel abroad with its terrific drain on dollars.

Either directly or indirectly these $3 billion that will be staying at home instead of going abroad, are going to help produce jobs for American workers.

The job significance of the export of American capital to foreign countries during the past few years has not been lost on the American labor movement. AFL-CIO conventions and meetings of its Executive Council have repeatedly pointed out the vast growth of this export of capital and the effect it has had on jobs at home.

In September 1967 the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a statement pointing to the sharp rise in capital export that has been taking place, not merely to underdeveloped countries which need it, but to the developing countries of West Europe which don't need it. The statement noted that the estimated book-value of direct private investment in foreign countries skyrocketed from about $12 billion in 1950 to $49 billion in 1965, climbed another $8.7 billion in 1966 and was well on the way up in 1967.

These investments included new funds sent abroad as well as profits made abroad and ploughed back into plants and equipment owned abroad. The statement noted that these outflows were contributing substantially to America's balance of payments deficit.

But the council added:

"This skyrocketing rise in the export of U.S. private capital has cost American jobs, cut into American exports and added to imports."

IN CALLING for a stemming of the outflow of private capital and a buildup of the domestic economy, the AFL-CIO convention only last December, pointed out that the American economy is "still some distance from full employment, that unemployment is still much too high" and that the economy was not moving along fast enough to provide the jobs that are needed "particularly for the most disadvantaged job seekers among teenagers, Negroes and the unskilled."

How many jobs can be produced by the $3 billion that President Johnson wants to keep at home?

Theoretically, about 200,000 jobs could be created by a $3 billion domestic investment at roughly $15,000 a job. But it won't work out that high. The full $3 billion is highly unlikely to flow into immediate job-creating activities.

Economists figure that a more likely figure is between 50,000 and 100,000 jobs which is a lot less than 200,000, but is not to be sneezed at.

What is important is that the Johnson Administration has now faced up to the problem of the unregulated export of private American capital. This is a point that has long since been made by the AFL-CIO in the interest both of jobs and the national welfare. It is a significant step forward.

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE and Urban League apprentice-recruitment programs in 16 cities have brought more than 1,000 minority group youngsters into construction jobs in the last three years, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman (center) told Alan Adams (left) of Business Week magazine and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers on Labor News Conference, heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

General Election Information for 1968

	U. S. CONGRESS		GOVERNOR		STATE LEGISLATURE					DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION				
	Elect a Senator	*No. of Representatives*	*Elect*	*Term*	*Upper House Elect*	*Upper House Term*	*Lower House Elect*	*Lower House Term*	*Final Filing*	*Primary*	*General Election*	*Primary Date*	*Runoff Primary Date*	*Presidential Primary*
ALABAMA	Yes	8	No	4	None	4	None	4	Mar. 1	April 26	Oct. 25	May 7	June 4	
ALASKA	Yes	1	No	4	10	4	40	2	June 1	No pre-registration in State		Aug. 27		
ARIZONA	Yes	3	Yes	2	30	2	60	2	July 11	July 5	Sept. 23	Sept. 10		
ARKANSAS	Yes	4	Yes	2	Not Yet Decided		100	2	May 1	July 10	Oct. 16	July 30	Aug. 13	
CALIFORNIA	Yes	38	No	4	20	4	80	2	Mar. 22	April 11	Sept. 12	June 4		June 4
COLORADO	Yes	4	No	4	18	4	65	2	July 27	Aug. 21	Oct. 16	Sept. 10		
CONNECTICUT	Yes	6	No	4	36	2	177	2	Nominating Convention	June 14	Oct. 12	8th Wed. after close of Convention		
DELAWARE	No	1	Yes	4	9	4	35	2	Nominating Convention		Oct. 19			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									April 6	Mar. 23	Sept. 21			May 7
FLORIDA	Yes	12	No	4	48	4	119	2	April 2	April 6	Oct. 5	May 7	May 28	May 28
GEORGIA	Yes	10	No	4	54	2	205	2	June 13	July 23	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	
HAWAII	Yes	2	No	4	13	4	51	2	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Oct. 15	Oct. 5		
IDAHO	Yes	2	No	4	35	2	70	2	May 7	Aug. 3	Nov. 2	Aug. 6		
ILLINOIS	Yes	24	Yes	4	None	4	177	2	Mar. 11	May 13	Oct. 7	June 11		June 11
INDIANA	Yes	11	Yes	4	25	4	100	2	Mar. 28	April 8	Oct. 7	May 7		May 7
IOWA	Yes	7	Yes	2	31	4	124	2	June 30	Aug. 24	Oct. 26	Sept. 3		
KANSAS	Yes	5	Yes	2	40	4	125	2	June 20	July 16	Oct. 15	Aug. 6		
KENTUCKY	Yes	7	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 3	Mar. 30	Sept. 7	May 28		
LOUISIANA	Yes	8	Yes*	4	39*	4	105*	4	Not Yet Determined	July 17	Oct. 5	Aug. 17	Sept. 28	
MAINE	No	2	No	4	32	2	151	2	April 1	Varies by towns and cities		June 17		
MARYLAND	Yes	8	No	4	None	4	None	4	July 2	Aug. 12	Oct. 7	Sept. 10		
MASSACHUSETTS	No	12	No	4	40	2	240	2	July 30	Aug. 17	Oct. 5	Sept. 17		April 30
MICHIGAN	No	19	No	4	None	4	110	2	June 18	July 5	Oct. 4	Aug. 6		
MINNESOTA	No	8	No	4	None	4	135	2	July 16	Aug. 20	Oct. 15	Sept. 10		
MISSISSIPPI	No	5	No	4	None	4	None	4	April 5	May 4	July 2	June 4	June 25	
MISSOURI	Yes	10	Yes	4	17	4	163	2	April 30	Jackson & Clay Counties, July 10; St. Louis City & County, July 13; other cities over 10,000, July 8	Jackson & Clay Counties, Oct. 9; St. Louis City & County, Oct. 12; other cities over 10,000, Oct. 7	Aug. 6		
MONTANA	No	2	Yes	4	28	4	104	2	April 25	April 25	Sept. 26	June 4		
NEBRASKA	No	3	No	4	Unicameral Elect 25 4-Yr. Term				Mar. 15	May 3	Oct. 25	May 14		May 14
NEVADA	Yes	1	No	4	10	4	40	2	July 17	July 20	Sept. 28	Sept. 3		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Yes	2	Yes	2	24	2	400	2	July 25	Towns over 4,500, Sept. 3; Cities, Aug. 31	Towns over 4,500, Oct. 29; Cities, Oct. 26	Sept. 10		Mar. 12
NEW JERSEY	No	15	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 25	April 25	Sept. 26	June 4		June 4
NEW MEXICO	No	2	Yes	2	None	4 & 6 Yrs.	70	2	July 2	July 29	Oct. 7	Aug. 27		
NEW YORK	Yes	41	No	4	57	2	150	2	May 14	Varies by location		June 18		
NORTH CAROLINA	Yes	11	Yes	4	50	2	120	2	Feb. 23	April 20	Oct. 26	May 4	June 1	
NORTH DAKOTA	Yes	2	Yes	4	23	4	98	2	July 25	Registration not required		Sept. 3		
OHIO	Yes	24	No	4	16**	4	99**	2	Feb. 7	Mar. 27	Sept. 25	May 7		May 7
OKLAHOMA	Yes	6	No	4	24	4	99	2	July 10	Aug. 16	Oct. 25	Aug. 27	Sept. 17	
OREGON	Yes	4	No	4	16	4	60	2	Mar. 19	April 27	Oct. 5	May 28		May 28
PENNSYLVANIA	Yes	27	No	4	25	4	203	2	Feb. 13	Mar. 4	Sept. 16	April 23		April 23
RHODE ISLAND	No	2	Yes	2	50**	2	100	2	June 29**	July 12	Sept. 6	Sept. 10		
SOUTH CAROLINA	Yes	6	No	4	25**	4	124	2	3rd Tuesday following State Convention	May 11	Oct. 5	June 11	June 25	
SOUTH DAKOTA	Yes	2	Yes	2	35	2	75	2	April 20	May 15	Oct. 16	June 4		June 4
TENNESSEE	No	9	No	4	33	2	99	2	June 3	July 1	Oct. 5	Aug. 1		
TEXAS	No	23	Yes	2	15	4	150	2	Feb. 5	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	May 4	June 1	
UTAH	Yes	2	Yes	4	14	2	69	2	May 10	Aug. 27	Oct. 30	Sept. 10		
VERMONT	Yes	1	Yes	2	30	2	150	2	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	Nov. 2	Sept. 10		
VIRGINIA	No	10	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 10	June 8	Oct. 5	July 9	Aug. 13	
WASHINGTON	Yes	7	Yes	4	25	4	99	2	Aug. 2	Aug. 17	Oct. 5	Sept. 17		
WEST VIRGINIA	No	5	Yes	4	18	4	100	2	Feb. 3	April 13	Oct. 12	May 14		May 14
WISCONSIN	Yes	10	Yes	2	16	4	100	2	July 9	Milwaukee, Aug. 21; Others Aug. 28	Milwaukee, Oct. 16; Others, Oct. 23	Sept. 10		April 2
WYOMING	No	1	No	4	15	4	61	2	July 11	Aug. 5	Oct. 21	Aug. 20		

** Gubernatorial and State Legislature elections, February 6, 1968.*
*** Subject to change by Constitutional Convention, legislative or court action.*

AFL-CIO Committee On Political Education

WASHINGTON D. C.

At Ohio Parley:

Rustin Cites Gains In Fighting Job Bias

Columbus, O.—A "great coalition" of labor and responsible civil rights organizations must work together to elect a Congress which recognizes the nation's problems, Bayard Rustin told participants in the Ohio AFL-CIO's two-day civil rights conference.

Rustin, who is executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, hit at "distortions" in the press about racial discrimination in unions and apprenticeship programs.

"There is not a single building trades union left whose leadership is not committed and dedicated to ending racial discrimination," Rustin declared.

But he warned that if every apprenticeship opening in the nation was filled by a Negro, "it still wouldn't cure just one-half of the unemployment problem in Harlem alone."

Rustin described the 90th Congress as "backward" and failing to produce programs that would prevent riots, rather than just control them.

Schools and Housing

Negroes, he said, "want adequate schools for their children; they want adequate medical care; they want adequate housing."

The government, he declared, must become the "employer of last resort" so that progress can keep pace with aspirations.

The conference, attended by 500 trade unionists from all parts of the state, also heard major addresses by Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; New York Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, and Ernest Green, director of the successful five-city apprenticeship tutoring program of the Workers Defense League.

Slaiman said Negroes have been hardest hit by the decline in semi-skilled jobs and the low pay of most service-type jobs.

He urged each delegate to return to his local union committed to an active role in pressing for programs to provide jobs at good wages for everyone and to battle discrimination wherever it occurs.

Van Arsdale stressed the goal of organizing the unorganized, declaring that "higher wages will play the greatest role in winning the war against poverty." The respect and understanding gained in organizing campaigns, he said, will help break down racial barriers.

Green spoke of the apprenticeship tutoring programs now under way in New York City, Westchester County, Buffalo, Newark and Cleveland in cooperation with local building trades unions.

"We have been successful in placing hundreds of Negro youths in these trade unions mainly because of the wonderful cooperation extended by the unions themselves," Green reported.

The formal speeches were just a part of the two-day conference.

Delegates met in more than a dozen workshops for candid discussion with guest speakers of discrimination problems in education, jobs, housing and other areas.

A local attorney who participated as a guest panelist commented after a session: "Never have I seen such interest and spirit. These people recognize that a problem exists and have the courage to do something about it."

LANGUAGE BARRIERS fell when U.S. Navy crewmen gave a party for 100 Japanese orphans on the U.S.S. Samuel Gompers in Yokosuka, Japan, during the holidays. Nearly 100 youngsters from the Hoikwen orphanage in Kamakora were served lunch of hamburgers, rice, cookies and ice cream; saw a cartoon show, sang carols and got gifts from Santa Claus. Sailors, like the one above, were invited to visit the orphanage. The Gompers is a 643-foot destroyer tender named for the founder of the American Federation of Labor.

Student Daily Exposes GM Plan for Strike Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

level GM consideration. It obtained a copy of the document, dated July 5, 1967, which it said was drawn up in a hurry by GM's cost analysis section. The Daily published the text of the mutual aid pact, which was labeled as a plan for the "sharing of losses" of the struck company by the companies not struck.

According to the plan, the Daily said, the reimbursement would be equal to 40 percent of the production lost during the strike, provided the other companies could produce this much on overtime Saturday work.

If Ford or Chrysler were struck, then the two other "Big 3" firms would pay that company $500 for each unit it was unable to produce up to a number equal to 40 percent of normal production. In the case of Ford this meant the payment by the other two firms of $500 for 24,000 units weekly or $12 million. In the case of Chrysler, the other two firms would make up for a loss of 12,000 units or $6 million.

GM Formula

Since Ford and Chrysler together could not produce enough on Saturday overtime to equal 40 percent of GM's average production, a variation of the $500 per unit formula was proposed. The GM formula called for payment by Ford and Chrysler of $500 for each of the 18,000 units they could produce on a Saturday, or $9 million. Ford and Chrysler would then pay GM $200 each for an additional 25,000 units, or $5 million more for a total of $14 million.

"The advantages of this plan," according to the seven-page document published by the student paper, "are that each company's reimbursements from the other companies are approximately the same as the potential payments to the other companies if they were on strike."

The example used showed that if GM were on strike, GM's reimbursements from Ford ($9,333,000) would be approximately the same as GM's payments to Ford ($9,400,000), if it were struck.

The payments would have begun in the second week and continued for the duration of the strike.

The UAW blasted GM's negotiations role after Chrysler Corp. had rejected the union's offer extending that firm's contract and eliminating it from consideration as a strike target.

GM 'Dictation'

At that time the UAW charged that GM was ". . . dictating to the industry and that GM is the chief architect of a conspiracy that is interfering with free and independent collective bargaining between the UAW and other corporations."

The UAW eventually chose Ford as a strike target, winning its best contract in its history after a walkout of about two months.

GM Board Chairman James M. Roche refused to confirm or deny the existence of the plan. "Whatever it is, it is a confidential document and somebody stole it," Roche said.

Ford and Chrysler spokesmen denied knowledge of the document although Ford Vice Pres. Malcolm Denise had said earlier that "I wouldnt' kid you that we haven't looked into the mutual assistance plan in the rubber industry."

Charge of Union Discrimination Branded 'Dishonest' Distorted

(Continued from Page 1)

other construction craftsmen increasing from 94,000 to 123,000.'

"The actual figures in the report—not Fortune's interpretation of them—bear this out. In any event a report which terminates in 1964 is by definition out of date. The Civil Rights Act, with its fair employment section, was not law until late 1964—an act which the AFL-CIO strongly supported and has used with great effectiveness."

Another "deceptive generality" stressed in the article and the ads assert that "Negro factory hands earn 32 percent less than their white counterparts," allegedly because of union misdeeds, Slaiman went on.

On the contrary, he said, "the prime contributors to the 32 percent figure are low-wage, unorganized industries which AFL-CIO unions are trying hard to organize, almost always against the last ditch opposition of the employers. These industries employ a disproportionate number of Negroes at inordinately low wage scales."

Where unions are strong, racial wage differentials have "long since" been eliminated despite "intense employer opposition;" and unions are now using the federal law to force recalcitrant employers to abolish such differentials as remain, Slaiman pointed out.

Similarly, factory seniority systems—pictured by Fortune as an obstacle to Negro workers—are in fact "often minority workers' best protection" against exploitation by employers, Slaiman said, and many industrial unions, including the Steelworkers (singled out for criticism by O'Hanlon) are not only fighting to eliminate discrimination in ugrading but are conducting educational and training programs to make sure minority workers are adequately prepared to move up.

(It is typical of Fortune's approach that the corresponding piece on the role of business placed heavy stress on the educational poverty of jobless Negroes. In praising one company, this article noted that it had to drop nine out of 10 Negroes it recruited because the jobs required a fifth grade ability to read and cipher. There was no corresponding recognition that construction trades apprentices must have a high school education to master their trades, and only a few grudging words were devoted to the pre-apprenticeship training and minority-group recruitment by the unions.)

In his letter Slaiman took "personal exception" to O'Hanlon's words about the civil rights department:

"He asserted that complaints to the AFL-CIO produced no results. He charged we have never made a frontal attack on discrimination and segregation. These are untruths of staggering dimensions.

"The record shows that:

"1.—Hundreds of cases have been satisfactorily handled by this department and Mr. O'Hanlon could have examined the files on these cases when he was here, if he had asked. Obviously he wasn't interested in facts. . . .

"2.—No other organization—save the civil rights organizations—fought as hard as the AFL-CIO has fought and continues to fight for civil rights legislation, including granting cease-and-desist authority to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. And it is the AFL-CIO that continues the fight today for fair housing legislation, in the face of polls that report many union members as individuals are opposed to it.

Job Upgrading

"3.—We have launched, financed and established affirmative programs to upgrade minority workers and have promoted better public education, especially in America's ghettos.

"4.—In the area of apprenticeship, we have worked out programs in over 17 major U. S. cities to recruit and help prepare minority youngsters for entry into skilled trades. This is done in cooperation with the building trade councils and community-based organizations—among them the Urban League, Oportunities Industrialization Center and the Workers Defense League.

"Mr. O'Hanlon implied that our Civil Right Committee comprises white union leaders reluctant to move against themselves. In fact, this committee of 20 outstanding international union officers includes three militant and outspoken Negro trade union leaders.

"And he left the impression of a rift between the AFL-CIO and the dean of the Negro union leaders, A. Philip Randolph. On the contrary, Mr. Randolph has praised the progress made by the AFL-CIO and commended in most generous terms the efforts of Mr. Meany and of the Civil Rights Committee."

Slaiman emphasized that the AFL-CIO makes no claim that all trade union civil rights problems have been solved.

"No one in the AFL-CIO maintains that the civil rights record of unions is without fault or above criticism," he said. "We never object to an honest, objective appraisal of union problems or shortcomings in this or any field. But the O'Hanlon article is not criticism; it is a dishonest, distorted attack."

The O'Hanlon piece concluded by offering four "reforms": Abolition of hiring halls, on the charge that some of them discriminate; expulsion of unions where discrimination is practiced; decertification of unions that prevent "any member" from running for office, and "free entry"—not explained—into apprenticeship programs.

These so-called "reforms," Slaiman concluded, "are revealing indeed; for essentially they are not pro-Negro but anti-union, calculated to divide the labor movement and Negroes.

"To us this is not accidental. It is precisely this that Mr. O'Hanlon and "Black Power" advocates want. Such a division would be detrimental to unions, to Negroes and to America. And that we will not allow to happen."

Wirtz Shifts Labor Dept. Job Training

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has announced realignment and consolidation of job training programs within the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

The major change involves the shift of on-the-job training programs covering about 135,000 trainees from the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training to a newly formed Bureau of Work Training programs.

This shift, Wirtz said, will permit BAT to "put its full effort on its traditional functions of promoting and developing private apprenticeship programs."

The new work training bureau also would accommodate "work incentive" training for welfare beneficiaries under social security amendments passed by Congress.

A third change, Wirtz said, will be to consolidate all staff functions of the various units of the Manpower Administration directly under the office of assistant manpower administrator.

Under a fourth change, regional offices of the Manpower Administration will be set up to help bring state employment agencies into the development of manpower programs.

Meany Asks Action:

Backlog of Key Bills Waits on Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

provided to achieve it," he stressed. "Appropriations were inadequate in every case and pitiful in many. The obvious intent was to starve out programs which the conservatives could not, or did not dare, repeal."

A replay of the budget battle is obviously in store for the second session starting Jan. 15.

The broad outline of the Administration's 1968 program will be presented Jan. 17 at 9 p.m., EST, when Pres. Johnson delivers his State of the Union Message to Congress and a nationwide television audience.

Other messages in the weeks to come will spell out specific new legislative proposals. Among those anticipated are major programs on housing and hospital construction.

The Senate will plunge immediately into one of its most controversial legislative battles—on new civil rights legislation.

Shortly before adjournment, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield made the pending order of business in the new session a bill making it a federal crime to injure, intimidate or interfere with a person exercising specified civil rights, including among others voting, attending school, applying for a job, or making use of public accommodations.

The bill passed the House and in somewhat improved form was aproved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Strengthening Sought

Civil rights supporters hope to amend it on the Senate floor to add on other portions of the Administration's civil rights program —which had initially been broken up into several bills to speed action.

The other sections include an open housing proposal, strengthening of equal employment opportunity enforcement, and a bar on discrimination in selection of juries.

A southern filibuster is virtually certain, and two years ago similar legislation was killed when Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen joined with the Dixie bloc to prevent the two-thirds vote needed to limit debate.

Committee action is likely to dominate the House side of the Capitol during the early weeks of the session.

A bill of special importance to the AFL-CIO and the nation's farm workers will be the order of business when the Education and Labor Committee meets Jan. 23.

Building Trades System

The subcommittee-approved bill would end the exemption of farm workers from the National Labor Relations Act. It would provide for union recognition and bargaining rights under the same procedures used in the construction industry, where the work force is also temporary.

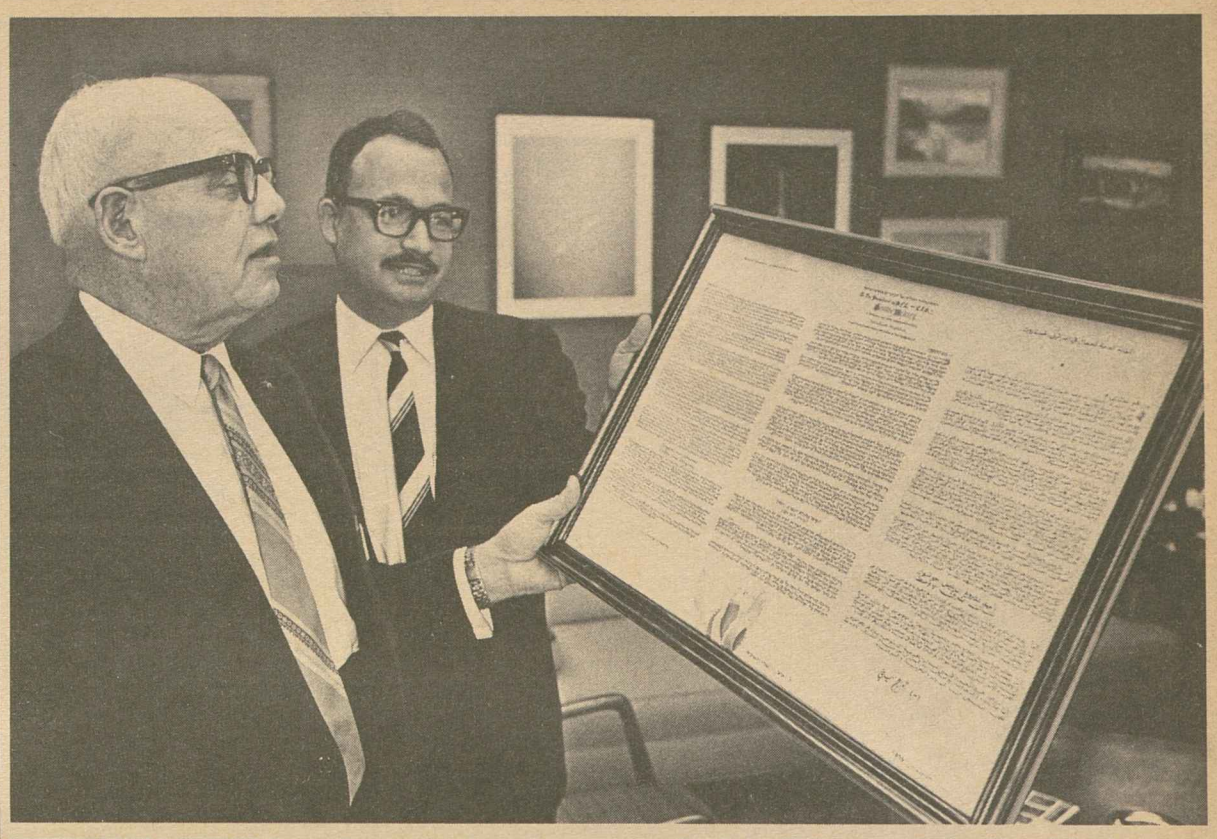
Meany testified for the bill at subcommittee hearings and a companion measure is being considered by the Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee.

Awaiting action by the House Rules Committee is a "truth-in-lending" bill similar to a Senate-passed measure. Supporters of a strong law plan to seek to strengthen it on the House floor to include disclosure of interest on department store revolving credit accounts.

As a follow-up to the meat inspection law enacted last year, union and consumer groups are planning a major push for strengthening poultry inspection. Eighty-seven percent of all poultry is already federally inspected, but there is virtually no state inspection of the remainder.

Election year logistics assure that the second session will be shorter than the 1967 session, which did not wind up until Dec. 15.

Both political parties hold their national conventions in August and there is a slim chance that Congress might wind up before then. More likely, however, is a recess during the convention period, reconvening in September. The demands of political campaigning will build heavy pressure for final adjournment before October.



SHEEPSKIN SCROLL spells out in three languages—English, Hebrew and Arabic—labor's strong stand against Middle East aggression aimed at Israel. The text is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement issued last June during the Middle East crisis. The scroll was presented to Meany by Amos Eiran, labor attache to the Israeli embassy. It is the gift of Yerucham Meshel, chairman of the trade union department of Histadrut, Israel's federation of labor.

Shopping Center Picketing Ban Termed Threat to Free Speech

Peaceful picketing is a form of free speech and state trespass laws should not be allowed to bar it at shopping centers, the AFL-CIO told the Supreme Court.

The federation, in a friend-of-the-court brief, urged reversal of a Pennsylvania state court order banning picketing of Logan Valley Plaza, Inc., and Weis Markets, Inc., by Local 590 of the Meat Cutters, Pittsburgh.

The questions presented in the Pittsburgh case "are of great importance to the continued vitality of the right to picket," the AFL-CIO declared in the brief. It described picketing as "one of the handful of basic rights that employes have at their disposal during a labor dispute."

The questions at issue, the brief said, are whether a state may use its trespass laws to prohibit peaceful picketing which takes place on a public thoroughfare inside a privately-owned shopping center without violating the 1st and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The employers argued that picketing with signs, as opposed to handbilling, does not enjoy the full protection of the 1st amendment. The AFL-CIO disagreed. It said a state on its own, or at the behest of a private citizen, cannot under the constitution close a public thoroughfare to either peaceful picketing or handbilling on the ground that the owner has the "unfettered discretion" to control informational activity "because of his property rights."

The brief related that the owners of the Weis supermarket used a state law to prevent the union from using informational pickets to tell the public that the market was non-union and paid inferior wages. Thus the courts utilized a no-trespassing law to create a "cordon sanitaire" around the market and to immunize the employer from picketing and handbilling on roads open to the public.

Allowing the states to close streets at their discretion would effectively curtail free speech, said the brief, which declared that property rights must in appropriate instances give way to our "profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust and wide open," as the high court declared in a 1964 case—New York Times v. Sullivan.

A parallel brief by the Retail Clerks related that a "substantial portion of retail sales take place at shopping centers" whose percentage of the total market is increasing.

Thus the decision, if upheld, could have a "crippling" effect on AFL-CIO affiliates "since it insulates an employer on a shopping center from effective peaceful picketing during a primary labor dispute involving him."

1-13-68

Unions Helped to Test Vaccine Against Mumps

Philadelphia, Pa.—More than 1,000 children of union members here participated in tests that led to development of the nation's first live virus vaccine against mumps.

The Philadelphia AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions helped organize the testing program carried out here by the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital.

The story came to light when the U.S. Public Health Service announced that it has licensed Merck, Sharp & Dohme, a West Point, Pa., pharmaceutical firm, to distribute the vaccine.

The vaccine was approved by PHS on the basis of an 18-month study of its safety and potency made at the National Institutes of Health, and the tests conducted here and in other cities.

The government recommends the vaccine primarily for children approaching puberty, for adolescents and adults, especially males, if they have not had mumps.

The vaccine will not be recommended for routine use in younger children until more information becomes available in the duration of its protective immunity, PHS said.

Administrator W. Clark Woodrow of the John F. Kennedy Hospital said that organized labor "assumed a leading role in tests carried out by our medical center."

"When we were ready to give the vaccine," he reported, "we contacted the council and individual AFL-CIO unions in Philadelphia and they furnished the children," more than 1,000 in number.

He cited the State, County & Municipal Employes, Meat Cutters, Painters and Building Service Employes among unions that participated extensively in the program.

The tests conducted here, combined with those in other cities, showed that 95 percent of all persons given the vaccine developed antibodies against mumps, PHS reported.

Woodrow said that it "was natural" for the hospital to turn to unions for assistance in testing since many labor leaders are on its board and a number of Philadelphia unions have medical plans that tie in with its services.

The hospital, built in 1963, was known as AFL-CIO Hospital until its name was changed in 1966. Labor leaders helped form the nonprofit corporation which owns it and unions bought bonds to help build it.

Schultze Leaves Top Budget Post

Charles L. Schultze is resigning as director of the Bureau of the Budget and his chief assistant will move into the top spot.

Schultze, 43, became director in 1965 after three years as assistant director. He will return to teaching at the University of Maryland and research with the Brookings Institution.

His letter of resignation stressed his firm support for Pres. Johnson's fiscal policies and the need for a tax increase to sustain the nation's prosperity.

Charles J. Zwick, the assistant budget director, will succeed Schultze. Zwick, 41, served with the Rand Corporation in California and has taught at Harvard and the University of Connecticut.

Tutoring Plan Opens Apprenticeship Doors

"We can now point to the youngsters who have made it and say to others, 'This shows you can do it, too.' "

Those who have "made it," Ernest Green told newsmen, include 175 Negro and Puerto Rican youths who were placed as apprentices in New York construction trades during 1967.

Green is director of the apprenticeship tutoring program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Foundation, which demonstrated that:

- Disadvantaged youngsters can be prepared to compete on equal terms for apprenticeship openings leading to well-paid skills and a union journeyman's card.
- Building trades unions welcome and will cooperate with programs which do not result in lowering of a craft's necessary standards of qualification.

With financial support from the Labor Dept. and the Ford Foundation, the pioneering program has been expanded to other cities and a high school recruitment drive is under way with a goal of doubling the placement of qualified minority group youngsters in apprenticeship openings.

The program has had strong support from the AFL-CIO and from Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York Building Trades Council. Graduates of the special tutoring classes have won apprenticeship slots in 15 construction crafts.

A recent apprenticeship examination given by Local 28 of the Sheet Metal Workers and administered by the Stevens Institute pointed up the effectiveness of the tuturing program.

Thirty-two of the 380 youngsters who took the exam had been attending the special tutoring classes.

Eighteen of them were among the top 60 who received apprenticeship appointments.

AFL-CIO News

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Labor Backs Johnson Call For Action on Jobs, Cities

Union Plan Seeks Rail 'Harmony'

Railroad labor has called on the nation's railroads to join in creating a top level union-management committee to help build "a new era of harmony and cooperation" in the industry.

The appeal was issued by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, made up of 23 rail unions. It was announced by RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty at a Washington, D.C., press conference.

Leighty said he had previously discussed the proposal with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who "received it with considerable encouragement."

J. P. Hiltz Jr., management's chief negotiator, said he "wholeheartedly" subscribed to RLEA's plan but indicated a decision on it should come from the Association of American Railroads.

AAR Pres. Thomas M. Goodfellow said he agreed "with the concept of the labor-management committee" as outlined by RLEA and promised "this matter will be given priority attention."

The unions said the goal of the new joint committee should be the adoption of "new attitudes and new policies." Specifically, they cited five new policies that need to be developed:

- Faster negotiations. The

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Purchases Adjacent Property

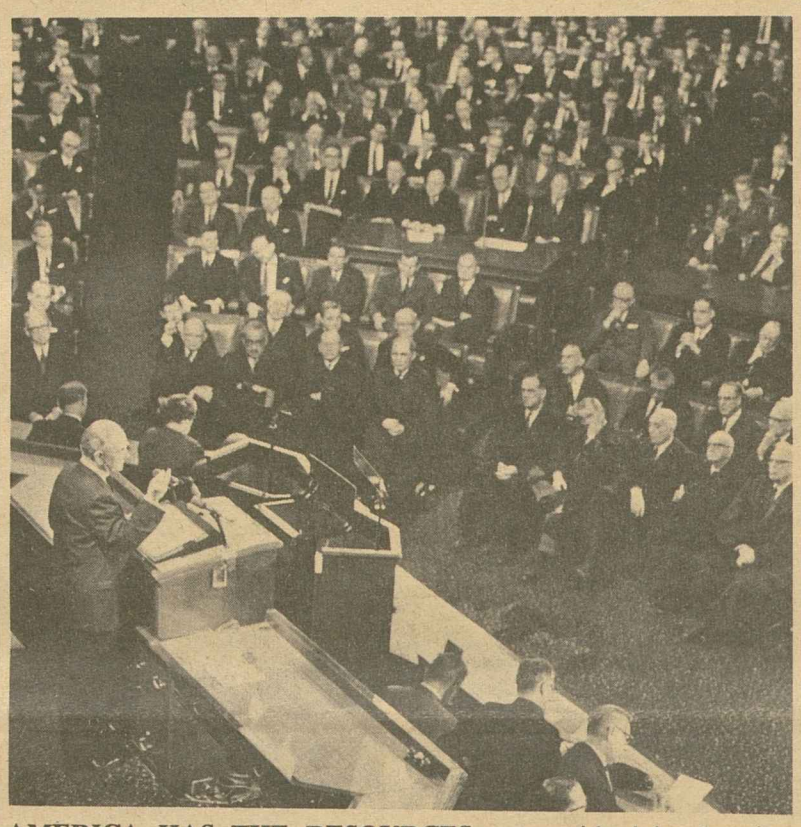
The AFL-CIO has signed a contract for the purchase of the land and building immediately to the north of the AFL-CIO building, Federation Pres. George Meany announced. The property, at corners of 16th and I Streets, Northwest, is now occupied by the Lafayette Hotel.

Meany said the property will ultimately be used to enlarge the AFL-CIO headquarters building, which was dedicated in 1956.

The present operators of the Lafayette Hotel, William C. and Thomas H. Pickford, will receive a 3.5 year lease to continue operation of the hotel, Meany said.

Sales price for the property, including all furnishings, amounted to $2,250,000.

The AFL-CIO was represented in the sale by the law firm of Woll and Mayer and the seller by the law firm of Riley, Johns and Zimmerman.



AMERICA HAS THE RESOURCES to provide jobs, housing, health care and opportunity for its people while fighting aggression abroad, Pres. Johnson told Congress and the nation in his State of the Union Message. He proposed legislation to accomplish this.

Trainmen Win Ruling:

High Court Upholds Separate Rail Talks

The Railroad Trainmen have won a final court victory establishing the union's right to bargain with individual railroads over the size of train crews.

A group of railroads had refused to bargain separately on the issue, insisting on national negotiations through a management association representing all major railroads.

A federal appellate court last fall upheld the union's position and its decision became final when the Supreme Court refused to review the case.

The present composition of train and yard crews is based on a compulsory arbitration award which expired two years ago. The Trainmen's effort to negotiate a change on a railroad-by-railroad basis was blocked when a federal district judge granted a no-strike injunction sought by rail management and handed down a ruling that the issue must be negotiated nationally.

He was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The appellate court noted that crew consist agreements have frequently been negotiated with individual railroads. It said only "a strong showing of continuous collective bargaining on a national scale" could justify an insistence on industrywide bargaining.

In their unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court, three railroads contended that the apellate court's ruling would enable the union to strike the railroads one by one and "whipsaw" the carriers into settlement.

The other side of the coin, from the union standpoint, was the fact that Congress has demonstrated that it will not permit a strike to

(Continued on Page 11)

LBJ Puts Emphasis On Unmet Needs

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson called on Congress to "act now" to create jobs for the hard-core unemployed, to rebuild America's cities and improve the health, housing, safety and educational opportunities of its people.

The President said the nation has the resources and strength to do all this without abandoning its commitment in Viet Nam. And, he affirmed, the American people "have the will to meet the trials these times impose."

Johnson's State of the Union Message was "realistic" and "hard-hitting," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany said the AFL-CIO is "especially pleased with the President's proposals to increase funds for job training; to help those who live in slums through an extensive housing program and a billion-dollar model city program; for increased funds for the poverty program; and his child health program for the nation's poor. We are delighted, as well, to see the continued effort to help the nation's consumers."

Meany reiterated labor's full support of the President's "quest for peace with honor in Viet Nam."

The President spoke to a Congress which last year rebuffed or cut back many of the domestic programs he advanced and which ignored his request for a tax increase. The President stressed that a tax hike is more urgently needed than ever.

He also spoke beyond Congress to a nationwide television audience —the constituents of the assembled congressmen and senators.

The President spoke with pride—but briefly—of the prosperity and abundance in the nation, of "higher paychecks" and "humming factories," of the "hundreds and thou-

(Continued on Page 12)

'67 Gains Hit 5.6% in Key Pacts

Union-negotiated benefit increases averaged 5.6 percent in major contract settlements last year, nearly one-fourth higher than the 4.5 percent median increase in 1966 settlements, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

All measures of change were higher than those recorded for key settlements in 1966, the Labor Dept. agency said. It gave the number of covered workers as 4.5 million last year, 3.4 million in the preceding year.

Survey Highlights

The BLS survey of major 1967 collective bargaining agreements, those covering 1,000 or more workers, showed that:

- The median increase in wages and benefits was 5.6 percent when actual timing of changes was taken into account. (This estimate was based on settlements affecting 5,000 workers or more.)

- **Excluding fringe benefits and considering only wage changes scheduled to go into effect during the entire life of the contracts, straight-time hourly wages were increased by 5 percent annually, compared with 3.9 percent in settlements a year earlier.**

- Considering first-year changes only, the median first-year wage rate increase was 5.7 percent of straight-time hourly pay, compared with 4.8 percent for 1966.

BLS said the median increase for manufacturing — 6.5 percent — reflected the auto industry settlements providing larger wage boosts in the first contract year than in the second or third years. It compared with 4.2 percent for 1966; the median increase for non-manufacturing was 5 percent in both years, BLS observed.

The biggest 1967 settlements brought major gains for 675,000 Auto Workers and more than 400,000 truckers.

Besides the UAW contracts,

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor March Protests Hearst Strikebreakers

Los Angeles—More than 2,000 trade unionists touched off the biggest labor demonstration in a generation on the West Coast Jan. 12 protesting the free flow of strikebreakers and their use by the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

Representatives of 60 AFL-CIO internationals staged a two-mile march from the strikebound Hearst property through the commercial heart of the nation's third largest city and on to City Hall.

The march spotlighted a five-week strike-lockout at the Herald-Examiner, where 2,000 member of eight AFL-CIO newspaper unions are idle.

Marchers chanted demands for local ordinances to outlaw use of professional strikebreakers.

Hearst management has published the Herald-Examiner, largest afternoon daily in the U.S., with help of about 200 imported professional strikebreakers since Newspaper Guild and Machinists union members walked out last Dec. 15 in a contract dispute. Printers, Pressmen, Mailers and others were subsequently locked

(Continued on Page 4)

Rail Unions Ask New Era In Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

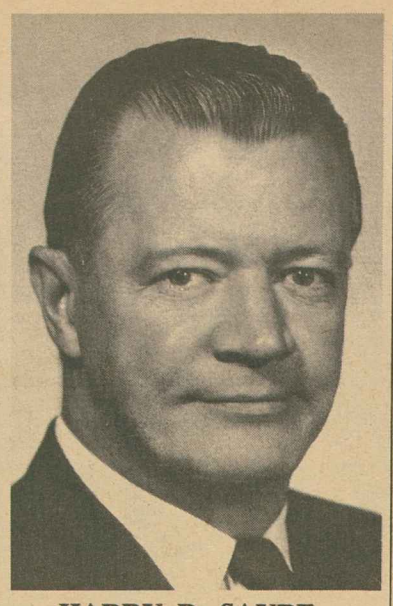
RLEA charged managements had in the past resorted to legislation and court actions to stall collective bargaining.

- Better implementation of agreements. Individual railroads have been trying to "chip away" at national agreements as soon as they are negotiated, the unions said.
- Prompt and reasonable handling of grievances. "In this industry," RLEA pointed out, "many employe grievances remain unsettled for long periods of time."
- The publicizing of railroads' "confidence" in employes to offset past "featherbedding" charges against workers. Such charges have demoralized workers and "harmed the public's image of railroading," RLEA said.
- Greater cooperation by unions and management "on legislation and other matters of mutual benefit." For example, RLEA noted, both sides should be pressing to improve railroad safety.

"These five policies, if implemented," would bring a new era to labor-management relations in the railroad industry—an era of productive, uninterrupted and profitable service," the RLEA suggested.

"Let us make 1968 a year of cooperation, not of strife, in this industry," the statement concluded.

PAUL L. PHILLIPS



HARRY D. SAYRE

UPP's Phillips Resigns, Sayre Named President

Albany, N.Y.—Paul L. Phillips has resigned as president of the Papermakers & Paperworkers for reasons of health after a stern warning from his doctors. He has been succeeded by Harry D. Sayre, who has been executive vice president of the union.

Phillips became president of the former Paper Makers in 1948 and in 1957, when it merged with the former CIO Paperworkers, headed the combined organization. Sayre was president of the CIO affiliate at the time of the merger—the first to take place between former AFL and CIO unions.

Both worked in close cooperation to cement the former rival organizations into a single strong union.

Phillips, 63, helped organize the Intl. Paper Co. mill at Camden, Ark., in 1932 and became first president of the new local. He joined the international union staff in 1937 and was elected a vice president in 1942. He was elected an AFL-CIO vice president at the federation's 1957 convention and has been re-elected at each succeeding convention.

Phillips is retiring as UPP president under the union's regular pension program.

Sayre, 53, has been a union officer since 1939, when he worked at the American Coating Mills in Elkhart, Ind. He became president of the Paperworkers in 1947, after having served as secretary-treasurer.

Phillips told the union's executive board that he had been told by his physicians that it is "vitally necessary" that he cut down on his workload. He said he decided to resign because the duties and responsibilities of the presidency would not permit this.

He told the board he was "firmly convinced the future welfare of the membership will best be served by this change." He pledged to Sayre and the UPP membership "my fullest cooperation and loyalty in strengthening and building" the union.

Separate Programs Linked:

Rail Welfare Plan Covers 1.5 Million

More than 1.5 million railroad employes and their dependents will receive improved benefits, effective Mar. 1, under a new health-welfare plan agreed to by rail unions and the nation's railroads.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, head of a joint union committee that negotiated the plan, termed it the largest private insurance policy in the world.

The two-year plan, negotiated with the National Railway Labor Conference, representing nearly all railroad managements, replaces five separate national health-welfare plans.

Payments into the plan, entirely paid for by employers, will amount to $33.90 a month per employe, Leighty said. Under present plans, railroads pay $25.72 for each non-operating employe and $27.90 for each operating employe.

Negotiators estimated the annual cost of the plan at $220 million. However, Leighty noted that $50 million of that amount will come from funds already set aside by the carriers.

He described the new plan's benefits as a "substantial improvement" over those provided in the individual plans.

NRLC Chairman J. P. Hiltz Jr. said the plan would "contribute appreciably to the stability, security and welfare" of railroad employes.

Improved Benefits

Major provisions include:

Life insurance of $6,000 per employe plus an additional $4,000 for accidental death, $10,000 major medical insurance, full cost of semi-private hospital room for up to 180 days a year, $1,000 a year for additional hospital costs, and payment of doctors' fees for hospital, home and office calls.

Other provisions cover maternity care, protection for disabled children and students who are dependents, maintenance of a $2,000 life insurance policy for a retired employe and on-duty injury benefits.

Unions signing the agreement for coverage under the new plan were the Machinists, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Firemen & Oilers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway Clerks, Transportation-Communication Employes, Signalmen, Hotel & Restaurant Employes (for dining car workers), Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Conductors & Brakemen, Locomotive Engineers, and Switchmen.

A rail management spokesman said a number of other unions are expected to be brought under the plan soon.

Serving with Leighty on the unions' negotiating committee were Presidents C. L. Dennis, Clerks; H. C. Crotty, Waymen; Clyde Lane, Conductors & Brakemen; Neil P. Speirs, Switchmen; and Michael Fox, AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., and Assistant Pres. M. W. Hampton of the Firemen & Enginemen.

Farm Union Protest Upheld In Texas Vote

Rio Grande City, Tex. — The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee won a favorable ruling from a National Labor Relations Board examiner in the union's long effort to win bargaining rights for shed workers of Starr Produce Co.

Trial Examiner David S. Davidson ruled that management unfairly influenced a tie-vote election last Apr. 13 by firing one worker because of his union activities and threatening to fire others. The vote was 14-14 with three challenged ballots.

Davidson recommended that the NLRB order one of the challenged ballots to be counted and to certify UFWOC if it has a majority. In the event that a revised tally of ballots does not give a majority for the union, Davidson advised that the election be set aside because of company interference and a new vote be set during Starr's peak season for vegetables or fruit.

Local Issues Disputes Close Two GM Plants

Detroit—The Auto Workers struck two key plants in the General Motors chain and issued a statement charging GM management with deliberately blocking some contract settlements on local issues.

Authorized strikes of 8,800 workers were called at GM's central foundry in Defiance, O., and its Chevrolet gray iron foundry in Saginaw, Mich., when contract talks brought no settlements. Shutdowns lasting more than a few days could hobble production at all other GM plants along with those of American Motors, Kelsey-Hayes and other purchasers of GM parts, the UAW was told.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock accused top management of discouraging local settlements in an effort to reduce its new-car inventories because sales are lagging. At Saginaw, he noted, local management answered a flat "no" to every union proposal.

"That isn't bargaining," Woodcock said. "It's the attitude of a stubborn high-handed royalty which expects its servants to beg for a bone."

Since the UAW settled with GM last month on national contract issues, 81 local settlements have been negotiated out of 168.

Elsewhere on the UAW bargaining scene, union negotiators came to terms with Chrysler Corp. on local issues after a five-day strike at the Newark, Del., assembly plant; signed a new contract for plants of Eaton, Yale & Towne, Inc.; resumed bargaining with AMC and set a new target date for settlement with Chrysler Canada.

A contract covering 11,000 UAW members at Chrysler plants in Windsor, Etobicoke and Ajax, Ont. has been extended to Jan. 24 and may not be extended again unless an improved agreement is reached, the union warned.

Talks Continue

Canadian UAW Dir. George Burt said separate union teams are negotiating with all three big auto firms. General Motors offered terms similar to those accepted by U.S. locals, but some qualifying "strings" were attached. Ford offered nothing, the UAW reported. The union represents 23,000 workers at GM plants and 11,000 at Ford of Canada.

Federal mediation was invoked, unsuccessfully, at all three firms. Contracts had expiration dates of Oct. 31 at GM, Nov. 15 at Chrysler and Dec. 1 at Ford. All were extended until the union settled with the Big 3 in the U.S.

In a settlement with 51 shops represented by the Detroit Tooling Association, the UAW won raises of 60 cents an hour for skilled workers this year, and an additional 35 cents in the next two years; three more paid holidays for a total of 11; settlement pay of $50 for each man and other improvements. Some 5,500 toolmakers had been on strike since Nov. 20.

Teachers Make Staff Appointments

Appointment of four new members of the administrative staff of the American Federation of Teachers was announced by AFT Pres. Charles Cogen. These staff members were named to fill vacancies created when the union moved its headquarters from Chicago to Washington:

Research Dir. Robert Bhaerman, formerly of the Pennsylvania State Dept. of Public Instruction; Civil Rights Dir. Leonard Lewis, from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; Publicity Dir. Al Loewenthal, formerly of the Rutgers Labor & Management Relations Institute and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Dir. Richard A. Hixson of the new department of colleges.

AFL-CIO Supreme Court Brief Links Band Leader Case to Pay Standards

The U.S. Supreme Court was urged to reverse a 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals decision that the Musicians cannot enforce minimum pay scales for band leaders accepting club dates.

In a friend-of-the-court brief, the federation said that union pay regulations in this area, as in others where musicians perform, "are the direct minimum response . . . compatible with maintaining wage standards for employe members."

In many instances, the brief continued, other unions must take similar action to "eliminate wage competition among all those who perform the same job in the same industry."

Thus, it warned, the appeals court decision "strikes a blow to the jugular not only of the Musicians but many other unions as well."

The case involves a challenge brought by several band leaders against the regulations of the AFM and its Local 802 in New York. It is one of several attacks they have made on the union in courts and before the National Labor Relations Board.

The appeals court sustained most points of a decision by a New York District Court dismissing an anti-trust suit brought by the leaders.

The appellate court said in effect that leaders act as employes in steady engagement work and in television and recording fields. It also upheld the union's requirement of membership for the leaders.

But it decided by a 2-1 margin that the union could not require leaders performing at weddings, parties and other "single engagements" to charge minimum rates. In this instance, it held the leaders to be employers.

The appeals court interpreted a U.S. Supreme Court decision—Meat Cutters v. Jewel Tea — to find that requiring minimum pay for club dates violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

Jewel Tea Case

Actually, the high court in Jewel Tea ruled that unions did not violate anti-trust laws in setting marketing hours through collective bargaining contracts with employers.

But the appeals court said that because the setting of pay scales for club dates was a "unilateral" union action, it was not entitled to anti-trust exemption. It construed the minimum pay regulations to be "prices."

Terming the appeals court decision "clearly erroneous," the AFL-CIO brief cited other cases in which the Supreme Court has decided that unions are exempt from anti-trust laws when they use "economic weapons in their self-interest."

The federation stressed that "under the tests proposed in Jewel Tea," as well as those prescribed in other Supreme Court decisions, union actions are exempt from anti-trust coverage when they are taken to protect members' wages and job conditions.

It noted that the lower court had conceded that the protesting band leaders are in job and wage competition with employe-musicians in accepting club dates.

The brief said that "all those who perform musical services in the club date field, which includes the leader, the sub-leader and sidemen, are . . . in direct job and wage competition with each other."

Public Relations Drive:

AFL-CIO Task Force to Rally Support for Copper Strikers

Formation of a special public relations task force was announced by the AFL-CIO to reinforce and coordinate the efforts of the Steelworkers and 21 other affiliated unions to broaden public support of the strike by 60,000 copper workers.

As strikers marched in 23 states and continued their efforts to get management to the bargaining table, company back-to-work efforts fizzled in Baltimore, Md., and Los Angeles.

In Butte, Mont., the Anaconda Co., responding to a month-old union offer, called for "immediate unconditional resumption" of negotiations, but then set a precondition that it would not negotiate on a company-wide basis.

The unions agreed to meet Jan. 23 without any strings.

The publicists' group was formed at a meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters called by Dir. Albert J. Zack of the federation's Dept. of Public Relations and USWA Public Relations Dir. Raymond W. Pasnick. Zack described the new undertaking as another step in implementing all-out AFL-CIO union support for the strike, pledged by the federation convention last month.

"The Steelworkers and the other unions have been doing a sound and very effective job to the limits of their resources," Zack said. "Yet the fact remains that this is the longest large strike, and the largest long strike, that has failed to win widespread public attention outside the affected areas."

As the strike entered its seventh month, Zack said "we are convinced that if public interest in the issues can be aroused, there will be an overwhelming wave of public support for the strikers which will force the industry—one of the richest in the nation, and a major beneficiary of direct and indirect federal subsidies—to bargain realistically with the unions and negotiate contracts that will give these long-exploited workers a fair measure of economic equity."

Seven on Committee

Besides Zack and Pasnick, the task force members are Marie Downey, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Baker Morten, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Dir. Henry Santiestevan of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. information center; Dir. Saul Miller of the federation's Dept. of Publications, and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester of the Intl. Labor Press Association, which comprises the nation's major trade union publications.

The task force will operate out of AFL-CIO headquarters and will be fully coordinated with USWA's Pittsburgh and Chicago offices, where interunion public relations has been centered. Zack said additional help, including manpower, will be drawn from affiliated unions not directly involved in the strike.

Meanwhile, donations to the AFL-CIO copper strike support fund, now more than $700,000, continued to come in and union committees renewed their efforts to get copper's struck Big Four, and seven smaller suppliers of copper, zinc and lead, to engage in meaningful collective bargaining.

In Baltimore, the American Smelting & Refining Co. sent letters to 850 workers Jan. 10 threatening that they would be "permanently replaced" unless they reported for work Jan. 15. Nearly 300 union members reported to the plant picket lines early that day but no strikebreakers appeared, though one man had sneaked in earlier, the pickets were told.

Also on hand were 35 to 40 Baltimore police and company guards, while inside the plant company foremen waited vainly for returnees.

A. J. Kleff, Jr., plant manager, told newsmen he was disappointed at the lack of "reasonable response" to the back-to-work attempt.

Joining members of USWA Locals 625 and 5877 at the gates were Pres. Charles Della of the Maryland AFL-CIO, Pres. Dominick Fornaro of the Baltimore AFL-CIO, Maryland COPE Dir. Peck Windsor, and three officers of USWA Local 365 at the AS&R plant in Perth Amboy, N.J.

Another back-to-work attempt failed in Los Angeles, according to Pres. Robert Hawkins of USWA Local 700, when 100 AS&R strikers rejected a company order to return Jan. 11. No one attempted to cross the picket line, Hawkins said.

Refinery Struck

Members of USWA Local 5977 voted unanimously to authorize a strike at the Baltimore refinery of the Kennecott Corp., where the contract expires Jan. 20. Recent bargaining sessions there have brought no progress, the union said.

The other member of industry's Big Four, in addition to Anaconda, Kennecott, and American Smelting, is the Phelps Dodge Corp. Also struck are American Metal Climax, Inc., Cerro Corp., Hecla Mining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Magma Copper Co., Miami Copper Co. and White Pine Copper Co.

The striking unions beside the USWA are the Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Iron Workers, Laborers, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Machinists, Molders, Office & Professional Employes, Office Employes Independent Union, Operating Engineers, Painters, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Railway Conductors, Sheet Metal Workers, Switchmen and Teamsters.

Strike Time Ratio Shows Rise in '67

Less than a third of 1 percent of work time was lost because of strikes last year, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

At .30 percent, the ratio was higher than in any year since 1959, principally because of the effect of a few large strikes and some long ones, the report noted. BLS said that at 4,475 the number of stoppages beginning in 1967 was only about 2 percent higher than in 1966.

The agency listed 29 stoppages in 1967 involving 10,000 workers or more, and accounting for half the total of 41 million mandays lost and more than half the 2.9 million workers affected by stoppages.

BACK-TO-WORK CALL at struck Baltimore plant of American Smelting & Refining Co. produced a 300-man picket line but no takers of company offer to break six-month strike of copper workers. Snow and below-freezing temperatures failed to dampen spirits of strikers in Steelworkers Locals 625 and 5877. Pickets include Local 625 Pres. Jim Tarrant, center foreground, and to his right, Maryland AFL-CIO Pres. Charles A. Della.

CHILDREN of 60,000 copper strikers were remembered at Christmas parties in the 23 states where employes of major copper, lead and zinc firms have been on the picket line since July 15. Two of the parties are pictured: top, members of Steelworkers Local 837 in Carteret, N.J., pass out toys donated by the Dolls, Toys & Playthings Workers; below, VISTA volunteers Ricki Mancebo and Patricia Clark help serve children of strikers at Morenci and Clifton, Ariz.

FTC Urged to Probe Kennecott Merger Plan

The Steelworkers urged the Federal Trade Commission to hold a full-scale public hearing on the proposed merger of Kennecott Copper Corp with Peabody Coal Corp. to "disclose and evaluate" possible adverse effects.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said the merger proposal is of "grave concern" to the union and raises questions of "public policy on labor-management relationships which should be subjected to public hearing to determine the depth of the concern."

Abel, in a letter to FTC Chairman Paul Rand Dixon, said "the merger of a giant copper company and a giant coal company conjures up possibilities of financial manipulations, with the vitality of the communities and the lives of its residents as pawns in corporate power moves."

Threatens Communities

Mining communities, "unlike other industrial areas as a rule are completely dependent for their social and economic life upon the decisions of the mining coporations," Abel said. But "if these corporations become even more removed from the life of these communities through conglomerate mergers, it is doubtful that their security and stability will be taken into consideration when economic conglomerate mining decisions are being made in corporation headquarters far removed from the communities."

Questions involving industry-wide, company-wide or even coalition bargaining "pale into insignificance" in the face of conglomerate bargaining, Abel said. He added that if conglomerate merging of large corporations results in a "substantive change in the corporate system, it may well be that our labor policy will have to be revised."

Abel noted a current dispute over the application of present antitrust laws to conglomerate merging. The proposed Kennecott-Peabody merger "presents an excellent basis for a test case to obtain a definitive ruling from our courts," he said.

On conventional grounds, the USWA president declared, "there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the merger" is forbidden by current law as applied to "vertical" mergers like the one proposed.

He said Assistant U.S. Atty. Gen. Donald Turner, in charge of the antitrust division of the Justice Dept., recently indicated that new legislation may be needed to cope with new kinds of mergers. But Abel proposed that the "applicability of existing laws to conglomerate mergers should be tested in the courts" before a final determination of whether new legislation is necessary.

He expressed concern about the "extensive international structure" of Kennecott and its "influence upon the world market and the domestic price system." Further merging, he said, would only "add to this anti-competitive power."

'67 Contract Gains Averaged 5.6%

(Continued from Page 1)

BLS cited a "significant" fourth quarter development—the award by a Presidential arbitration panel of wage hikes and vacation improvements for 137,000 members of six AFL-CIO shopcraft unions.

Settlements in manufacturing reached earlier in 1967 included those in the rubber industry, women's apparel, meatpacking and other food production, metalworking and petroleum refining.

Early settlements in nonmanufacturing included telephones and railroads, trucking and building construction.

TWU Achieves Pennsy Pact For 15,000

Philadelphia — The Transport Workers have reached a "best agreement ever" for some 15,000 members on the Pennsylvania Railroad, according to TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan.

The settlement, concluded in negotiations here, was submitted to the members for ratification, after being approved 36-4 by the presidents of TWU's locals on the railroad.

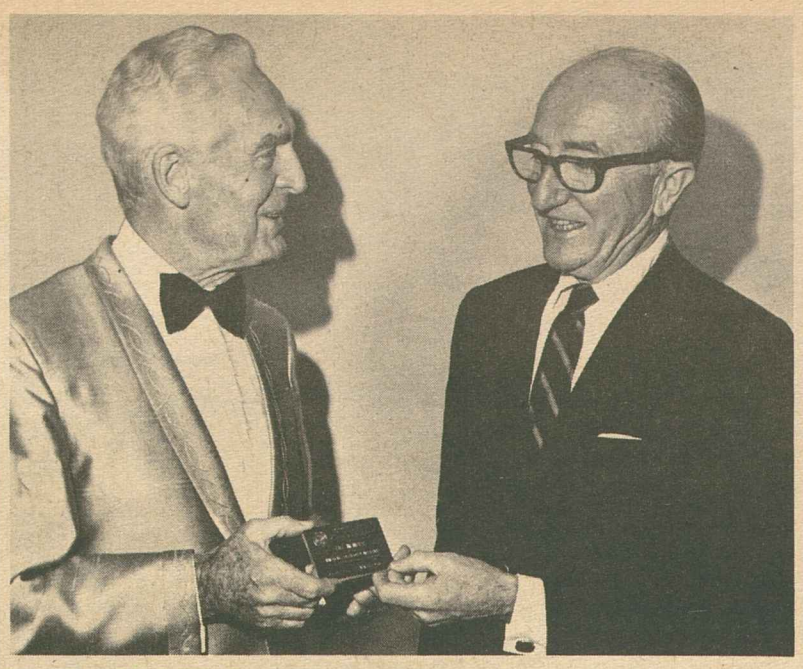
Voting by the locals is expected to be completed over the next two weeks.

The union said the agreement provides an 11 percent across-the-board wage increase for its shopmen members, with 6 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967, and 5 percent to be effective July 1, 1968.

In addition, mechanics and stationary engineers will receive an extra 20 cents an hour skill pay to be granted in four five-cent increments, effective last April 1, last Oct. 1, April 1, 1968, and Oct. 1, 1968.

TWU Vice Pres. Eugene Attreed, who heads the union's rail membership, estimated that the increases will range from 41 to 61 cents an hour on wages currently averaging between $3.10 and $3.19 an hour.

The agreement also includes a three-week vacation for employes with 10 years seniority. This is down from 15 years under TWU's previous agreement. The pact may be reopened Sept. 1, 1968.



BAND LEADER Fred Waring (left) receives an honorary lifetime membership in the Musicians for "invaluable service to the cause of live music." Presentation of the card was made by AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin during a recent concert by the Waring band at Philharmonic Hall, New York.

Arkansas Labor Joins Jury Bias Challenge

Helena, Ark.—All wage earners, white as well as Negroes, are being discriminated against in the selection of Phillips County jurors, the Arkansas State AFL-CIO charged in federal court.

The state labor federation and eight members of two affiliated unions filed as intervenors in a suit aimed at ending alleged discrimination against Negroes by the commissioners who draw up the jury list for the Phillips County Circuit Court.

The State AFL-CIO asked that its complaint be joined to a suit filed on behalf of a group of Negro residents of the county.

It charged that there has been "a deliberate and systematic exclusion, steeped in custom, practice and usage," of ordinary workers from the county juror list.

The AFL-CIO complaint asked that all current jury lists be scrapped and a new list be drawn up that will be "truly representative" of the population of the county, including wage-earners.

All eight individuals named in the AFL-CIO motion to intervene are lifelong or longtime residents and taxpayers of Phillips County but have never been called for jury duty.

State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker said the suit was filed as a challenge to the so-called "blue ribbon" method of selecting jurors. He said random selection, representative of all segments of the population, is the only fair and non-discriminatory method.

Despite New Votes:

High Court Upholds L-G Election Suits

The secretary of labor's power to upset union elections that he finds in violation of the Landrum-Griffin Act has been significantly broadened by two related Supreme Court decisions.

In both cases new elections had been held by the unions involved while the secretary of labor's suits to void the original elections were pending in court. No union members had challenged the procedure or results of the second elections.

Two federal appellate courts ruled that the new, unchallenged elections made the Landrum-Griffin suits "moot"—a legal term meaning of academic interest only—and dismissed the cases. The government appealed.

Despite the appellate decisions and a brief supporting them submitted by the AFL-CIO, the Supreme Court ruled 8-0 in both cases that the election challenges were still alive. It said that if the lower courts find the original complaint justified, the secretary of labor may disregard the second election and order a new vote under government supervision.

The Supreme Court decisions, written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., cited two chief reasons for ignoring the intervening unchallenged elections.

To assume that it would serve "no practical purpose" to continue the cases, Brennan wrote, "fails to consider the incumbents' possible influence on the new election."

And as to the failure of any member to complain about the second election, Brennan said that Congress in passing the Landrum-Griffin Act "emphatically asserted a vital public interest in assuring free and democratic union elections that transcends the narrower interest" of complaining members.

The cases returned to the trial court for consideration of the secretary of labor's suits on the merits involve 1963 elections held by Local 153 of the Glass Bottle Blowers at Washington, Pa., and Local 125 of the Laborers at Youngstown, O.

In the Local 153 case, the Labor Dept. contended that a requirement that candidates for office have attended 75 percent of union meetings over a two-year period was unduly restrictive. In the Laborers case, the government claimed that some members who were behind on their dues were permitted to vote in violation of the union's constitution.

The AFL-CIO had stressed in its brief that the legislative history of the Landrum-Griffin Act indicates that Congress recognized that "government intervention in internal union affairs should be kept to the minimum."

An issue in the Laborers case was whether the Labor Dept. had the power to seek a new election for all union offices, even though the complaint filed with it only dealt with a runoff election for business agent.

The Supreme Court held that it did, declaring that Congress had given the secretary of labor "broad investigative powers" in the "public interest."

Backpay Order Held Binding on New Owner

Cincinnati, O.—The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has upheld a National Labor Relations Board order directing a company to assume its predecessor's backpay obligation if the latter fails to pay laid-off employes and to bargain with the employes' union.

The case involves Makela Welding, Inc., as predecessor and Kemp Welding, Inc., as successor. Makela was a metal fabricating firm in Baraga, Mich., on the Upper Peninsula, whose general manager bought the business in 1965 and operated it as Kemp Welding.

Before the sale, the general manager handled hiring, firing, work scheduling and bidding on jobs for Makela and owned 10 percent of the business. When the employes asked for a wage increase and then called a strike he fired 18 of them July 10, 1965. Twelve days later he terminated 29 others with a notice that the assets of Makela had been sold to Kemp Welding.

The court noted that Kemp began business by hiring former Makela employes and paying them higher rates. When the Auto Workers asked for recognition and bargaining, Kemp refused. The company disputed the union's claim of a majority and claimed also that authorization cards signed by employes while they worked for Makela were not binding on Kemp.

The NLRB held Makela guilty of illegal refusal to bargain with the UAW, firing employes and threatening reprisals. It found Kemp in violation for refusing to bargain, raising wages without bargaining, and quizzing job applicants about their union sympathies.

The 6th Circuit said the board was right on all counts, including the duty of the successor to assume the backpay, but it modified the duration of the backpay period.

The court pointed out that Kemp's business operation is essentially the same as Makela's. Kemp uses Makela's former plant and equipment and fills orders for Makela's principal customer. Kemp has assumed Makela's accounts receivable, and hired the majority of the predecessor firm's employes.

Although the sale of Makela resulted in a substantially complete change of ownership and the NLRB correctly ruled that the sale was bona fide, the court concluded that, on the facts in this one case, "the purposes of the Act will best be served by enforcing the order of the board" on backpay liability if Makela does not pay the lost wages.

Chicago Labor Gets Last UHF Channel

Chicago — The Chicago AFL-CIO, which owns and operates radio station WCFL, has been granted a construction permit for WCFL-TV to operate on channel 38 of the ultra high frequency television band.

The Federal Communication Commission's board of review ruled 2-1 in favor of the application.

Labor March Protests Hearst Strikebreakers

(Continued from Page 1)

out or refused to cross picket lines.

In San Francisco, an echo of the dispute kept both Hearst's afternoon Examiner and the independent morning Chronicle shut down as result of a strike by ITU Mailers Local 18.

Wages, automation and manning were the major issues in both cities.

One AFL-CIO drive in support of striking and locked-out members ranged to over 700 central labor councils urging a "do not patronize" campaign against Hearst newspapers and 14 magazines, including Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping and Popular Mechanics.

The newspaper unions also launched a vast mail campaign asking the public to send cards or letters to congressmen and senators demanding an anti-trust investigation of the billion-dollar chain.

"This hush-hush family-owned corporate giant should be brought to the table of public scrutiny," the appeal said.

At midweek, state and federal mediators resumed negotiations.

Los Angeles County AFL-CIO delegates authorized an early "summit conference" of union leaders in the area to mobilize an intensive effort on strikebreaker legislation.

Sigmund Arywitz, county AFL-CIO executive secretary, said the Hearst use of strikebreakers posed the "greatest challenge in history" to the growing Los Angeles labor movement.

"This fight is the responsibility of the entire labor movement," he declared. "We must show Hearst that, powerful as he may be, he is not powerful enough to lick the labor movement of Los Angeles."

Robert J. Rupert, chief ANG negotiator in Los Angeles, told federation delegates the "Hearst-forced strike" had been planned a year ahead by management.

"All we are seeking to do in Los Angeles is catch up on wages and conditions now in effect not only in major cities but in smaller, neighboring cities," Rupert said.

ANG members struck when Hearst management refused to match a $34 per week wage hike granted over a 30-month period at the smaller Long Beach Independent-Press Telegram. Hearst offered $13 a week for two years.

2,000 DEMONSTRATORS representing 60 international unions joined striking newspaper union members to protest the use of professional strikebreakers by Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. The march took place Jan. 12 and covered a two-mile route from the newspaper building to Los Angeles City Hall.

420,000 Affected:

CWA Sets Goals For Bell Reopening

The Communications Workers have made a "substantial general wage increase" for 420,000 workers their major goal in a nine-month series of negotiations that get under way Feb. 10 with the Bell Telephone system's Western Electric Co.

The union's 67-member wage policy committee directed CWA negotiators to seek a wage increase tied to rising profits and increasing productivity. The committee also called for replacement of "merit wage" systems with an "acceptable" wage plan, tightening up of wage differentials within bargaining units, establishment of new job titles with upgraded workers getting at least $10 a week above present top craft rates.

Other goals include a 10 percent night differential for any work between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work, double time for Sundays and holidays in addition to holiday pay; all overtime at double time, weekly salaries for all hourly rated workers, and no lowering of present contract standards in any area.

All issues involving wages are reopenable this year under master contracts reached in 1966 and 1967 with Bell System companies. The contracts still have 18 months to run, subject to the right to strike.

Free to Strike

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the union would be free to strike Western Electric after Mar. 6 if no wage settlement is reached, and other Bell companies at varying dates thereafter. Besides Bell, the union has scheduled contract talks this year with the General Telephone system, Western Union, Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Corp., airlines, radio stations and others.

Beirne told newsmen the committee had not set a specific wage increase figure but that many local unions have asked for a $20 increase, and one wanted $65 a week to eliminate all inequities.

"Our demands stem from the knowledge we have that profits are at an all-time high, living costs are still rising, workers in other industries have been given substantial increases," Beirne declared.

Beirne said CWA's approach "fully recognizes our responsibilities as citizens" and is in tune with the economic philosophy that seeks to raise the workers' buying power.

The CWA committee said in a report that it has been 18 months since the union's last general wage increase. Since that time, agreements have been reached in three major areas: the Rubber Workers won wage hikes of 44.2 cents an hour over three years, the railroad shopcraft unions held out for 48.14 cents over a two-year period, the Auto Workers' settlement averaged 58.5 cents an hour for three years in wages alone.

'Best' Economics

These three settlements, the committee stated, are "the reasonable basis for opening negotiations in our industry and they reflect the best kind of economics . . ."

The committee noted new income records for Bell companies were announced Dec. 21, with net profits set at $2 billion. For the most recent three-month period, profits rose 7.5 percent. Last Jan. 7, a company spokesman predicted an increase in revenues for 1968—all testifying to the system's ability to "close the wage gap without any price increase," according to CWA.

The CWA executive board was directed to arrange for studies updating the Nathan report on telephone industry wages to provide for a "definite upward revision" of current weekly wage rates. The report, made for use in 1965 CWA negotiations by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., led to a union proposal for four U.S. wage zones in place of the 106 "going rates" that once fragmented wages in the Bell system, CWA said.

GROWING CONSUMER STRENGTH was reflected by this turnout for the second New York Consumer Assembly in New York City. More than 1,000 delegates representing 59 unions, cooperative and consumer group sponsors attended the all-day meeting.

1,000 Delegates to N.Y. Assembly Reflect Rising Consumer Strength

New York City—The increasing strength of consumers and their determination to secure honesty in the market-place were reflected in the turnout of more than 1,000 delegates to the second New York Consumer Assembly here.

They represented 59 trade union, cooperative and consumer group sponsors, as against 45 sponsoring organizations at the first assembly.

And they directed numerous questions to speakers at panel sessions covering money and credit, the housing shortage, insurance frauds, high food prices, and the soaring cost of medical care.

At the end of the one-day meeting, delegates adopted a resolution organizing the assembly on a permanent basis and affiliating it with the national Consumer Federation of America formed in Washington last year.

Harold Ostroff, chairman of the assembly and executive vice president of the United Housing Foundation, said the action will help give consumers "the strong voice they have so badly needed."

Ostroff also participated in the panel session on housing to explain the work of UHF, formed by unions and other groups to promote the development of cooperative housing for low and middle income families.

Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee served as chairman of that panel which included Simeon Golar, a member of the New York Housing Authority, and Edward Rutledge, executive director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Ralph Nader, author and safety critic, keynoted the meeting by calling for strong consumer self-protection and greater government activity in the consumer field. He emphasized the need for a strong federal truth-in-lending law that would include disclosure of revolving credit charges and for legislation to regulate practices of the insurance industry.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was the major speaker at a luncheon session held in connection with the assembly.

Clayman, who is president of the CFA with which the New York group has affiliated, catalogued many of the present consumer complaints, such as high medical costs, concealed pricing schemes and hidden interest rates.

Strong consumer organizations are a prerequisite to eliminating "horrors" that plague American buyers, he said. Such organizations can "stimulate legislation and spread practical and meaningful consumer education," he suggested.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council served as chairman of the luncheon, which honored consumer expert Sidney Margolius.

Margolius, a newspaper columnist and author of several books in the consumer field, was presented a plaque by the assembly for "distinguished service and dedication to the consumer movement."

Other speakers at the assembly included Assistant Sec. of Agriculture George L. Mehern; William S. Greenwalt, northeast regional legal services director of the Office of Economic Opportunity; New York City Health Commissioner Edward O'Rourke; New York Attorney Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz and James Gollin, author of a book on insurance practices, "Pay Now—Die Later."

"AUTHOR, LECTURER and champion of consumer causes" was the description of Sidney Margolius (right) on a plaque presented to him by the New York Consumer Assembly. Making the presentation at a luncheon in New York City is Harold Ostroff, assembly chairman.

N.Y. Taxi Hike Cleared After 1-Day Stoppage

New York—The City Council approved an agreement between taxi fleet owners and the Lindsay Administration which will raise the cost of an average ride by about 25 cents and give taxi drivers an additional $15 a week and higher commissions.

Councilmen voted for the raise after 29,000 members of Taxi Drivers Local 3036 staged a one-day "protest demonstration" over the delay in effectuating the contract agreement approved by union members Nov. 27.

Contract improvements take effect when Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) signs the measure raising the cost of the average 2.4-mile ride from $1.05 to an estimated $1.32, starting probably on Jan. 22.

Under the agreed-on formula, taxi riders will pay the new meter rate of 45 cents for the first sixth of a mile instead of 35 cents for the first fifth. Each additional third of a mile will cost 10 cents instead of the present 5 cents for each additional fifth of a mile. The waiting-time charge will be 5 cents for each 60 seconds instead of the present 90 seconds.

The contract agreement reached by the drivers is the second since the AFL-CIO chartered the formerly unorganized drivers and garage workers. It will give drivers a $15 boost in the weekly pay plus commission increases of 1 percent a year over a three-year period, raising weekly commission rates to 50 percent of meter revenue from the present 47 percent.

The 50 percent rate will go only to full-time drivers of 10 years' service, with the last three at the same garage. Inside workers will get a 5 percent hike in each year of the three-year contract term.

Negotiations over the new fares dragged on so long that union members threatened to stop work until agreement was reached. Instead they stayed off the streets one day—Jan. 16—with the full support of 5,000 independent cab owners. Hardly a single taxi moved on that day, New York newspapers reported. AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann called it a "remarkable demonstration" of solidarity.

AFL-CIO Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., led union negotiators. City Investigation Commissioner Arnold G. Fraiman, who represented Lindsay in the rate talks, estimated that fleet owners would get an additional $11 million in income before taxes and interest. An owner spokesman said the raise was too low, but that owners will wait six months or a year before deciding whether to ask for more.

Seafarers Aid Farm Workers Grape Boycott

New York City—The Seafarers furnished the hospitality for 50 members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee who arrived here to press the union's boycott of Giumarra grapes.

In addition to providing food for the UFWOC members, SIU gave them lodging at dormitory facilities adjacent to its international headquarters in Brooklyn.

The workers, who came here by bus and car, held the first of a series of planned demonstrations at the Hunt's Point Produce Market in the Bronx.

The demonstrations here, like those in other cities, are designed to tell the public about UFWOC's dispute at Giumarra Vineyard Corp. and urge shoppers not to buy its products —"grown and packed by strikebreakers."

The California firm—one of the nation's largest grape growers—has been struck for many months because it refuses to grant a union election despite a "show of cards" by 95 percent of its workers, UFWOC points out.

The union's boycott has the full support of the AFL-CIO and many of its affiliates are assisting in the campaign. Support here is coming from the New York City Central Labor Council.

The union's New York demonstrations are headed by UFWOC Vice Pres. Delores Huerta and Fred Ross, UFWOC director of organization.

The Issues in Copper

AS THE COPPER STRIKE enters its seventh month two major factors have emerged:

The solidarity and unity of the 26 unions underscored by the support of the entire labor movement.

The absolute refusal of the companies to engage in genuine good faith collective bargaining or to present their case for public scrutiny to a fact-finding board.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stated the case for the 60,000 striking copper workers succinctly and clearly in a recent letter to Gov. Jack Williams of Arizona. Meany wrote in part:

In the first place, it is noteworthy that the wage and fringe benefits of copper workers have lagged far behind those in related industries. Moreover, the settlement the unions seek is very reasonable. Their demands, indeed, are modest compared with settlements reached in recent months in far less profitable industries.

What is more, it is not the unions that have sought this unfortunate strike. In fact, they voluntarily extended their old contracts beyond their expiration dates in a sincere effort to avoid it. Unfortunately, the companies refused to bargain in good faith six months ago and they have not been willing to engage in meaningful bargaining even to this day.

Furthermore, the restoration of local bargaining which you so strongly urge is precisely the kind of bargaining which has caused copper wages to lag so far behind. Of course the companies want to perpetuate this kind of bargaining anarchy—which pits one group of workers against another at each mine, mill and smelter—because it pays off for the companies so well. For the workers, however, this kind of enforced local bargaining with many unions has been a dirty game which the companies have played to their great advantage with a loaded deck for too many years.

The managers of the copper industry shout that the 26 unions that now have joined together to seek some measure of bargaining equity for the copper workers are trying to impose industry-wide bargaining. This just is not the truth. But the unions are seeking to establish company-wide bargaining and thereby the achievement of equal pay for equal work.

The problem now is to end this strike fairly and quickly. And, in my judgment, this surely can be accomplished by a decision by the copper companies to begin to bargain in good faith.

What is more, the American people have the right to know all of the facts about this costly strike and to obtain an objective view about how it can be settled fairly. Towards this end, Senators Mansfield and Metcalf of Montana have urged the President to establish a copper fact-finding board. The President referred this question to the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and Defense and they, in turn, have urged serious and immediate consideration of the proposal by both sides.

The unions immediately accepted the proposal and pledged their full cooperation. If you have not already heard, all of the copper companies have rejected it.

It is my judgment that you particularly are in a strategic position to effectively help bring this unfortunate strike to an end. In the first place, you might beneficially urge the copper companies to genuinely engage in good faith collective bargaining. If this does not avail, you might urge them in good conscience to plead their case, as the unions would plead theirs, before a special fact-finding commission. Then, let the pitiless glare of national publicity reveal to the entire nation where justice in this controversy truly lies.

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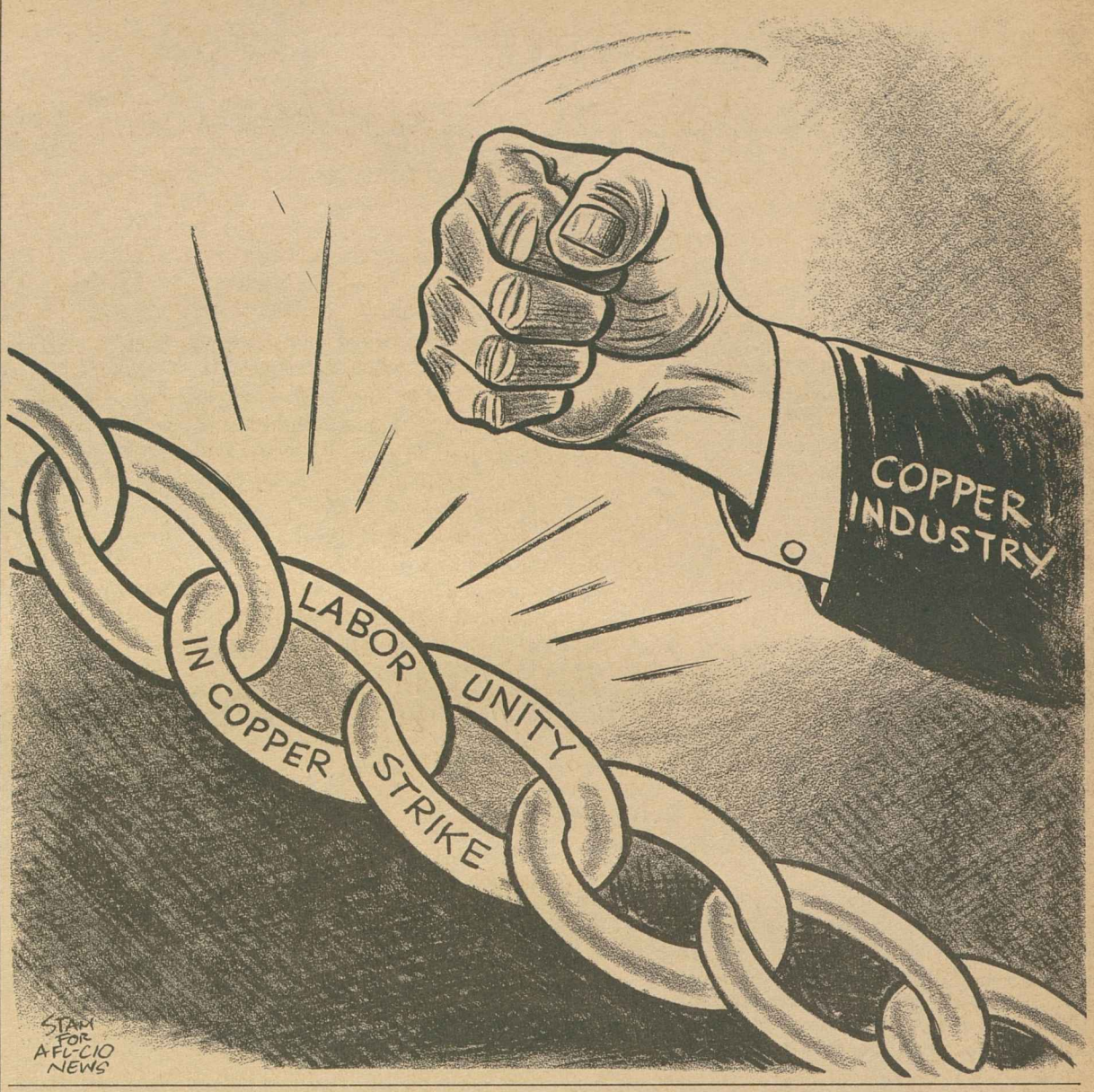


Congressional Quarterly Analysis:

GOP Freshman Congressmen Embrace Conservative Line

ON ISSUES that range from the anti-poverty program to foreign aid to the national debt limit, most Republican members of the House consistently take a position that differs from the majority of Republican senators.

The senators are far more likely than the representatives to side with the Administration.

A special Congressional Quarterly study comparing selected 1967 House and Senate roll-call votes on major domestic and foreign issues showed that GOP senators consistently held a more liberal position than their colleagues in the House.

Differences between House and Senate Republicans were clearly reflected in the 1967 voting records of their freshman GOP members who were first elected to Congress in 1966. Analysis of the voting records of the 59 new House members and the five new GOP senators on major issues showed a pronounced tendency toward more conservative positions among representatives and relatively more liberal positions among senators.

In the wake of widespread urban riots in the summer of 1967, 11 Republican governors recommended 80 proposals for dealing with problems of the cities. Although the governors emphasized the need for more effective state action, they also endorsed increased federal aid for cities. Their position was directly in opposition to the stands of most GOP House members but corresponded to the position of a majority of Republican senators. The governors represented not only urban states but also such rural states as South Dakota and New Mexico.

Similarly, a number of Republican mayors in October urged Congress to continue or expand the anti-poverty program. Among these mayors were John V. Lindsay of New York, James M. Hewgley of Tulsa, Okla., A. V. Sorensen of Omaha, Neb., and George C. Whitmer of Des Moines, Ia.

Examination of key roll-call votes cast in 1967 by freshman Republican senators and representatives shows the same division, on a small scale, that exists between GOP senators and representatives generally. Four of the five new GOP senators elected in 1966 consistently lined up with the moderate to liberal elements of their party in the Senate, while only nine of the 59 House GOP freshmen did so.

A special analysis shows little agreement between the 59 new Republican representatives and the majority of Republican senators (both freshmen and veterans) on key domestic and foreign issues in 1967. Compared with the votes of all Republican senators and with the votes of freshman Republican senators only, the stand of most freshman Republican representatives on each domestic issue covered by the study was more conservative.

The split between new Republican senators and representatives on foreign aid issues also was apparent. Only 14 of the 59 new representatives voted for the foreign assistance authorization bill, while four of the five new senators (all except Hansen) supported the legislation.

On the Inter-American Development Bank bill 26 of the 59 House freshmen voted for passage. In the Senate, however, all Republican freshmen except Hansen favored the measure.

A COMPUTATION of the average ages of the freshman Republican representatives in the House revealed a correlation between the age and political position. As of Jan. 1, 1967, the average age of the nine GOP members classified as liberals was 41.0 years. The average age of the 29 members in the middle group was 44.4 years, while the 21 members in the conservative group averaged 45.8 years. Among the five freshman GOP senators, Sen. Hansen, the most conservative, also was the oldest (54). The other four new senators were in their 40s.

Comparison between the positions of freshman and non-freshman House Republicans showed that on some issues the freshmen were likely to be less conservative than their GOP colleagues who had served longer in the House. On the vote to kill the Teacher Corps, for example, 34 percent of the freshman members favored recommittal, compared to 56 percent of the veteran Republicans who did so.

A similar pattern emerged from the vote on the Elementary & Secondary Education Act amendments, where 73 percent of the freshman Republicans favored the bill on final passage, compared to 46 percent of the more senior Republicans.

On the food stamp issue, 44 percent of the freshmen favored passage, compared to 31 percent of the veteran Republicans.

The freshman-veteran split was not significant, however, on the model cities vote or on the anti-poverty bill passage vote.

Avoids Partisan Ties:

Vietnamese Labor Survives Two Decades of Turbulence

By Gene Klare

The author, editor of the Oregon Labor Press, has been on a tour of Viet Nam and Southeast Asia reporting developments.

PROBABLY what's most significant about South Vietnamese labor unions is their existence.

The union movement in that tormented Southeast Asian country is only 20 years old. In that time the developing nation has suffered from almost constant warfare, and from the buffetings of political, religious and social turmoil.

Labor has survived primarily because its leaders strived to keep unions free from the rupturing influences of partisan alliances in the topsy-turvy political atmosphere.

They've also tried to remain aloof from the parochialism of religion in a nation that is about 80 percent Buddhist and 20 percent Catholic, each with its own strident factionalisms.

Labor leaders eschewed partisan political activity because the young union movement could have suffered irremediable damage had it aligned itself with any of the politicians whose fortunes have spun up and down like yo-yoes.

For the most part, the unions have questioned the motives of the politicians, regarding them as more interested in nurturing their own selfish interests than in the welfare of the country.

Another influence causing labor to be nonpolitical was that the first governmental permission for formation of unions forbade them from political involvement. Labor has sought to avoid subversive Communist domination on the left and government control on the right.

As a result, some of the government leaders who've passed through the revolving door of power in the past 20 years have accused unions of being Communistic. Conversely, the Communist element, the Viet Cong, has tried to brand labor as a lackey of the government.

While staunchly anti-Communist, the labor movement has studiously avoided being used as a tool of government. Not only do unions operate in government-controlled areas, but they also try to function in districts dominated by the Viet Cong, which is Communist North Viet Nam's puppet organization in the South.

Generally, labor can be categorized as loyal opposition. Its leaders are loyal to the effort to defeat the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong—but this does not prevent unionists from criticizing policies and actions of the South's government.

Although labor avoided politics in the first two decades of its existence, this year it began to flex its muscles politically. Labor felt, after 20 years of building, that it was strong enough to do so and that the country's political climate was stable enough. Like labor in other countries, it realized that activity in the legislative halls, not just at the bargaining table, is required to achieve a better life for the workers.

Labor stayed out of the recent presidential race, but it did endorse candidates for the Senate and House. In the Senate elections, labor fared exceptionally well. In the House it did poorly.

Having survived two perilous decades, the Vietnamese labor movement is in a position, now that the nation has a popularly elected administration and legislature, to push for the economic, land, political and social reforms that are a prerequisite if a permanent democracy is to be established.

In this respect, the role facing labor in South Viet Nam is not unlike that played by American unions in the evolvement of the U.S. democracy and in the achievement, through collective bargaining and legislative action, of the high standard of living enjoyed by U.S. workers.

WHAT GIVES Vietnamese trade unions their potential for being a force for democratic reform is that they constitute the largest non-governmental mass membership organization in the country. In a nation Balkanized by religious, ethnic, provincial and other class barriers the trade union movement is a force for national unity.

In speaking of the South Vietnamese labor movement, the reference is to the CVT, the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor. Its initials come from the French designation, Confederation Vietnamienne du Travail.

There are an estimated 450,000 union members among South Viet Nam's some 16 million people—a population approximately the same as that of New York State. The work force totals 5.5 million. Of the organized workers the CVT claims 90 percent, with the remaining 10 percent split among five other labor confederations.

It is the CVT that the AFL-CIO recognizes as being the true representative of organized labor in South Viet Nam. The CVT, oldest, largest and most prestigious of the confederations, had its genesis in the formation in 1947 of the Society for the Protection of Rights of Workers, which came into being in the French colonial period as a stepchild of the French labor movement.

In 1937, France extended the mother country's labor laws to its overseas territories. But the laws applied only to French nationals; Vietnamese were not allowed to organize unions until the 1950's.

In 1952, labor unions for Vietnamese workers were permitted and at that time the Society for the Protection of Rights of Workers became the Vietnamese Confederation of Christian Labor. The word Christian was dropped in 1964.

Full legal status for unions came in 1956 with adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Viet Nam, following the departure of the French and the division of Viet Nam into a North and a South. **(PAI.)**

Follow-up to Meat Bill:

Strong Poultry Inspection Law Urged to Protect Consumers

AMERICANS ANNUALLY buy and eat a billion pounds of poultry products which have been poorly inspected or not inspected at all, a union spokesman charged.

The strong standards of the federal poultry inspection law must be extended to all the poultry products sold for American tables, said Arnold Mayer, legislative representative for the Meat Cutters. Such a measure, he said, will be high on organized labor's legislative agenda this year.

"We have not heard of a single state program that is as effective as the federal inspection program," Mayer declared, pointing out that "only five states even claim to have . . . mandatory poultry inspection." He made the statements on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on the Mutual Radio Network.

Mayer said that last year's successful drive by unions, consumer groups and others for stronger safeguards of cleanliness and wholesomeness on intrastate production of red meat helped alert more of the public to consumer problems.

"Congress is much more receptive to consumer legislation now than in the past," he said.

MAYER SAID the Meat Cutters union has a two-fold reason for pressing for better poultry inspection. "We feel we have a responsibility here, because we called the whole poultry problem to the attention of the Congress and the public back in the late 40's and early 50's, a call which led to the 1957 Poultry Inspection Act.

In addition, he noted, "a plant that is clean for consumers is also clean for workers," and reduces infections and illnesses "that affect workers when a plant is in bad condition or when diseased poultry is being processed."

Reporters questioning Mayer were Nick Kotz, Washington correspondent for the Des Moines Register and the Minneapolis Tribune, and Robert Walters, consumer affairs reporter for the Washington Evening Star.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE HAVE BEEN impressive advances in social security under amendments passed in 1965, 1966 and 1967. In a memorandum to Pres. Johnson, Sec. John W. Gardner of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, summed up the gains.

In the last 30 months, Gardner says, a total of 1,883,000 additional people were added to the beneficiary rolls. Here's the way this number is broken down:

- Benefits for widows, aged 60-61, 121,000.
- Benefits to people aged 72 and older with limited amounts of social security coverage, 124,000.
- Benefits under broadened definitions of child, 20,000.
- Benefits for children aged 18-21 and in school, 406,000.
- Benefits for disabled under broadened definitions, 60,000.
- Benefits for blind under liberalized requirements, 7,000.
- Benefits for certain people aged 72 and older with no work (or very little work) under social security, 730,000.
- Increased benefits for certain people aged 72 and older with no work (or very little work) under social security, 70,000.
- Benefits for disabled widows and widowers aged 50 and older, 65,000.
- Benefits for workers disabled before age 31, and their dependents, 100,000.
- Benefits for dependents of women workers on basis of liberalized eligibility requirements, 180,000.

This, of course, is only one part of the story.

Under medicare, hospital protection was extended to 19 million citizens and supplementary medical insurance to 17.6 million persons 65 years and older.

To date, they have received $3.1 billion for inpatient and outpatient hospital services covering 5.3 million hospital admissions. In addition, $1.18 billion has been expended for physicians' bills and other medical services, $275 million for 400,000 admissions to skilled nursing homes and $40 million for services rendered by the 250,000 home health care plans.

During the three-year period, cash benefits to aged persons, widows, orphans and the disabled were increased on the average of 23 percent—over 7 percent in 1965 and 16 percent in 1967.

THE TOTAL annual cash benefits in social security in 1967 were $21.4 billion or $1.4 billion more than in 1966.

Monthly benefits are now going to 23.6 million persons—some 800,000 more than a year ago at this time.

The social security rolls now consist of almost 16 million retired workers and their dependents, more than 5.5 million widows and orphans and more than 2 million disabled workers and their wives and children.

The statistics thus show that social security is not exclusively the province of the elderly.

The average value of benefits under social security increased 35 percent over the last three years. This includes cash benefits of 23 percent and 12 percent for medicare.

This is not a negative record. It is one of positive accomplishment. But much more needs to be written into the law before social security provides the full measure of security that most of us envision.

This year, 1968, offers another opportunity—both in Congress and at the ballot box.

EXTENSION of the federal poultry inspection law will be high on organized labor's legislative agenda this year, Arnold Mayer (center), legislative representative for the Meat Cutters, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO public service program, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on Mutual radio, were Robert Walters (left) of the Washington Evening Star and Nick Kotz of the Des Moines Register and the Minneapolis Tribune.

How to Buy:

Larger Size Found Best Value In Most—But Not All—Products

By Sidney Margolius

YOU DO SAVE by buying larger sizes. On the average you can save 18 percent by buying the large or medium size of a food product instead of the small, and 10 percent more by buying the extra large, a new survey by this department finds.

In fact, the potential savings on some products are 50 percent and more. The true cost of foods in some of the small packages can surprise you if you figure out the cost per pound. The most expensive example, of the 51 items checked, is dry cereals packed in individual servings. These 10-package assortments have a true cost of approximately 80 cents a pound compared to about 40 cents a pound for a standard dry cereal like corn flakes in an eight-ounce box.

The saving on large sizes of household cleaners is smaller. In several instances, the extra large containers even cost as much or a little more than the small or medium-size containers of the same brands.

In both foods and cleaners, the survey found the highest relative prices for small sizes are among some of the nationally-advertised brands. These often appear to be priced out of proportion to a normal differential between a small and a large package, indicating that the national-brand packers and stores are getting an extra margin of profit on the increasingly widely-sold small containers.

There is less price disparity between the small and larger sizes of retailers' own brands—the so-called "private brands." For example, the small size of an advertised brand of beans cost 17 per cent more than a retailer's own brand. But in the large sizes the cost difference drops to about 6 per cent.

● Even for small families, the small sizes do not pay. You could "waste" up to a third of some of the larger sizes and still save over the extra-high prices of small containers. The real money-saving trick, of course, is to buy the larger sizes and then plan meals to use the extra quantity in different ways.

● If you must buy a small size, make sure to get the retailers' own brand to avoid a disproportionately high overcharge (in most cases).

While the biggest savings are on the medium sizes over the small, large families can make additional worthwhile savings by buying extra-large containers. These are not available on all brands but are found more often on the private brands.

WITH ALL the publicity for several years about the difficulty of comparing costs per ounce, the problem is much the same. The new packaging law may help a little in that respect. It will require that the contents be stated in total ounces. Thus, a container that used to say "1 pint 12 ounces," now in addition will have to say, "28 ounces." Some packages, such as bread, already do this. This can help you divide a little faster while standing in the aisle.

If you take the trouble to do so, you will make some illuminating discoveries. For example, you will be able to see that Mr. Clean costs 2.6 cents an ounce in the small size; 2.46 in the medium size, and 2.48 in the large. Top Job costs 2.6 in the 15-ounce size; 2.32 in the 1 pint, 12-ounce size; 2.43 in the 1 quart, 8-ounce size.

Procter & Gamble doesn't care which you buy; they make both. But P&G might prefer you buy the very big size rather than the medium, since they charge more per ounce for the very big.

Do divide. You really only have to do it once in a while since prices do not change every day. You'll discover some other revealing facts. For example, Pledge furniture wax in a seven-ounce can for 79 cents comes to $1.80 a pint (16 ounces), which is almost the price of whiskey.

Also watch the soap pads, especially the S.O.S. four-pad box which comes to 3.4 cents a pad compared to a little over 2 cents for some of the private brands in boxes of 10 or more. (But A & P's own brand, at this pricing at least, cost more per pad in the 18-pad box than in the 10.)

Copyright 1968 by Sidney Margolius

TREASURY AWARDS for aid to the U.S. Savings Bonds program are presented by William J. Tullar (left), labor representative in the bonds division, to Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director, and Kenneth Fiester, secretary-treasurer of the Intl. Labor Press Assn. The two collaborated in preparing bond promotional material for the labor press.

A Practical Guide:

Pamphlet Discusses High Cost of Dying

THE HIGH COST of dying has become of increasing concern to many people—bereaved families, clergymen, labor welfare directors, doctors. Some have found a way to arrange for appropriate, dignified funerals at a moderate cost.

How this can be done is outlined in Funeral Costs and Death Benefits, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet by Sidney Margolius, a leading expert on consumer problems. In this pamphlet Margolius discusses the pricing system for funerals, suggests how to keep costs modest, and summarizes the financial benefits that may be available to meet the expenses.

Criticism of high costs, Margolius points out, does not necessarily mean that funeral directors are making excessive profits. It is, in many instances, criticism of needlessly elaborate services and materials. Further, labor unions and welfare organizations are disturbed to find that "funeral costs have marched upward in close relationship to death benefits provided by employers and unions"—often leaving little if anything for remaining medical bills and other emergency expenses faced by the family.

One basic fact that may be unfamiliar to many people is that "the price of the entire funeral varies with the type of casket chosen, and a more expensive casket may lead to a disproportionate increase in the cost of many other items furnished." And even for those who may prefer the costlier arrangements, there are ways of keeping costs down. Margolius outlines four basic types of group efforts in that direction.

But even with individual, rather than group, arrangements, advance planning can help ease the strain and the expense of a funeral. Margolius points out that "it is helpful to have an understanding with your family about the arrangements you wish," and offers specific suggestions and cautions.

THE FINAL PAGES of Funeral Costs and Death Benefits offer guidance on veterans' benefits, Social Security, and other benefits for which the survivors may be eligible. "A will and funeral instructions are essential to save your family expense and time in settling your estate, to make sure your property is distributed as you want," and to make known your wishes in regard to services, interment, cremation, etc.

Also, Margolius stresses, keep "tideover" money—at least four weeks' living expenses—available, or know a source from which it can be borrowed until insurance and Social Security checks arrive.

In summary, Margolius shows that there is more freedom of choice of funeral services and goods (and, consequently, costs) than many people realize. His pamphlet is a simple, helpful guide to a difficult problem all families have to face.

Funeral Costs and Death Benefits is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

From Soup to Nonsense:

'We' Can't Help Confusing You But 'They' Are Really to Blame

By Jane Goodsell

THE MOST TROUBLESOME words in the English language are not unpronounceable ones like foliaceous and deipnosophist nor unprintable ones like . . . well, you know.

Oh, those words may create a bit of a situation now and then, but not often enough to be a real problem. The peskiest words — the ones that cause the most misunderstanding, puzzlement and chaos—are innocuous little pronouns. Like "you," "we," "us," "they" and "them." These are the real troublemakers.

Take "we," for instance. It's a simple-to-spell, easy-to-pronounce little word which causes a vast amount of confusion. A letter arrives from Cousin Esther, saying, "We are flying West and will arrive on Flight 427 at 6:15 on October 29 . . ." We? Who's "we?" Cousin Esther and her husband, George? It might just as likely include their children (how many kids do they have, anyway?),

The dictionary definition of "we" is of no help in explaining what you want to know: how much food should you fix for "we?" Will it be be possible to get "we" into one car? How many hotel rooms should you reserve for "we?"

"You" is another pronoun which is flung around with frivolous abandon. "You" may be either singular or plural, and it's often impossible to know when it's which. A few weeks ago a friend telephoned to ask, "Can you play bridge Monday night?" I said that Monday would be fine, and arrived on the appointed night with my husband who had muttered all the way about having to go out on Monday night. We were greeted by a flustered hostess who exclaimed, "Why, Jim!" and then, remembering her manners, said that she was delighted to see him and urged him to come in for coffee and cake. That is if he didn't mind being the only man at a hen party.

It was a perfectly natural mistake (how was I to know that "you" meant me and not both of us?) and I do wish the etiquette experts would tackle this problem instead of fussing about irrelevancies like how to introduce a grand duke. If they'd be willing to accept "youse" as the plural of "you," it would help a lot.

"THEY" IS ANOTHER enigma, shrouded in mystery. Who are "they" anyway? Nobody knows them personally, but "they" are constantly quoted as the ultimate authority on everything. If "they" say the price of coffee is going up, everyone starts hoarding it. If "they" say hot baths are injurious to health, nobody questions their judgment.

"They" are quoted more often than Shakespeare, and "they" wield more power and influence than the U.S. Senate. But "they" are more elusive than the CIA.

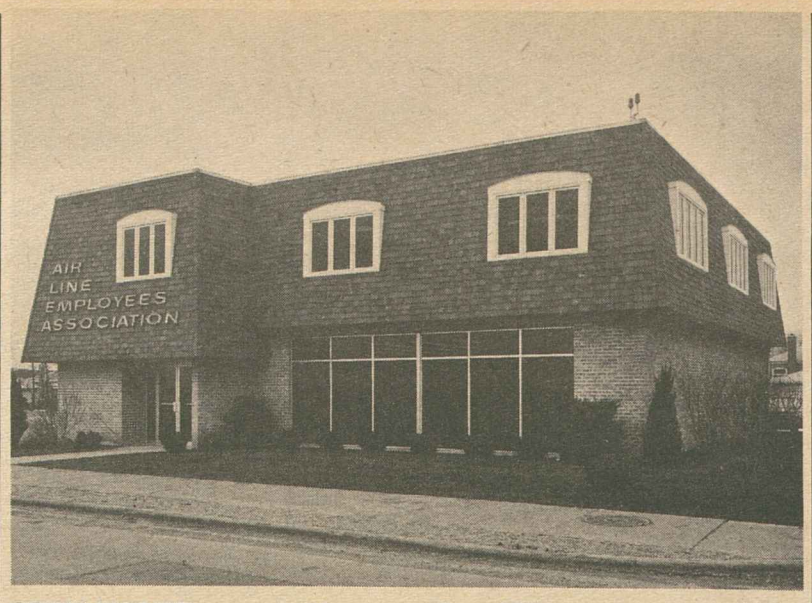
I think it's high time that we (and by that I mean me and youse) make "they" stand up and be counted.

For 1968:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1968 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Jan. 29	Masters, Mates & Pilots	Phoenix, Ariz.
Mar. 12-13	Industrial Union Dept.	Washington, D. C.
Mar. 18	Marine Engineers	(Not set)
Mar. 25-27	Mississippi	Jackson
Apr. 1	Metal Polishers	Cincinnati, O.
Apr. 1	Operating Engineers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Apr. 29-May 3	Railroad Employes Dept.	Chicago, Ill.
May 4-11	Auto Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
May 5-11	United Textile Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 6	Building Service Employes	Washington, D. C.
May 6-10	Canadian Labor Congress	Toronto, Ont.
May 13-15	Hatters	New York, N. Y.
May 20	Distillery Workers	Washington, D. C.
May 23-31	Ladies' Garment Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
May 27-31	Clothing Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 27-31	Furniture Workers	Memphis, Tenn.
May (no date)	Doll Workers	Grossingers, N. Y.
June 2-7	State, County & Municipal	Bal Harbour, Fla.
June 3-7	Textile Workers Union	Washington, D. C.
June 14-15	South Dakota	Sioux Falls
June 17-22	Communications Workers	Washington, D. C.
June 17-20	Musicians	Shreveport, La.
June 20-22	Virginia	Roanoke
June 24-28	Office & Professional Employes	Philadelphia, Pa.
July 8	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen	Houston, Tex.
July 8	Transportation-Communication Employes	St. Louis, Mo.
July 15	Bookbinders	Philadelphia, Pa.
July 15	Stage Employes	Kansas City, Mo.
July 15-19	Potters	Vancouver, B. C.
July 22-26	Technical Engineers	Philadelphia, Pa.
July 24	Barbers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
July 28	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
July (no date)	Meat Cutters	San Diego, Calif.
July (no date)	Nevada	Las Vegas
July (no date)	Stove, Furnace & Allied Appliance	Long Beach, Calif.
Aug. 3-9	Typographical	Cleveland, O.
Aug. 11-23	Railway Carmen	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 12-16	Brewery Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 12-16	Special Delivery Messengers	Memphis, Tenn.
Aug. 12-17	Postal Clerks	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 15-17	Montana	Glascow
Aug. 18-23	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Atlanta, Ga.
Aug. 18-24	Letter Carriers	Boston, Mass.
Aug. 19-22	Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes	Houston, Tex.
Aug. 19-23	Fire Fighters	Toronto, Ont.
Aug. 19-23	Steelworkers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 19-23	Teachers	Cleveland, O.
Aug. 26-30	Washington	Spokane
Aug. (no date)	Utah	(Not set)
Aug. (no date)	West Virginia	Charleston
Sept. 2-6	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 3-13	Machinists	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 4-6	Massachusetts	Boston
Sept. 9	Railroad Trainmen	Hollywood, Fla.
Sept. 9	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	San Jose, Calif.
Sept. 9-13	Bricklayers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 9-13	Government Employes	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 11-13	Iowa	Cedar Rapids
Sept. 12-14	Railway Supervisors	Des Plaines, Ill.
Sept. 13-15	North Dakota	Fargo
Sept. 16	Bill Posters	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 16	Tobacco Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 16-20	Chemical Workers	New Orleans, La.
Sept. 16-20	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 16-20	Printing Pressmen	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 17-20	Broadcast Employes	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 19	Alaska	Sitka
Sept. 22-28	Rubber Workers	Denver, Col.
Sept. 23-25	Missouri	Kansas City
Sept. 23-25	Nebraska	Beatrice
Sept. 23-26	Illinois	Springfield
Sept. 23-27	California	Sacramento
Sept. (no date)	Minnesota	Minneapolis
Oct. 4-6	Rhode Island	Providence
Oct. 7-10	Wisconsin	Green Bay
Oct. 7-11	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 14-16	Alabama	Montgomery
Oct. 14-17	Florida	Orlando
Oct. 14-19	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 16-18	Indiana	Indianapolis
Oct. (no date)	Cigarmakers	(Not set)
Oct. (no date)	Delaware	Dover
Oct. (no date)	Iron Workers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. (no date)	Kentucky	Louisville
Oct. (no date)	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. (no date)	New Hampshire	Manchester
Nov. 17-24	Air Line Pilots	Miami Beach, Fla.



OPEN HOUSE, attended by more than 250 persons, was held by the Air Line Employes to dedicate its new headquarters building in Chicago at 5600 South Central Ave., just opposite recently reopened Midway Airport. The two-story building features office space, a conference room and mailing center.

Job Training Success Earns IUE New Grant

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have been granted a second Labor Dept. contract to recruit disadvantaged persons for on-the-job training in the electrical manufacturing industry.

Announcing the new pact to be funded under the Manpower Development & Training Act, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz had high praise for the IUE's accomplishments under a previous contract, granted in 1966.

The latest contract allocates $137,238 to IUE to seek out and help train 1,200 unemployed and underemployed workers in six states: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

About 70 percent of the trainees will be recruited from jobless ranks, with the remainder being persons working in low-paying, irregular and unstable jobs.

Employers participating in the program will receive funds from a $520,000 allotment to reimburse them for the cost of training, mainly for wages of instructors.

The average cost per trainee will be $547, the Labor Dept. said. Trainees will be placed immediately in on-the-job settings, earning an average starting wage of $2.25 an hour. More than 40 IUE locals will take part in the program.

1,300 Trained

Under the first contract, IUE sought out 1,300 trainees for such diverse occupations as machinists, armature welders, drill press operators and lens makers for cameras and projectors.

The program was initially conducted in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Boston, Newark, N.J., and Springfield, Mass.

Later the program was extended to include four IUE districts, extending from Maine to Mississippi.

Wirtz said IUE's "buddy system" for training—seeking out trainees on house-to-house drives and assigning a union member to help each trainee—"produced spectacular results in our efforts to help those most in need."

Noting that there was only a 4 percent dropout rate among those recruited, he said, "This extremely high rate of completion is especially commendable in view of the fact that the majority of persons being helped are from the ranks of the poor."

The Labor Dept. also pointed out that 80 percent of the trainees came from the disadvantaged jobless and more than 53 percent were Negroes.

It cited two examples of the first contract's "impressive progress in breaking down racial job barriers":

One company had never employed a Negro worker in its production occupations prior to the contract. In six months, it had 59 Negroes, all in jobs paying a minimum of $2.75 an hour.

A second firm, in the South, never had more than three or four Negroes employed at any time prior to the training program. It now has 76 Negro employes.

Railroad Pact Gives 6% Hike To Dispatchers

Chicago—Train dispatchers will receive pay increases of more than $75 a month under an agreement negotiated here between the nation's railroads and the Train Dispatchers Association, ATDA Pres. R. C. Coutts announced.

He said the agreement provides a 6 percent wage increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967, another 4.3 percent boost, effective Jan. 1, 1968, and three weeks paid vacation to 10-year dispatchers. Formerly, this benefit went only to 15-year dispatchers.

Since the new vacation benefit is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967, the extra week for those eligible last year will be granted as backpay, Coutts said.

The agreement was described by Coutts as "very significant in that it provides for a substantial correction in long-existing wage inequities" due train dispatchers in recognition of skills and responsibiltiies.

The agreement was made with the railroads' national negotiating committee, headed by John P. Hiltz, Jr., in bargaining sessions aided by Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., a member of the National Mediation Board.

The pact settles a dispute dating back to notices served by ATDA on Sept. 1, 1966. Under its terms, new wages notices may be served by the union on or after Mar. 1, 1968, to become effective July 1, 1968.

Church Leaders Back Fair Housing Test Case

Leaders of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths in the United States have urged the Supreme Court to outlaw racial discrimination in the sale of private homes by large housing developers.

The National Council of Churches filed a friend-of-the-court brief supporting the appeal of a St. Louis couple, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lee Jones, who say they were denied the right to buy a home in a suburban subdivision because Jones is a Negro.

In Chicago, the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice announced that the conference and 24 Catholic bishops would file a similar brief in the case.

Other supporting briefs have been filed by the Justice Dept., the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the American Jewish Congress.

The Jones appeal is the first open housing case to be heard by the Supreme Court. The couple argues that the right to buy a house without being subjected to racial discrimination is guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution and also by an 1866 civil rights law giving freed slaves the same right as white persons to buy and sell property.

The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, however, ruled that neither the Constitution nor the 1866 law offer any protection against discrimination in private housing transactions.

The Council of Churches brief said that such rulings "provide an open door for enclaves in our American society of vast quasi-municipalities built on the exploitation of racism and discrimination for profit."

The brief charged that the developers, "for no personal or social reason of their own, but in order to profit from racism . . . have openly decreed that their community shall be exploited for whites only."

The Catholic announcement listed among the bishops joining in the brief Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle of Washington, Lawrence Cardinal Sheehan of Baltimore, and Archbishop John J. Maguire, administrator of the Archdiocese of New York.

Besides citing constitutional safeguards, their brief refers to encyclicals of Pope John XXIII and Vatican Council documents in declaring the right to buy a home without encountering racial discrimination to be a moral and human right as well as a legal right.

Racial discrimination in housing, the brief declares, is a "badge of slavery" and as such is outlawed by the 13th Amendment.

"The great bulk of this discrimination in the United States," it asserts, "has had no other origin than an origin in the institution of slavery . . ."

Regional Director Heymanns Retires

Milwaukee—Charles Heymanns, veteran labor organizer, has retired after 35 years of service to Wisconsin unions.

Heymanns stepped down at 66 as director of AFL-CIO Region 12. The region was combined with Michigan to make the new Region 11, headed by Regional Dir. John F. Schreier, Detroit. Frank Cronin remains here as assistant director.

Heymanns went to work in 1922 at the Kohler Co. plant in Sheboygan, Wis. He helped organize the first union in 1933, was laid off soon afterwards, and played a major role in the first strike of the Auto Workers from 1934-41. He became an organizer for the former AFL in 1945.

Priority Urged For Upgrading Ghetto Schools

Columbus, O.—Quality, education for Negro youngsters can't wait on the breakdown of segregated housing patterns, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis warned.

He stressed that the AFL-CIO has "never swerved" in its commitment to integrated schools and a breakdown of racial barriers in every area. At the same time, he urged, "we cannot, must not sacrifice" youngsters locked in ghetto schools. "They too must be exposed to quality education."

Davis, keynote speaker at the recent Ohio State AFL-CIO Conference on Civil Rights, said the exodus of affluent white families from the cities makes it essential that the federal government assume a larger share of the cost of education.

Those left behind in the cities "pay little in taxes because they earn little while their need is greater for the special services required to close the economic, education and cultural gaps," Davis said.

Distrust and difficulty in communication are major barriers to continued progress, Davis noted, both between the white and Negro communities and between an older and younger generation.

Unions, he urged, should gear their labor education and leadership training programs to encourage the participation of non-white and younger workers "to assure the viability of the trade union movement."

SAFETY AWARD of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen for the fourth quarter of 1967 went to Hamdey Alley, 34, of Chicago (center), a Grand Trunk Western fireman, who scooped a 4-year-old boy from the path of a moving train. Illinois Auditor of Public Accounts Michael J. Howlett (left) presents Alley with plaque. M. W. Hampton (right), BLFE assistant president, presented a $250 check from the union.

BSEIU Training Imparts Pride as Well as Skills

Custodial workers in the Washington, D. C. area are acquiring new skills and better paying jobs through a highly successful training program conducted by Building Service Employes Locals 82 and 536.

Furthermore, the graduates take on a sense of belonging—a "hold your head high" feeling, according to a Health, Education & Welfare Dept. report on the project which begins its second year in February.

Trainees in the project are disadvantaged, unemployed or underemployed workers, preferably heads of households. They receive $44 a week during training, plus $5 a week for each dependent, up to six.

The Manpower Development & Training project is financed with funds from the Labor Dept. and the U.S. Office of Education. To date, 256 persons have graduated from one of the project's 13-week courses.

The dropout rate for the courses has been "amazingly low" and the placement rate for graduates "amazingly high," HEW observed.

Its report, which included interviews with graduates, told how workers are trained in using the latest cleaning equipment and up-to-date building service techniques and learn to make repairs on faucets, pipes and electrical outlets.

Group Sessions

In addition, weekly lectures and group discussions are held on a wide range of subjects—consumer education, Negro history, foreign policy, proper work attitudes and work habits.

Trainees also take "field trips" to churches, schools and non-profit institutions where they get practical on-the-job experience.

Bulletin boards at the project's headquarters contain "thank-you" letters from many of the institutions where students have trained, HEW said, "and most of these organizations say their buildings have never been so clean."

Michael Nash, the project's director, attributed its success to the "feeling of professionalism" given to trainees. "We have upgraded a downgraded field—given pride to service occupations," he said.

FDA Sets Label Rules For Drugs, Cosmetics

The drug store should be less confusing for consumers after next July 1 when new government regulations covering labeling of drugs, cosmetics and medical devices go into effect.

The Food & Drug Administration, which last year issued its regulations on food labeling, has now published regulations for the drug and cosmetic field.

The FDA noting that food labeling regulations were allowed to go into effect without the delaying tactic of public hearings, expect the same kind of eventual acceptance from the drug and cosmetic industry.

Industry objections to proposed food packaging changes were extensive at first, but died down after discussions with FDA resulted in some compromises and allowances for peculiar problems of certain industries.

There are currently several individual applications for exemptions from specific regulations but no court cases are pending.

The latest regulations require over-the-counter drugs to be clearly labeled with not only the active ingredients in a product, but with information that shows what some of these ingredients are supposed to accomplish.

"Chemical names alone generally are not meaningful to the ordinary consumer," says FDA. Instead, consumers will be told if the ingredient is a "decongestant" or "pain reliever."

Required information, as in food labeling, must be stated in clear, easy-to-read type on the principal display panel of the package. The label must contain the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor and companies that persist in packaging fractional quantities of products must state the fractions in the lowest terms.

Contents Rule

When stating the net contents of a package, the manufacturer will be required to give the strength of each drug in the package, for example: "100 tablets, 5 grains each."

Medical devices have to be descriptively and clearly labeled also so that adhesive tape, for example, will have to state the length of the contents along with the width of the tape.

Strictly prohibited are qualifying terms such as "giant pint" and full quart" along with all other terms which tend to exaggerate the contents or size of the package.

The new regulations are subject to industry objections for the next thirty days.

17,200 Given Construction Job Training

Federally financed training programs with union cooperation have given a start in construction employment to more than 17,200 persons, mostly unemployed, over the past five years, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced.

Wirtz said more than $11.2 million was allocated for the programs, chiefly apprentice-entry, under the on-the-job training provisions of the Manpower Development & Training Act. Average cost per trainee over the period was $651, he reported.

He said the construction trades OJT program was concentrated in five major groups and that four AFL-CIO unions carried the brunt of the training: the Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Bricklayers and Laborers. Together they accounted for 94 percent of the OJT-MDTA construction training, the secretary's report showed.

Calogero Taibi Dies, SIU Research Chief

New York—Calogero (Charles) Taibi, 40, Seafarers' research director, died Jan. 4 at Doctors Hospital, Manhattan. He had also served as research director for the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. for the past year.

A specialist in labor economics and research, Taibi had formerly been executive director for State, County & Municipal Employes District Council 37 here and had also served as research and publications director for the Furniture Workers.

Grass-Roots Effort:

Vital Election Role Faces Local Labor

Champaign, Ill.—Labor's stake in the outcome of the 1968 election was a dominant theme of the 19th annual Illinois AFL-CIO central labor union conference here.

Some 140 union leaders attending the meeting at the University of Illinois heard speakers stress the need for electing liberals to Congress and the state's general assembly.

Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies, noted that the community labor units will play a vital role in the election, shouldering much of labor's grass-roots efforts to elect liberals and defeat reactionary candidates.

The election "will be a time of testing," he warned, noting that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is already stepping up its drive to win passage of anti-labor legislation at state and federal levels and will go all-out if conservatives win the election.

Political action and education, Smith said, are among the primary responsibilities of central bodies along with securing progressive legislation and support of community programs.

Delegates to the conference were given a "preview" of a measure which the state federation will press in the general assembly to guarantee collective bargaining rights for public employes.

Lester Asher, chief counsel for the Illinois AFL-CIO, said representatives of public employe unions will meet soon to discuss the initial draft and propose changes they feel may be needed.

Martin Wagner, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Labor-Management Relations in Public Employment, said it is clear that if strikes by public employes are banned the government must provide fair procedures for settling disputes.

The general assembly turned down a bill to guarantee union rights for public employes at its 1967 session, and State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson warned that passage of a new public employe bargaining bill, or any progressive measure, will require the election of a liberal general assembly.

In another area, Stanley L. Johnson, State AFL-CIO executive vice president, called on central bodies and unions to work for defeat of a call for a state constitutional convention that will be on the Nov. 5 ballot.

Opposition Explained

He said the federation is opposing the move because its chief supporters have already indicated they intend to write a narrow, rigid constitution with little or no regard for the rights of unions and workers.

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, spoke on the importance of educational programs directed toward younger workers in the labor movement, noting that particularly in the service trades and public employment, they make up an increasing percentage of the labor force.

"These young people will discover that unions can and will help them deal with their problems and the future of labor depends on what it does to 'teach the faith' to young members," Tyler said.

Lack of Progress Cited In Filling Housing Needs

Unions and their members "are in the forefront of the battles" being waged to bring adequate shelter to millions of poor American families who do not have it, an article in the 1967 Housing Year book observes.

Labor engages in these struggles, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan points out in the article, because it realizes that the nation's unmet housing needs are a major factor in the crisis facing our cities.

Concern over the failure of public and private housing to keep up with population requirements is stressed by Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He is chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee and serves on the board of directors of the National Housing Conference, publisher of the yearbook.

He notes that back in 1960, almost one out of every five dwellings in the U.S., or a total of 11.4 million dwelling units, was rated "dilapidated or deteriorated" and there is little evidence of any improvement in this situation.

The last careful estimate of the minimum need for new housing construction, made by the AFL-CIO and generally agreed upon by housing authorities, was set at 2.5 million units a year, Kennan says.

Yet, he adds, housing construction "has been limping" at only about 60 percent of this minimum need for several years and most new housing continues to be tailored for families and individuals with higher than average incomes.

Compounding the overall shortage of low-cost housing, he writes, are added problems of increasing obsolesence of existing housing, a shortage of community facilities, "suburban sprawl" and vast slums in the central city.

Not only are unions continuing to press federal and state governments for legislation "to build and rebuild America," they are "marshaling their own resources" to help the nation solve its housing problem, Keenan observes.

He cites programs whereby unions commit pension and welfare plan resources toward financing moderate and low-income housing and sponsor cooperative housing projects.

"A related fight which organized labor is waging," Keenan says, 'is the fight against discrimination in housing, a fight which it wages both in the legislative halls . . . and among the grass roots of the community."

Jobless Rates Hold In Major Centers

Nine of the nation's 150 major manpower areas have substantial unemployment—6 percent or more—this month, the Labor Dept. reported. The total is unchanged from December and also the same as it was in January 1967.

The only change reported by the department in all of its unemployment classifications between December and January was an increase of six in smaller areas having substantial joblessness.

Additions in this category are Butte and Anaconda, Mont., Columbia, La., North Adams, Mass., Lock Haven, Pa. and Carlsbad, N.M.

'The Hour Is Late':

City Coalition Asks Action by Congress

The Urban Coalition called on the new session of Congress to meet the "massive and urgent" needs of America's cities, warning that "the hour is late."

"No longer can this country tolerate the serious unemployment, housing deficiencies, educational disparities and urban decay," the coalition stressed.

Mayors, union and business leaders, clergymen and civil rights spokesmen formed the coalition last August in the wake of city rioting. Similar local coalitions have already been established in 27 cities. The co-chairmen of the national coalition are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and Andrew Heiskell, chairman of the board of Time, Inc.

The concern expressed by the national coalition was echoed at an eastern regional conference in New York, addressed by Mayor John V. Lindsay, AFL-CIO staff experts and local business leaders.

Declaring that the nation "has the capacity now to resolve its urban problems," the national coalition set as its legislative goals:

- Passage of open housing legislation.
- Steps to assure government-generated employment to every citizen able and willing to work but unable to find private employment.
- Passage of the Administration's proposed Safe Streets & Crime Control Act and Juvenile Delinquency Act amendments "so as to mount an efficient and effective attack on the root causes of violence, crime and delinquency coupled with the development of improved local law enforcement."
- A supplementary appropriation bill to provide full funding of anti-poverty programs.
- Expansion and adequate funds for programs for low and moderate income housing, model cities, mass transportation and community facilities.
- Repeal of "repressive" welfare program restrictions passed last year as part of the social security bill.

The coalition statement recognized that "these legislative aims are more easily stated than accomplished." But it stressed that "the nation can no longer ignore the intolerable conditions of life which cripple too many of our fellow citizens and induce the widespread discontent and disorder which have erupted year after year."

Worse Outbreaks

At the New York regional conference, Mayor Lindsay warned that unless "meaningful steps" are taken to meet urban problems, future outbreaks of rioting in the cities "can only be worse than those we have witnessed in the past."

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison discussed the coalition's program in Congress and the importance of the 1968 elections. Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO coordinator of anti-poverty activities, Steelworkers Legislative Dir. Jack Sheehan, and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, were among the workshop participants.

James F. Oates, board chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, called on the business community to demonstrate through financial investment its commitment to "cure the sickness" of the cities.

He said participation by all elements of the community "is what the urban coalition is all about."

FUNDS PROVIDED by the "impact" program of the AFL-CIO, which aids local projects of Latin American unions through the American Institute for Free Labor Development, helped complete construction of this consumer cooperative organized by a telephone company union in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. To date, 18 AIFLD projects in Brazil have been approved for "impact" funds.

Union Editor Is Sacramento Mayor

Sacramento, Calif. — The new major of California's capital city is the editor of its labor paper.

Richard Marriott, editor-manager of the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, was the top vote getter in last November's municipal election. In accordance with tradition, he was selected as mayor by the city council.

Rail Trainmen Win Ruling on Separate Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tie up the nation's railroad transportation. Thus a union's economic power to back up its bargaining position is drastically weakened.

In other decisions affecting unions, the Supreme Court:

- Reversed a state court which had enjoined the Ladies' Garment Workers from picketing a manufacturer who had refused to go along with an agreement with the Florida Apparel Manufacturers' Association forbidding contracting of work to non-union shops.
- Ruled that the government exceeded its authority under a 1950 law designed to keep potential saboteurs off U.S. ships by an exhaustive inquiry into the political beliefs of an applicant for seamen's papers. In effect the decision scrapped the Coast Guard screening procedure for maritime licenses.
- Agreed to rule on whether a union was guilty of an unfair labor practice for expelling a member who brought an NLRB charge against the union without first exhausting internal union remedies. An appellate court had upheld the union, but the NLRB appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court also approved merger of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads into the largest private rail system in the world. Rail unions have already negotiated a strong job security agreement to protect workers against loss of jobs or wages following merger.

Borden Heads Network Of Apprentice Centers

H. Robert Borden, who set up the first Apprenticeship Information Center for the U.S. Employment Service, has been named national director of the network of information centers created over the past four years.

Borden, a member of the Machinists, headed the pilot Washington, D.C., program which provided counseling and information to youngsters, schools and community organizations.

Job Training Plans Set by Labor Dept.

The Dept. of Labor announced plans to move 114,000 Americans off welfare rolls into training programs and jobs in the next 18 months under the Work Incentive Program authorized by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act.

The program, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said, will be administered by the department's Manpower Administration through its Bureau of Work-Training Programs, the agency that operates the Neighborhood Youth Corps and other anti-poverty and manpower development programs.

Wirtz estimated that the Labor Dept. will have 32,000 men, women and out-of-school youths over 16 into training or jobs by June 30, the end of this fiscal year. In the 1969 fiscal year, an additional 82,000 could start training, he said.

Under present legislation the Labor Dept. will move about 757,000 welfare recipients into gainful employment by the end of fiscal 1972 at an investment of $841 million.

"This investment will pay great dividends in the future," Wirtz declared. "Not only will the cost of welfare be greatly decreased, the former recipients will become productive workers and taxpayers."

Welfare Families

Some 27 percent of the 1.2 million young persons enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps in the past three years have been from welfare families, the Corps has reported.

Wirtz announced that the Labor Dept. will call on a variety of federal, state and local agencies to provide manpower services under the WIP program, including the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and State Employment Service offices.

Local welfare agencies will be asked to refer clients to the program. They will be oriented, interviewed, tested and counseled for two to four weeks by the local manpower agency, which will place in available jobs those ready and able to work.

The remainder, Wirtz said, will be moved into work internship or work-experience programs, such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps or New Careers, or into institutional training or on-the-job programs authorized by the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

During the latter period, trainees who need it will be given basic and remedial education. Then they may be placed in a permanent job at any time they are judged by the local manpower agency to be ready for employment.

The first aim of the program is to move WIP enrollees into regular employment or on-the-job training. As an incentive, the enrollee will be permitted to keep a sum equal to the amount of his welfare grant plus $30 and plus a third of the remainder of his wages. The remaining two thirds of his wages will be deducted from the welfare payment, the Labor Dept. said.

The department gave second priority to institutional or work-experience training, with trainees permitted to retain their public assistance grants, plus up to $30 a month as an incentive during training.

Third priority is for the Labor Dept. to enter into agreements with public agencies or private nonprofit organizations for special work projects to employ those found unsuitable for other training, and those for whom jobs in the regular economy cannot be found. Income under the latter program must equal at least the amount of the trainee's assistance grant, plus 20 percent of wages with the balance put into a fund to reimburse employers for a portion of their payroll costs.

Teachers' Pay Called 'Shockingly Inadequate'

Teacher salaries in U.S. public schools are "shockingly inadequate," according to a new pamphlet, Goals for Teachers' Salaries in Our Public Schools, issued by the Conference on Economic Progress.

The study, prepared by Economist Leon H. Keyserling, uses the Moderate Standard of Living Budget developed by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics for autumn of 1966 as a standard for comparison to reach these conclusions:

- The minimum salary for teachers in the 10 largest cities averaged $5,460 for the school year 1966-67. This was 41.9 percent below the $9,404 BLS estimated as the income needed by a four-person family for moderate living in metropolitan areas (50,000 population or more).
- In nonmetropolitan areas the BLS budget as of last February stood at $8,391 for a four-person family, with the teachers' minimum salary for U.S. public schools at large $5,362, or 36.1 percent below the stated requirement.

The study noted that when the increases won by striking New York City union teachers last September take full effect Mar. 1, 1969, the minimum salary will be $6,750, the mean or average salary $10,750, and the maximum $13,900. The minimum, Keyserling said, will still be 28.2 percent below the metropolitan area budget for a four-person family as of February 1967, without allowing for the "likelihood of a considerable increase" in living costs.

Of the plight of teachers in general, the economist said "teachers are the human element in what we pay for directly when we pay for education. These teachers are too few, are inadequately paid, and bear the strains which flow" from these causes.

The problem of deficient teachers' pay is not more important than other problems, but it is "relatively easy to measure" and to find solutions for if Americans have the will, Keyserling declared. He was chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers in the Truman Administration.

Sheehan Appointed To Red Cross Post

Hugh W. Sheehan has been appointed AFL-CIO Community Services liaison with the American Red Cross in the western area, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis announced. He succeeds Joseph Rodell who has retired.

A native of Portland, Ore., and a graduate of Lewis & Clark University, Sheehan is a member of the State, County & Municipal Employes and has been serving it as an international representative.

He has been active in union and community affairs in both Oregon and California.

Union Blocks Dismissals of U.S. Employes

Huntsville, Ala.—A union's intervention brought a reprieve to 640 employes of the Marshall Space Flight Center here, who were handed dismissal or downgrading notices shortly before Christmas.

The American Federation of Government Employes brought a court case against the National Aeronautics & Space Administration. A federal judge in Washington, D.C., issued a temporary injunction barring the layoffs and downgradings a day before they were to have taken effect.

The union charged the agency with violating government rules by laying off civil service workers rather than private contract employes and with violating its contract with the AFGE by failing to consult with the union on the layoffs.

The judge said the pre-Christmas notices showed "a certain callousness" by the agency. He said the restraining order would remain in effect until employes exhaust all appeal rights and the Civil Service Commission resolves the legality of the private contracts.

LBJ Asks Action 'Now' on Jobs, Cities

President's Legislative Agenda Stresses Nation's Unmet Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

sands of fathers and mothers who never completed grammar school who will see their children graduate from college."

But his stress was on the need to make it possible for all to share in the nation's abundance. Johnson talked to the American people of the persistent problems of unemployment, of violence in cities, poor housing, low pay for farm workers, rising health costs, pollution.

"We lived with conditions like these for many, many years," he said. "But much that we once accepted as inevitable, we now find absolutely intolerable."

Here is what the President asked Congress to do and the American people to support in major domestic areas:

JOBS—"This year, the time has come when we must get to those who are last in line—the hard-core unemployed—the hardest to reach."

There are an estimated 500,000 such persons, Johnson said, and the Administration's goal is to place them in private industry jobs within the next three years.

He proposed a $2.1 billion manpower program in the coming fiscal year, a 25 percent increase over this year. "Most of this increase will be used to start a new partnership between government and private industry to train and to hire the hard-core unemployed."

The President said there is no task "of more importance to us and to the country or to our future."

MODEL CITIES—Johnson reminded Congress that last year it had appropriated less than half of the $662 million he asked to help meet "the crisis in the cities of America."

This year, the President said, he is asking for $1 billion for the model cities program.

HOUSING — "Surely a nation that go to the moon can place a decent home within the reach of its families," Johnson said.

He said he will propose to Congress a 10-year program to build 6 million new housing units for low and middle-income families. Only 530,000 such units were built during the past 10 years, Johnson stressed.

For the first year of the program, the President proposed to "call together the resources of industry and labor to start building 300,000 housing units for low-and middle-income families . . . three times more than last year."

CHILD HEALTH—The United States, despite its vast resources, ranks only 15th among the nations of the world in "saving the lives of babies," Johnson noted.

To remedy this and to discover crippling defects in time for corrective action, he said he will propose "a child health program to provide, over the next five years, for families unable to afford it—access to health services from prenatal care of the mother through the child's first year."

CONSUMERS—The 90th Congress can earn a place in history by following through this year on the consumer record it made last year, the President said. He asked completion of action on truth-in-lending, gas pipeline safety and other pending consumer bills.

In addition, Johnson said, he will ask Congress for new safeguards to insure the quality of fish and poultry—as a follow-up to the 1967 meat inspection legislation.

He will call for new powers for the Federal Trade Commission to act against swindlers, for a major study of auto insurance and for protection against hazardous radiation from television sets.

Johnson announced that he will name a consumer counsel in the Justice Dept.—"a lawyer for the American consumer."

CRIME — The President reiterated his call for federal grants to help local police forces combat crime and said he now wants $100 million for this "critically needed" program, double last year's budget request. He called for a gun control law "to stop the trade in mail order murder." And he asked strengthening of the Drug Control Act "to provide stricter penalties for those who traffic in LSD and other dangerous drugs."

CIVIL RIGHTS—Johnson urged action on the pending civil rights bills—"fair jury trials, protection of federal rights, enforcement of equal employment opportunity ,and fair housing."

EDUCATION: "I shall recommend an Educational Opportunity Act to speed up our drive to break down the financial barriers that are separating our young people from college."

PROGRAM FUNDING—While economizing elsewhere, the President called for more money than Congress appropriated this year for the anti-poverty program and for anti-pollution efforts.

On the economy as a whole, Johnson predicted steady economic growth this year "if we are vigilant."

The chief danger, he warned, is spiraling prices and higher interest rates, resulting in "a slump in home building and a continued erosion of the American dollar."

Continued failure of Congress to act on a tax increase, the President declared, would be a "tragedy." He has asked only a temporary two-year tax rise, Johnson noted. "Congress can repeal it sooner if the need has passed," he said. "But Congress can never repeal inflation."

The President called on "the leaders of American business and the leaders of American labor" to "act responsibly, and in the nation's interest, by keeping increases in line with productivity. If our recognized leaders do not do that, they and those for whom they speak and all of us are going to suffer very serious consequences."

Johnson said his budget will call for $10 billion more in spending than the current fiscal year's budget. Virtually all the increase is in mandatory programs, including military spending and interest payments. While some domestic programs are increased "to meet the nation's most urgent needs," compensating cuts have been made "in very desirable but less urgent programs."

If the tax increase is approved by Congress, Johnson said, the budget deficit will be reduced to a manageable $8 billion. Without a tax rise, he said, it would be about $20 billion.

Congress gave the President a warm ovation as he entered the House chamber to carry out his constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

But then, as Johnson remarked wryly, "Congress always extends a very warm welcome to the President—as he comes in."

There was strong applause as the President affirmed America's determination to persevere in Viet Nam until an honorable peace can be achieved.

The applause was mostly from the liberal Democratic contingent as the President outlined his domestic programs. But Republicans—who have sought to make "crime in the streets" a major campaign issue—joined in vigorously to welcome the President's call for "safe streets" legislation.

Republican House and Senate leaders predictably reacted negatively, describing the speech as "political." Congressional Administration leaders praised it.

House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who blocked action on a tax increase last year, refrained from comment. But House Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) predicted that the session will see a "repeat of the battle of the budget." Mahon, a fiscal conservative, said that "in all but the most imperative necessities, we ought to close our eyes to each and every increase requested over the present level."

The Jungle

GOLD AWARD of United Givers Fund was presented to Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge (center) by 1967 UGF Chairman Robert W. Wilson. Ralph H. Smith, UGF executive director, is at right. Suffridge, an AFL-CIO vice president, headed a UGF section soliciting funds in union offices in Washington, D.C. It collected $46,398, which represented 115 percent of its quota and 25 percent more than in 1966.

Supreme Court to Rule On Wage Law Challenge

A challenge by 28 states to a section of the Fair Labor Standards Act will be argued before the Supreme Court this year.

The states are attacking the constitutionality of 1966 amendments to the wage-hour law extending coverage to employes of public schools and state-supported hospitals.

A three-judge federal court divided three ways on the issue.

The suit, initiated by Maryland and Texas, contends that state employment is not subject to federal regulation. It challenges both the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the law as applied to public employes.

The AFL-CIO and the State, County & Municipal Employes filed briefs before the federal court panel supporting the government's position that the law is constitutional. One judge held that it was, another ruled it unconstitutional, and the third found the minimum wage provision constitutional but questioned the overtime pay requirement. The court, however, delayed enforcement of the law until an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court.

In other areas of general interest, the Supreme Court:

- Let stand lower court rulings upholding the constitutionality of a 1965 Massachusetts law aimed at eliminating racial imbalance in the state's public schools and declaring unconstitutional a 1962 Louisiana law that gave tuition grants to students attending private, segregated schools.
- Affirmed a finding by a three-judge federal court that the Texas anti-Communist loyalty oath for state employes is unconstitutional.
- Let stand a lower court decision upholding the power of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to cut off federal welfare funds to Alabama because state officials had not agreed to eliminate racial discrimination in the welfare program.
- Affirmed the constitutionality of a court-ordered redistricting of Florida's congressional districts and the Massachusetts legislature's congressional redistricting law.

The court agreed to decide whether two southern school districts with "freedom of choice" plans must take affirmative action to reduce racial imbalance.

It agreed also to rule on the constitutonality of a Connecticut welfare regulation imposing a one-year residence requirement for aid to dependent children. It will consider a case involving evidence obtained by state police eavesdropping over a party line telephone. And it will hear a constitutional challenge to a New York law providing free text books to students in parochial schools.

1-20-68

Rail Pension Hike Approved By House Unit

Quick approval was given a bill to improve railroad retirement and unemployment insurance benefits in the first official action of the House Interstate Commerce Committee as the 90th Congress reconvened for its second session.

The bill is designed to give railroad employes "catch-up" coverage comparable to the recently enacted social security benefit improvements.

The goal is to enact the measure quickly enough to give retired rail workers the higher benefits at the same time social security beneficiaries receive their increases, effective Feb. 1.

Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers, sponsor of the bill, said he intended to use "every means I can get to get this bill enacted very promptly." It has the support of both the railroad unions and the major carriers.

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7.2 Million Workers to Get Minimum Wage Pay Hikes

Panel Seeks Fair Pact In Copper

By Eugene A. Kelly

The secretaries of Labor and Commerce have named a three-man panel to help achieve a fair settlement of the strike of 60,000 copper workers and urged labor and management to cooperate in finding a solution to the seven-month-old dispute.

The National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee representing 26 unions said "we welcome the opportunity to present our case and will cooperate fully."

Settlement of the strike against 11 companies in 23 states has been prolonged, the unions said, because of the refusal of industry leaders to engage in genuine collective bargaining on contract issues—wages, pensions, insurance and working conditions.

As the panel named by Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Alexander B. Trowbridge prepared to meet Jan. 26, two union agreements were reached with copper firms and two more unions authorized strike action.

Striking Steelworkers won a 96-cent package from the Copper Range Co. at White Pine, Mich., and 51 cents in wages alone, plus fringe benefits, from American Metal Climax, Inc., at Chicago and Cleveland, O. Both settlements surpassed any offer previously made by copper's Big Four companies, where the strike continues.

The panel includes Prof. George W. Taylor, Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania; Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Dept. of Social Action of the United States Catholic Conference, and

(Continued on Page 3)

An Editorial by George Meany:

A Blow Against Poverty

The minimum wage is going up next Thursday, Feb. 1, for seven million American workers because the trade union movement did an effective political job in the 1964 elections.

It followed the 1964 electoral victory with a well-organized legislative campaign to secure sorely needed amendments to the wage-hour law. A year ago coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act was extended to 9.1 million workers and 4.5 million gained over $1 billion in new purchasing power.

This Feb. 1 over $2 billion in buying power will be added to the pocketbooks of seven million workers in terms of wage increases of 15 and 20 cents an hour.

The basic federal minimum wage will go up next Thursday to $1.60 an hour. Some eight million workers who were brought under wage-hour coverage a year earlier will now get $1.15, a 15-cent rise.

But there are still 11 million more who are not covered at all.

The impact of the minimum wage increases will amount to only one-half of one percent of the total paid in wages and salaries. But the real impact will be felt in the war on poverty.

Those whose pay will rise next Thursday are the working poor, who do useful jobs for wages that provide no more than a bare subsistence, and in some instances not

(Continued on page 4)

New $1.60 Floor Takes Effect Feb. 1

Over 7 million workers will receive wage increases of 15 or 20 cents an hour on Feb. 1 as changes in the federal minimum wage law voted by the 89th Congress go into effect.

The increase from $1.40 an hour to $1.60 an hour for those previously covered by the act and the hike from $1 to $1.15 for those covered for the first time by the 1966 amendments will result in over $2 billion added to worker purchasing power.

The changes in the minimum wage law effective next month will affect 7.2 million of the 42.5 million workers presently covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The bulk of those receiving wage increases will be those currently earning $1.40 an hour.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tied the wage increase to labor's "effective political job in the 1964 elections" and a well-organized-legislative campaign by the AFL-CIO to secure the needed changes from Congress.

'Poor' Are Helped

In an editorial in this issue of the News, Meany declared that the "real impact" of the increase will be felt in the war on poverty, that those who will receive higher wages next month are the "working poor."

Meany concluded that the "outcome in November 1968 will decide whether there will be more victories, not only for the working poor but for all Americans."

The first increase under the 1966 amendments took place Feb. 1, 1967 when about 4.5 million workers gained over $1 billion in new purchasing power as the wage

(Continued on Page 6)

President Asks Action On Rights

Pres. Johnson appealed to Congress and the nation not to let resentment against ghetto riots blind them to "the real grievances of all those who suffer discrimination."

He renewed — with a strong note of urgency — his call for legislation "essential for social justice and social progress" to:

- Strengthen federal criminal laws prohibiting violent interference with the exercise of civil rights.
- Give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the authority it needs to act against job discrimination.
- Assure that federal and state juries are selected without discrimination.
- Make equal opportunity in housing a reality for all Americans.

The AFL-CIO "unreservedly endorses" the President's civil rights program, Federation Pres. George Meany said in a state-

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Wider Program Urged:

Labor Backs LBJ On Training Jobless

The AFL-CIO pledged its support to Pres. Johnson's $2.1 billion manpower program of job training for 500,000 hard-core unemployed while emphasizing the necessity for additional legislation to create one million public service jobs.

Federation Pres. George Meany said the measures proposed by the President in his manpower message to Congress "are a significant step in the expansion of employment opportunities for those who now suffer serious disadvantages in finding and holding jobs."

But we must not lose sight, Meany added, of the "inescapable proposition that the government must be the employer of last resort," and that until legislation is passed to provide the necessary public service jobs "the basic problem of chronic unemployment and poverty, not only in our cities, but our rural areas as well, will not be effectively solved."

Meany hailed the President's proposals to improve occupational safety and health programs as "long overdue," noting that the states have "failed miserably in this area," and that federal programs are "outdated, outmoded and almost unenforced."

The President spelled out in his message his proposal first an-

(Continued on Page 6)

New Jersey Republicans Limit Jobless Benefits

Trenton, N.J.—New Jersey workers have found out the hard way what it means to lose an election.

Last spring, the first Democratic legislature in 52 years passed a model unemployment compensation law. It included a provision allowing workers to qualify for payments after six weeks on strike if the state labor commissioner certified that their union has bargained in good faith.

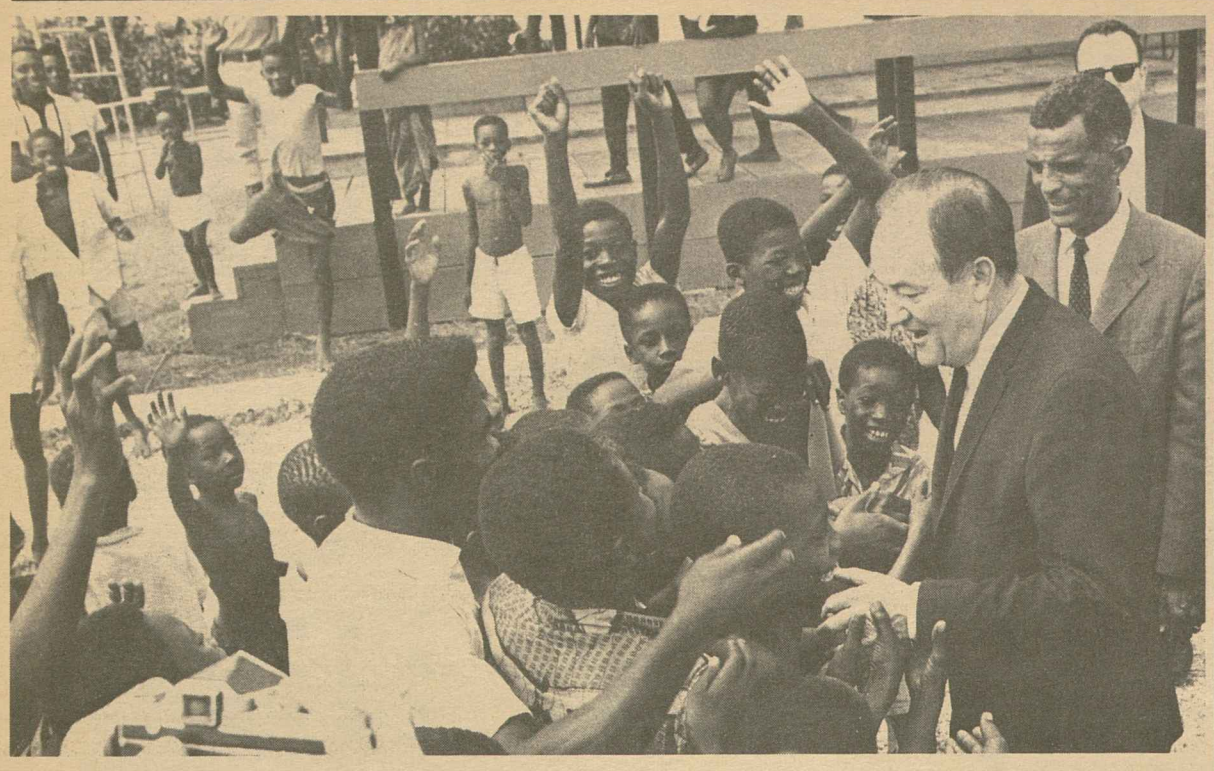
Last November, Republicans swept back into control of both houses of the legislature with veto-proof three-to-one majorities.

On Jan. 15, the Senate voted to repeal the section of the law allowing long-term strikers to qualify for unemployment benefits. They even went a step further and barred benefits to workers locked out of their jobs by management.

On Jan. 22, the lower House of the legislature did likewise.

All but one of the votes for repeal in both houses were cast by Republicans. The bill is now on the governor's desk.

MACHINISTS HONORED their millionth member at a dinner in Washington, D. C. attended by representatives of labor, government and the press. "Mr. One Million"—Timothy Braunstein, of Hartford, Conn.—is shown here with IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller. Braunstein, who joined in December, was selected by a computer-scan of the union's membership rolls. **(Story, Page 6)**



AFRICA's free labor movement drew the attention of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey during his recent nine-country tour of the continent. Accompanying him in talks with labor leaders there was Irving Brown, AFL-CIO international affairs specialist. Left, they are welcomed by Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie (right,) who has donated land for a workers' education center. Above, Humphrey and U.S. Ambassador Franklin Williams are greeted by school children in Ghana, where the vice president also visited with union members.

Humphrey Sees Hope, Dedication During Tour of African Nations

"Harambee"—meaning "let's all pull together"—is the rallying cry heard in developing Africa and its application is in evidence all across the continent, according to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

"Never before have I seen a people so full of hope, so devoted to a common cause of independence, freedom and nation-building," Humphrey declared.

Humphrey's observations on Africa, its people, its problems and its needs—gathered during his recent 14-day, nine-nation tour of the continent—are contained in a special report for the labor press.

Combined with Humphrey's report was another from Irving Brown, AFL-CIO international affairs specialist, who accompanied the vice president along with representatives of business, education and government.

Brown helped set up the African-American Labor Center, formed in 1965 to aid African free trade unions through vocational training, workers' education and social projects. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany heads the AALC.

Brown told of meetings Humphrey had with trade unionists in Ivory Coast, Liberia, Ghana and other African nations.

Training workers in skills and vastly expanded education programs are two major needs if Africa is to succeed with its economic development programs, Humphrey reported.

Humphrey also said he found an "information gap" in Africa, with people there not getting reliable information on what is happening in America and American citizens receiving only scattered information on African developments.

"We need a continuous flow of articulate persons going to Africa to meet with college students and editors and acquaint them with what's going on in America," Humphrey said. "And we need to invite more African youth leaders to our country."

Brown said that Humphrey was warmly received by African labor leaders "as one who has carried on in government the trade union spirit of friendship and solidarity."

Vocational training, education, housing cooperatives and health benefits were among the subjects Humphrey discussed with African labor leaders. He described the talks as "positive and fruitful."

A major message carried by Humphrey to Africa was that democracy and free labor movement go hand-in-hand—one cannot exist without the other, Brown pointed out.

The "most significant" aspect of Humphrey's trip was to convince Africans that America is "sincerely interested" in their continent, Brown said, adding: "We must follow-up on this or his trip will have been wasted."

Senate Panel Approves Farm Labor Bargaining

A bill to extend protection of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers has been approved by a Senate Labor subcommittee.

A similar measure was approved by a House Labor subcommittee in the first session of the 90th Congress and is awaiting action by the full House Labor Committee.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before both subcommittees, strongly urging the legislation. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and a number of religious and civil rights organizations entered similar testimony.

Farm workers are currently excluded from the basic protection of the NLRA which establishes the right of workers to organize and participate in collective bargaining. Farm workers do not have any call on the National Labor Relations Board in setting up representation elections, filing unfair labor practices, etc.

The bill in the House is sponsored by Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich.) and was approved by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.). The Senate bill is sponsored by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) and was approved by a subcommittee he heads.

The 1967 AFL-CIO convention adopted a resolution declaring that labor would "devote every possible effort to secure passage of federal and state legislation extending benefits and coverage to farm workers equal to other workers with special emphasis at this time on bills now in Congress which would extend the coverage of the National Labor Relations Act to agricultural workers."

Union Education Experiment:

Special Schools Set For Young Workers

Two pilot projects to foster greater involvement in trade unions by young workers have been scheduled by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Walter G. Davis, director of the department, said the experimental schools will "set guidelines on the most productive method for achieving our goal of getting young union members to be active union members."

Five training institutes are scheduled in one project for young trade unionists from all unions.

The second program will consist of five regional sessions for apprentices from craft unions. This project is being co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Building & Constructions Trades Dept. and the Metal Trades Dept. in cooperation with the Dept. of Education.

Classes in both programs will be limited to 30 students, Davis said. The students will be under 30 years old, he added, and in the case of the apprenticeship group, most will range in age between 16 and 26.

"The federation's objective is to get the young member to identify himself with his union and its activities," Davis added. "We will be offering the students an in-depth understanding of the trade union movement—why it exists, what its goals are now and in the future.

"While we will be teaching the students, we will also be learning from them," he said. "We hope they will provide us with an answer as to what techniques are the most productive in communicating with the young members."

Bridge Gap

Davis said labor needs to "bridge the gap between the anti-labor bias learned in many school systems and the obvious need for and benefits of unions in the world of work.

"We must learn what the attitude of the young worker is towards his union," he continued, "and in turn we must be able to transmit our concern for all workers — young and old — to them.

"This is necessary to assure the viability of the trade union movement," he said.

Davis emphasized that the students would be sought from a representative sampling of young members. Getting previously inactive members to the schools will be a primary objective, he said.

A follow-up study will be made to see if the students become active in their locals after the schooling.

Candidates for the schools will be selected through the sponsoring bodies in cooperation with the AFL-CIO education staff.

A committee of education directors of international unions is working with Davis and George T. Guernsey, assistant education director, to develop the general pilot school. They are Reese Hammond, Operating Engineers; Holgate Young, Communications Workers; James Noe, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Gus Tyler, Ladies' Garment Workers, and William Elkuss, Clothing Workers.

Otto Pragan of the department of education is working in cooperation with representatives of the Metal Trades Department and the Building & Construction Trades Department in programming the special conferences on "The Apprentice and His Union."

First Classes

The young worker institutes will open with a school from Feb. 11-16 in Atlanta, Ga. Others will be held at the University of Iowa, the University of Oklahoma, the Nationwide Inn in Columbus, Ohio, and the University of Maryland.

The first of the schools geared for apprentices will open March 28 in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago. Final arrangements have not been completed for the other four schools.

Workers under 30 constitute 25 percent of the total trade union membership a recent poll indicated. And 25 percent of all trade union members have belonged to their union less than five years.

Experience gained in the pilot program will be shared with unions wishing to establish similar schools for their own members, Davis added.

Ross to Resign As Head of BLS

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Arthur M. Ross will resign his post July 1 to become a vice president at the University of Michigan and assistant to its president, Robben W. Flemming.

The 51-year-old economist has headed the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1965, when he came to the Labor Dept. position from a professorship at the University of California at Berkeley.

He submitted his resignation in a letter sent to Pres. Johnson, who did not immediately name a successor.

Garment Union, AFL-CIO Aid Sicily Quake Victims

The Ladies' Garment Workers have contributed $50,000 for aid and relief to victims of the earthquake-stricken area of Sicily. The money, on behalf of the union, is being sent to Pres. Giuseppe Saragat of Italy.

The AFL-CIO has also made a contribution to the relief fund, Pres. George Meany announced. The federation's $1,000 check is being forwarded through the United Italian-American Labor Council.

The ILGWU contribution was authorized by the union's general board after hearing Vice Presidents Luigi Antonini and Howard Molisani describe some of the hardships and losses resulting from the quake, as reported to them in personal conversations.

"We are especially anxious to extend first aid to the victims of the earthquake in a part of Italy from which many of our Italian-speaking members have come and where they still have relatives," ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg declared.

"We understand there is desperate need for immediate help," he said, "and should such need continue we shall certainly consider extending further aid."

TWUA Renews Organizing:

Union Spurs Stevens Drive As 'Blanket of Fear' Dissolves

Charlotte, N. C.—A "blanket of fear" that has smothered J. P. Stevens & Co. for five long years is slowly lifting, union organizers and workers reinstated to their jobs reported here.

Testimony to a new surge of union interest came as Stevens' employes and union leaders gathered to pledge support for a renewed organizing drive at the textile chain's mills in North and South Carolina.

The catalyst for the transforformation, all agreed, was the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision which left stand a lower court order to Stevens to rehire 71 discharged workers with back pay.

They were the victims of a campaign in which Stevens "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully" denied workers their rights in an effort to crush the Textile Workers Union of America, the court declared.

More recently, the same lower court ordered the rehiring with back pay of 17 additional workers who were fired during TWUA's organizing drive, going back to 1963.

Stevens' workers were enthusiastic and their voices were filled with pride as they described a new atmosphere in their workplaces:

"They're not afraid to take a leaflet," said one worker from Greenville, S. C. "They're ready to go all the way," said another from Slater, S.C. "We'll win this time at Rock Hill," said a third.

One rehired worker said, "When I walked back into the plant you'd think I was part owner of the place. They were real rosy."

The wife of a reinstated worker described the scene in a plant when a company supervisor assembled workers to read the court order reinstating fired employes:

"They stopped the machinery —it got very quiet . . . I could hear the people all around me buzzing — 'It's about that union leaflet.' 'Didn't think they would do it.' 'How about that?' They all looked at me when they mentioned my husband's name. I'll tell you—some of the terror just disappeared right then."

A lawyer from one of the mill towns, who had supported the union and came to the meeting, said, "The company won't be able to pick a jury soon. You can't throw a rock without hitting a union man."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the Supreme Court decision "has made it plain that every textile worker who exercises his right to join a union will be fully protected."

He predicted the company's employes "will resume their efforts to build a union and engage in collective bargaining, as they have every right to do."

The union is "gearing" for an all-out drive at Stevens — the nation's second largest textile chain —and will transfer staff organizers from other regions if they are needed, Pollock declared.

Although Pollock hailed the workers' court victories, he said the long, drawn-out battles point up the "glaring shortcomings and inequities" in the National Labor Relations Act.

Changes Needed

He called for a revision that would provide for immediate reinstatement of workers found by NLRB to have been unlawfully discharged so they can continue "to earn a living while the employer's appeal is being heard."

"Under such a provision," he added, "the Stevens workers in this hall wouldn't have had to wait four long years for justice."

Nicholas Zonarich, organizing director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said that "interest in organization has reached a peak" in Stevens plants a a result of the Supreme Court decision. "There is now hope and spirit," he added.

Pollock appealed to other unions to assist TWUA's organizing drive and he immediately won assurances of support from the Steelworkers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers.

FOOD DRIVE for Kenosha, Wis., copper strikers brought flood of canned goods to Steelworker headquarters there. The drive for food supplies, sponsored by the Kenosha AFL-CIO, will continue as long as necessary, Council Pres. Felix Olkives said. Left to right, Olkives; Armand Bellaver of USWA Local 9322, and Jasper Helton of Machinists Lodge 34. More than 1,000 Kenosha workers are on strike against the Anaconda American Brass plant.

Protest Grows Against Hearst Strikebreakers

Los Angeles—A team of state and federal mediators continued efforts to end the six-week strike-lockout at the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, the nation's largest afternoon daily.

They met with representatives of AFL-CIO newspaper unions and Hearst management. But lack of movement on the company side kept the dispute at almost dead center.

Los Angeles County AFL-CIO officials promptly stepped up programs on the consumer and advertising fronts, topped by a meeting of union leadership to mobilize a public attack against the use of strikebreakers in the Hearst plant.

The Los Angeles dispute has idled 2,000 members of nine AFL-CIO newspaper unions and caused circulation and advertising volume at the Herald-Examiner to tumble by about two-thirds.

In San Francisco, both Hearst's afternoon Examiner and the Independent Morning Chronicle have been shut down since Jan. 5 by a srtike of Mailers Local 18 members.

The disputes in both cities involve wages, manning and other production items and fringe benefits.

Hearst continued to operate the Herald-Examiner here largely with mechanical department strikebreakers imported from widely scattered sections of the U.S., including Hawaii.

In some cases, according to Typographical Union records, strikebreakers were receiving anywhere from $350 to $1,000 a week to keep the flagship of the nine-paper family-owned chain afloat.

The "complete and total support and solidarity of the entire labor movement" of Southern California was promised the striking and locked-out Hearst employes by Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County labor federation.

"This fight is our fight," Arywitz told a strike rally attended by nearly 1,000.

"If Hearst management is able to get away with beating this strike and breaking your unions then we will have seen the first step toward breaking the labor movement of this area—and we are not going to stand for it," he said.

The AFL-CIO scheduled a mass demonstration for Jan. 26, "the second installment" on the pledge of all-union solidarity in the war with Hearst. An earlier demonstration Jan. 12 attracted 2,000 trade unionists.

Unions on strike at the Herald-Examiner are Newspaper Guild Local 69 and Machinists Dist. 94.

Locked-out are ITU Local 174, Mailers Local 9, Web Pressmen Local 18, Paper Handlers Local 3 and Stereotypers Local 58.

Building Service Employees Local 399, Photoengravers Local 262, News Vendors Local 75-A and Teamsters Local 598 have refused to cross picket lines.

USWA Calls Convention on Strike Fund

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers notified 3,600 local unions in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico to send delegates to a special convention Mar. 20 in Atlantic City to consider the establishment of a strike fund and a dues increase.

The union now has no strike fund, and has been aiding 50,000 members on strike since July 15 against the copper industry out of general income. Motnhly dues have been $5 per member since 1956.

Pres. I. W. Abel said the USWA executive board voted unanimously to recommend that the special convention consider establishing a defense fund and adjusting the dues schedule to operate the union on a sound basis.

The board, Abel said, will recommend a new dues schedule based on earnings, with the minimum remaining at $5 a month. A suggested formula will be announced later, he said.

Board members, meeting in Washington, agreed to recommend to the convention that the strike and defense fund be financed initially by raising the present dues $5 a month for April, May, June, July and August, and that on Sept. 1 the new dues structure will take effect permanently.

The special convention was authorized by earlier board action. Approximately 3,000 delegates will attend, the union said.

Unions to Present Case To 3-Man Copper Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

George E. Reedy of the Struthers Wells Corp., former White House press secretary.

Early in January Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) asked Pres. Johnson to name a fact-finding board. Earlier Mansfield and Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) urged both sides to testify at a public hearing. The unions agreed but the industry rejected the proposal.

Wirtz and Trowbridge said in announcing the panel appointments that they will "keep in close touch with the situation" and requested the panelists to report developments and advise on "whatever other action might be appropriate."

The Cabinet members named Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds to work with the panel and asked the unions and the companies to give the panelists "every possible consideration so that the dispute may be brought to a prompt and equitable conclusion."

The two secretaries related that the current bargaining situation "offers no prospect of settlement within the near future." They said 95 percent of the nation's copper mines are closed and 80 percent of copper refining and fabricating facilities shut down by the strike, which started July 15 and has spread as contracts expire.

They agreed that "every reasonable effort has been made to encourage settlement" through the normal processes of free collective bargaining but said "unfortunately it has not worked."

Their statement said the strike is "creating severe economic hardship; resulting in a serious increase of government contract costs; adversely affecting our international trade situation . . . and seriously thwarting our efforts to reduce our adverse balance of payments."

"The national interest will not permit the continuation of this situation," the secretaries said. "The effect of this strike on the industry, the employes and the nation's domestic and international position warrant a prompt resolution of this dispute and the restoration of normal operations."

Revised Offers

The unions involved in the strike have revised their offers in an unsuccessful effort to draw a favorable response from management.

This week a union committee at Butte, Mont., unanimously rejected an offer from the Anaconda Co. the members said was "worth less than 45 cents an hour" but scheduled further meetings on local issues. Management, the unions said, offered to improve its last offer, made July 13, by 3 cents an hour—far below the union proposal to settle for 99 cents an hour over a three-year contract term.

Some 500 members of USWA Local 5977 at Baltimore, Md., voted 422-7 by secret ballot to reject a Kennecott Copper Co. offer. They walked out on the industry's last unstruck copper refining facility Jan. 20 after 20 meetings in which the company refused to improve its last "meager offer" of June 7.

At Corpus Christi, Tex., some 600 members of USWA Local 5022 voted by a 99 percent margin against an offer of a 40-cent increase over three years and struck the American Smelting & Refining Co. zinc refinery.

Union negotiators have made three contract settlements while the rest of the industry held out—and Chicago, and at Tucson, at White Pine, Mich., Cleveland Ariz. In the latter agreement, 650 members of five unions won a 75-cent package of improved benefits from Pima Mining Co. without a strike.

Adopt a Striker's Family, Copper Committee Asks

Establishment of an "adopt a copper striker's family" campaign has been announced by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne. They were appointed by Federation Pres. George Meany as a special committee to raise funds for 60,000 striking workers.

"It is a trade union tradition for members to help their fellow workers in need," Keenan and Beirne said. "The copper syndicate is trying to starve its workers into submission. We cannot—and we will not—permit that to happen."

More than $700,000 has been donated by AFL-CIO affiliates and distributed to strikers who have been on the picket line for nearly seven months. The 22 striking unions of the AFL-CIO have contributed heavily through defense funds. Yet there remains a growing need for financial help, Keenan and Beirne noted.

Locals, groups of workers or individuals can adopt a striker's family for $25 a week, the AFL-CIO vice presidents said, urging funds and pledges be sent to: Nonferrous Metals Strike Fund, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A Blow Against Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

even that. That there is such a group in America is an inexcusable blight on its economic system.

Next week's increases will not eliminate that blight, nor will those scheduled for newly-covered workers in the three years ahead. A wage floor of at least $2 an hour, applicable to all employes in all occupations, would be needed to achieve that goal. But the pending improvements demonstrate again that the mechanism for achieving the goal exists, and even within its present limits, exerts a powerful force for the general good.

Why, after more than 30 years of such demonstrations, hasn't the nation gone all the way? Why has the minimum wage never been a living wage, in the true sense? Why is there such resistance to extending the full protection of the law to everyone?

Part of the answer is simple greed. There are still too many employers who believe that the cheapest possible labor is the best possible buy. However, this is only a partial answer because many other employers now know better. They may bargain hard for the terms they want, but they have grasped the fact that good pay for workers—including their own—is an essential prerequisite to good profits.

Another part of the answer is the economic ignorance and prejudice prevalent among columnists, editorial writers and the spokesmen for employer trade associations. They presume to set a dollar value on human effort, to the point of maintaining that certain workers are not "worth" a living wage—that if the legal floor rises, these "marginal" workers will simply be fired.

This is untrue in fact and outrageous in theory. The prediction about layoffs was made with special force a year ago; it turned out, like its predecessors, to be without foundation. The reaction of employers in affected fields was toward upgrading skills rather than eliminating workers.

As for the theory, the notion that the full-time labor of any American is worth less then he needs to live on is offensive to the basic concept of a democratic society. Worse than that, the assertion that any member of the human family should exist on starvation wages is an affront to the moral principles on which modern civilization is built.

What will happen next Thursday was begun in November 1964, when the voters—aroused as seldom before—chose the 89th Congress. What will happen next Thursday is a result of political action, of the concern of President Johnson and his Administration, of the leaders in Congress who made the Dent-Yarborough bill possible.

Another political campaign will be waged this year—a year of confusion, distractions and dissent. We in the AFL-CIO cannot afford to be confused or distracted, and we must be sure our dissent is aimed at the right targets.

The outcome in November 1968 will decide whether there will be more victories, not only for the working poor but for all Americans. The decision is yours to make.

George Meany

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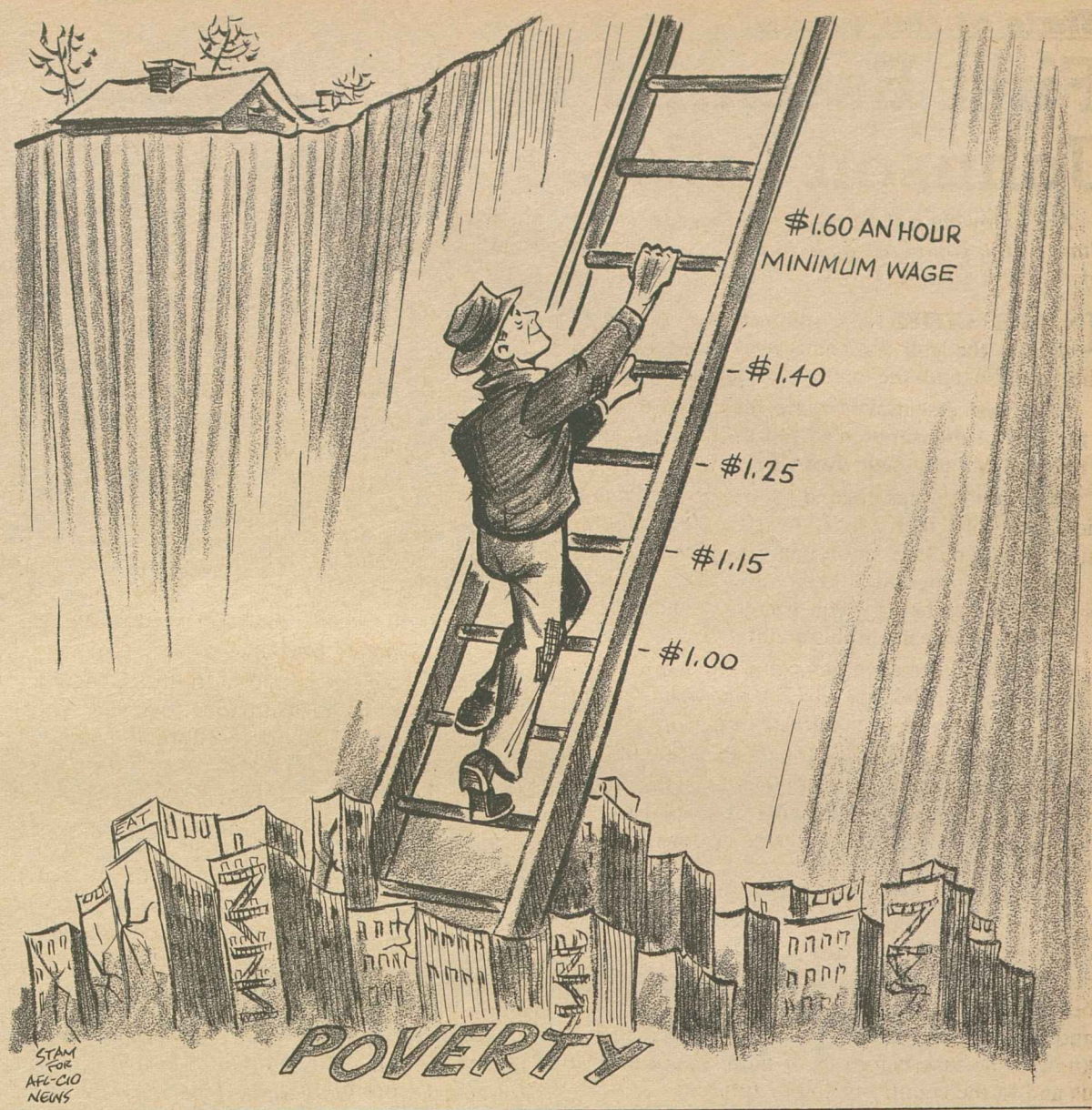


'All for One':

Women's Trade Union League Rallied Aid to Labor's Struggle

SINCE 1828, when 400 women walked out of a factory in Dover, N.H. to protest factory regulations that even took away their personal liberties, women have played an important part in American trade unionism.

The Dover strike, which led to the first "Yellow Dog" contracts in U.S. history, put women on notice that they would not be treated by employers any more gently than the men.

To get this point across to the nation's women workers a most unusual organization was formed in 1903, the Women's National Trade Union League. Membership was opened to both male and female trade unionists and to those in sympathy with the trade union movement.

For half a century the national league, and its local affiliates, concerned itself with the many problems confronting women employed in factories and shops of the country.

League members conducted extensive education programs, manned picket lines, worked for legislation during the rough and formative years of the American labor movement.

The story of the League and its work has been told, in the past, in only bits and pieces. Now the full story is available in an autobiography of Rose Schneiderman, long-time president of the New York League who also served as head of the national league for a period.

"All for One," is not just the life of Miss Schneiderman but also the story of the league and its many gallant members and officers.

It grew out of a meeting held during the Boston convention of the AFL in 1903 and AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers was one of its godfathers. Women union members from a half dozen unions and others concerned about social problems formed the League.

Mrs. Mary Norton Keough, a socially prominent Bostonian, was its first president. Mary Kenny O'Sullivan, a member of the Bookbinders was elected secretary and the famed Jane Addams of Chicago's Hull House was made vice president.

In a speech to the founding meeting, Miss Addams said that "in this movement we must pool our interests. There are 11,000 trade union women in Chicago already organized. In going into this movement we are going to stand with them, to share their blunders with them as well as their successes. No moral movement has been without its perplexities. To enlist in a cause which has none to enlist is a dead cause—one with a tombstone."

Branches sprang up in Boston, Chicago and New York. Wealthy women in a so-called "Mink-Brigade" lent crucial assistance in the New York shirtmakers strike in 1909.

One of the 13 firms that had succeeded in breaking the shirtmakers strike was the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. It was there in 1911 that the tragic Triangle fire took place and 143 girls and women perished.

Joining the Ladies' Garment Workers, the league went to work, forcing investigations and legislation, determined that such horrors would not again take place.

Miss Schneiderman in her younger days was only four and one-half feet tall, topped by flaming red hair. She was a member and general executive board member of the Cap Makers which later merged with the Hatters & Millinery Workers. She and several other league members had an extremely close relationship with Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt.

During the depression days Mrs. Roosevelt donated her income from radio broadcasts to the New York League to keep it going. FDR would visit the league headquarters every Christmas and read Dickens' Christmas Carol to large groups of workers' children.

SHE HAS A MESSAGE for women workers of this age:

"Working women today," she says, "have not the faintest inkling of what conditions were before the terrific increase in trade union organization, nor do they begin to realize what their predecessors went through in order to change those conditions.

"Broken skulls, arrests, jail sentences, hunger—nothing stopped them. In my early days, we in the Cap Makers Union worked hard to do our bit so as to build an organization that would help the workers make a better life for themselves through better pay and shorter hours.

"But now the young women join unions as a matter of course and accept all the conditions for which other women went to jail and had their heads split open by policemen as their just rights."

Those who made these gains possible were not only the unionists, like Miss Schneiderman, but also many unsung sympathizers who worked through the Women's National Trade Union League.

"All For One," by Rose Schneiderman with Lucy Goldthwaite. Paul S. Eriksson, Inc., New York. 264 pp. $5.95.

State of the Union:

First Essential Is More Jobs, Johnson Tells Congress, Nation

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's State of the Union Message to the second session of the 90th Congress.

IN OUR CITIES last summer, we saw how wide is the gulf for some Americans between the promise and the reality of our society.

The first essential is more jobs; useful jobs for tens of thousands who can become productive and can pay their own way.

Our economy has created seven and a half million new jobs in the past 4 years. It is adding more than a million and a half new jobs this year.

Through programs passed by the Congress, job training is being given tonight to more than a million Americans in this country.

This year, the time has come when we must get to those who are last in line—the hard-core unemployed—the hardest to reach.

Employment officials estimate that 500,000 of these persons are now unemployed in the major cities of America. Our objective is to place these 500,000 in private industry jobs within the next 3 years.

To do this, I propose a $2.1 billion manpower program in the coming fiscal year—a 25-percent increase over the current year. Most of this increase will be used to start a new partnership between Government and private industry to train and to hire the hard-core unemployed persons. I know of no task before us of more importance to us and to the country or to our future.

ANOTHER ESSENTIAL is to rebuild our cities.

Last year the Congress authorized $662 million for the model cities program. I requested the full amount of that authorization to help meet the crisis—the crisis in the cities of America. But the Congress appropriated only $312 million—less than half.

This year I urge the Congress to honor my request for model cities' funds to rebuild the centers of American cities by granting us the full amount that you in the Congress authorized—$1 billion.

The next essential is more housing—and more housing now.

Surely a nation that can go to the moon can place a decent home within the reach of its families.

Therefore we must call together the resources of industry and labor, to start building 300,000 housing units for low- and middle-income families next year—that is three times more than last year. We must make it possible for thousands of families to become homeowners and not rentpayers.

I propose, for the consideration of this Congress, a 10-year campaign to build 6 million new housing units for low- and middle-income families. Six million units the next 10 years. We built 530,000 the last 10 years.

Better health for our children — all of our children — is essential if we are to have a better America.

Last year, medicare and medicaid, and other new programs that you passed in the Congress, brought better health to more than 25 million Americans.

American medicine—with the very strong support and cooperation of public resources—has produced a phenomenal decline in the death rate from many of the dread diseases. But it is a shocking fact that, in saving the lives of babies, America ranks 15th among the nations of the world. And among children, crippling defects are often discovered too late for any corrective action.

This is a tragedy that Americans can and Americans should prevent.

I shall therefore propose to the Congress a child health program to provide, over the next 5 years, for families unable to afford it—access to health services from prenatal care of the mother through the child's first year. And when we do that, you will find that it is the best investment we ever made, because we will get these diseases in their infancy, and we will find a cure in a great many instances that we can never find by overcrowding our hospitals when they are grown.

WHEN WE ACT to advance the consumer's cause, I think we help every American.

Last year, with very little fanfare, the Congress and the executive branch moved in that direction. We enacted the Wholesome Meat Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act, the Product Safety Commission, and a law to improve clinical laboratories.

Now I think the time has come to complete our unfinished work. The Senate has already passed the truth-in-lending bill, the fire safety bill, and pipeline safety laws.

Tonight I plead with the House to immediately act upon these measures, and I hope take favorable action upon all of them.

And I call upon the Congress to enact, without delay, the remainder of the 12 vital consumer-protection laws that I submitted to the Congress last year.

I also urge final action on a measure, which has already been passed by the House, to guard against fraud and manipulation in the nation's commodity exchange markets.

These measures are a pledge to our people—to keep them safe in their homes and at work, and to give them a fair deal in the marketplace.

And I think we must do more. I propose:

New powers for the Federal Trade Commission to stop those who defraud and who swindle our public.

New safeguards to insure the quality of fish and poultry, and the safety of our community water supplies.

A major study of automobile insurance.

Protection against hazardous radiation from television sets and other electronic equipment.

Yardstick Standards Asked:

Prompt Steps Sought to Curb 'Skyrocketing' Medical Costs

THE AFL-CIO's social security director urged prompt steps to curb "skyrocketing" doctors' fees and medical costs that have forced a sharp jump in medicare insurance premiums.

The 33⅓ percent premium hike for voluntary medical insurance under Medicare that takes effect Apr. 1 "could have been prevented," declared Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security.

"Steps should be taken right now to hold down physicians' fees and other medical costs, which are rising sky-high," Seidman said. He urged tightening the reimbursement system that now allows doctors and hospitals to "decide for themselves, exclusively, what their charges will be." His statements came on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Seidman said that the "responsibility for holding down the costs of medical care extends all across the board." The government, he said, should take a leadership role by setting reimbursement standards that are "fair to the government itself—and that means all of us as citizens—fair to those who are covered by the programs, and fair to the physicians and hospitals."

Such standards would also be a "yardstick" by which third-party contractors such as insurance companies, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, could measure the reasonableness of the fees and charges they pay for their clients and subscribers, he said.

SEIDMAN ALSO called for more effort to increase the efficiency of medical services and make fuller use of medical facilities.

"We ought to be using the doctor for the things that he can do best, and using nurses and others who are trained to do some of the things that do not require the doctor's degree of professional skill," he said. At the same time, he said, it should be determined whether hospitals are duplicating personnel and facilities, and whether hospitals are being fully utilized at all times.

Reporters questioning Seidman were James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Frank Swoboda of United Press International.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT NOW APPEARS certain that the second session of the 90th Congress will be marked by an intensive Senate probe into the astronomical rise in the cost of medical care in the United States. The President stressed this ominous problem in his State of the Union message.

Each year—and notably since the coming of medicare and its voluntary medical insurance program—the cost of meeting the health needs of the nation has risen to clearly alarming heights.

So true is this that barely a year after medicare went into effect, the whole economic basis of the program has been threatened.

This is especially true of the voluntary medical insurance plan. Instead of costing the elderly $3 a month, it is now costing them $4. This is a one-third boost that is of serious and even tragic consequences to men and women who are barely managing to exist on their meager social security pensions.

The Senate, which has shown a great deal more concern for the plight of the elderly than the House of Representatives has, is now preparing no less than five investigations into various phases of the terrific cost of medical care and its runaway escalation of the past few years.

The Monopoly subcommittee of the Select Committee on Small Business, under Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), is already investigating the huge profits being made by the pharmaceutical industry and the wide discrepancy in drug prices—prices that have frequently been described as the grossest kind of profiteering.

A Government Operations subcommittee under Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) wants to find out more about physicians' income and fees, especially those who work in hospitals where costs are skyrocketing.

The Labor & Public Welfare Committee, headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), is chiefly concerned with hospital costs which have been reaching the point where anyone who has a serious illness and lacks medical insurance can face hospital bills of bankruptcy proportions.

The Senate Finance Committee, under Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), has received many complaints that some hospitals and doctors are over-charging elderly patients under the medical insurance program.

Finally, a Judiciary subcommittee, headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), plans to look into phony medical claims that cost Americans millions of dollars in non-existent "cures" and so-called curative devices.

IT HAS LONG become obvious that the whole question of medical practice—from the office of the physician through the whole gamut of hospital care—is desperately in need of reform in the United States. In many ways the federal government has been forced to enter into the field simply because the medical profession, through the American Medical Association, has completely failed to meet growing discontent with high medical costs through voluntary action and its stubborn battle against any kind of action by governmental bodies.

There is scarcely an item in the 50 or so categories which the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures which has not increased in cost over the past 10 years.

But it remains for medical care and medical care services to lead the entire procession. Medical care in general has gone up 39.7 percent over the past ten years while medical care services have increased by 49.6 percent. This is an average of 4.96 percent over the ten years with no less than 7.9 percent being the boost registered in 1967 alone.

The social and economic implications of such an increase in costs in so vital an area as the nation's health cannot be overestimated. It is encouraging to see that the Senate apparently is determined to do a lot more exploring this year.

FAST-RISING doctors' fees and hospital charges have forced up the cost of medicare and should be curbed, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (center) said on Labor News Conference. Reporters Frank Swoboda (left) of United Press International and James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch questioned Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on Mutual radio.

MACHINISTS' MILLIONTH MEMBER was honored at a dinner in Washington, D. C. attended by leaders in labor and government. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, shown speaking, cited "tremendous contributions" the IAM has made to labor and the nation during its 80-year history. The union's membership stood at 1,002,579 on Dec. 31.

Machinists Celebrate Milestone, Reach Million-Member Mark

By Duane Emme

The Machinists' membership has topped the 1-million mark and the union celebrated the "milestone" by honoring the man who brought it into the seven-digit category.

He is Timothy Braunstein, 24, of Hartford, Conn., who joined the union in December at Pratt & Whitney division of United Aircraft Corp., where he is an assembler in an experimental department. He is a member of IAM Local 1746.

"Mr. One Million," identified by a computer that scanned the union's rolls, and Charles Higgins, the shop steward who signed him up, were honored at a dinner in Washington, D.C.

On hand to help celebrate the occasion were leaders from labor, government and the press. Speakers at the jubilant affair were IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Siemiller, who reported the union's membership stood at 1,002,579 on Dec. 31, described attainment of the 1-million figure as "a truly momentous and long-awaited milestone" in IAM's 80-year history.

He recalled that IAM was founded in May, 1888, by 19 rail machinists who gather in a locomotive pit in Atlanta, Ga. "I'm sure they couldn't have imagined a 1-million member union growing out of the seed they planted," Siemiller said.

Meany congratulated IAM on its growth but also pointed out that the union "didn't wait until it got a million members" to serve its purpose. Through the years, he said, "it has made a tremendous contribution" to the labor movement.

A single union or an entire labor movement, Meany continued, is not measured by "its numbers" but by what it does for its members, the community and the nation.

In America, he noted, nearly all progressive legislation enacted over the years "bears the label of the union movement even though it benefits all workers and the nation, not just those who are members of unions."

Labor in the U.S. has always believed "that what is good for the country is also good for its workers," Meany said.

"The AFL-CIO and its members are making a contribution" to helping labor in other nations, Meany declared, "because we also believe that what is good for other workers in the world is also good for America."

Wirtz told Braunstein that he is "awfully lucky" to be an IAM member. "I guess I'd like very much to be the 1 millionth member of this union, or I guess I'd like very much to be the shop steward who signed him," he said.

If an individual worker "is going to mean anything at all" in the plan of things, "he has to be represented," Wirtz said, adding that no member of the IAM or any union stands alone.

"There's an opportunity in what labor stands for to make this country what all of us want it to be," Wirtz concluded.

15-20c Pay Floor Hikes Tied to Labor Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

floor moved from $1.25 to $1.40 and coverage was extended to 9.1 million workers, including 400,000 farm workers, with an initial floor of $1 an hour and provisions to move up to $1.60 by 1971. The farm worker top was set at $1.30 to be reached in 1969.

The 1968 changes include also a lowering of the workweek standard for overtime for newly covered workers from 44 to 42 hours. Most newly covered employes working more than 42 hours a week are entitled to overtime at a time and one-half rate. There is no change for those presently paid overtime on a 40-hour week basis.

Information on the new changes has been distributed to nearly 2 million employers by the Labor Dept. including an official poster which must be displayed in all establishments, highlights of the amended law and a listing of regional, district and field offices where further information can be obtained.

The department's Wage & Hour Division also has available the "Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act" a non-technical pamphlet with basic information about the law's minimum wage, overtime pay, equal pay and child labor standards.

The Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect 30 years ago with a minimum hourly wage of 25 cents covering about 15 million workers. For the next six years, the wage was set at 30 cents an hour, moving up to 40 cents the next few years.

In 1949 the wage floor was lifted to 75 cents an hour and in 1955 to $1. During these years coverage was reduced in some areas.

In 1961 general coverage was extended for the first time to 3.6 million workers and the wage floor increased in two stages to $1.15 and $1.25.

The 1966 amendments provided for the coverage of 9.1 million more workers and the wage increase to $1.40 and $1.60.

During the 30-year history of the act the overtime provisions were strengthened moving from time and one-half after 44 hours to 40 hours, improving protection against child labor and providing in 1963 for an end to wage discrimination against women workers.

SUBSTANTIAL pay raise, tied to rising profits and increased productivity, is goal of Communications Workers in forthcoming series of negotiations with Bell Telephone's Western Electric Co. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne announces the union's bargaining policy.

Wider Program Urged:

Labor Backs LBJ On Training Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced in the State of the Union message for a $2.1 billion manpower program "to help Americans who want to work to get a job."

The new program, he said, is a 25 percent increase over the current fiscal year expenditures and will add $442 million to the manpower efforts.

Noting successful test efforts of on-the-job training in private industry, the President proposed a permanent program to put 100,000 men and women in jobs by June 1969 and 500,000 by 1971.

The program—Job Opportunities in Business Sector (JOBS) would be "a new partnership between government and private industry to train and hire the hard-core unemployed" the President said, with $350 million earmarked to support the program.

The government, he said, will identify the unemployed and the companies will train them and offer jobs, bearing the normal cost of training. The extra cost of preparing the hard-core unemployed for training will be borne by the government.

National Alliance

The President said he has called on American industry to establish a National Alliance of Businessmen to be headed by Henry Ford II and 15 top business leaders from the nation's 50 largest cities to serve on its board.

The President told Congress also he would strengthen the Manpower Administration by adding 600 "new positions" and extend the program of linking federal manpower efforts with the resources of state and local levels.

A basic question facing the nation, the President declared, is "in an economy capable of sustaining high employment, how can we assure every American, who is willing to work, the right to earn a living?"

Noting that in today's economy jobs are widely available and the unemployment rate is low, the President said that "the 'make-work' programs of the 1930s are not the answer to today's problem."

Meany's statement on the President's program said the AFL-CIO shares the "President's deep concern about the problem of hard-core unemployment. This nation must not tolerate any longer what the President rightly refers to as 'a tragic waste of the human spirit and the economic resources of a great nation.'"

He sent the President a copy of a wire to Ford pledging AFL-CIO support for the Administration's proposals and noting that the government funds "must be used only for exceptional job training and supportive services and not for hidden wage subsidy."

On occupational health and safety the President cited the "shame of a modern industrial nation" in which 14,500 workers are killed annually on the job, 2.2 million are injured, 250 million man-days of productivity are wasted and $1.5 billion in wages are lost.

The federal government offers the worker today "a patchwork of obsolete and ineffective laws," the President said and only a few states have modern laws to protect the workers health and safety.

In submitting to Congress the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1968, the President said it will cover 50 million workers in interstate commerce and provide federal help to the states for those in intrastate commerce.

Fish Take Priority Over Ohio Safety

Ohio has 109 state fish and game inspectors but only 79 safety inspectors to check on the needs of factory workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted in commenting on Pres. Johnson's manpower message to Congress.

The states have "failed miserably" in assuring the occupational safety and health of workers, Meany said in citing Ohio as a "horrible example" of state neglect.

Ohio AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith testified before a legislative commission last year about the imbalance of safety inspectors but the legislature, now in session, has made no move to meet the need.

Metal Trades Beat Raid at Norfolk Yard

Norfolk, Va.—The 5th Naval District Metal Trades Council defeated an attempt by an unaffiliated union to carve out a small craft unit at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard here.

The AFL-CIO council turned back Planners, Estimators and Progressmen's Association, Local 1, in a secret ballot election conducted by the Navy. The vote was MTC 119, PEP 102.

MTC has for nearly five years represented all the blue collar employes in the yard. Late last year the unaffiliated union asked for, and the Secretary of the Navy granted, over MTC objection, an election on carving out a separate bargaining unit of planners, estimators, ship progressmen and ship schedulers from the other Wage Board workers represented by the AFL-CIO metal trades.

The election marked the third attempt by the small union to raid MTC's membership. Council Pres. James M. Porter said MTC has been certified again by Rear Admiral J. S. Brown, yard commander, as exclusive bargaining agent for all Wage Board workers here.

Court Upholds NLRB:

Rights' Group Aid Okay in Union Vote

Richmond, Va.—Strong messages of support by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of a union were "germane, temperate and factual," the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here in upholding National Labor Relations Board election results at the Baltimore, Md., Luggage Co.

By a 2-1 vote the court rejected the company's claim that the NAACP's endorsement deprived employes of their right to a "free and untrammeled election" and ordered management to bargain with the AFL-CIO Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers.

"Far from diminishing the sobriety of the election," the NAACP's appeal to Negro workers to vote for the union "may have substantially increased the possibility of a rational, well-informed electorate," Judges Simon E. Sobeloff, and J. Braxton Craven, Jr., declared. Judge Herbert S. Boreman dissented.

Baltimore Luggage employes voted for the union a year ago, 96-46, after a vigorous campaign in a plant where 134 of the 144 eligible employes are Negro. The board certified the union but management refused to bargain, charging that a letter and two speeches by NAACP representatives affected the climate of opinion unlawfully.

The letter expressed support for labor "because they have demonstrated that they are our friends and have helped us in our civil rights struggle." The speeches emphasized that "economic opportunity and personal dignity" could be achieved through unionization.

The court majority, contrasting other race cases where "thinly-veiled anti-white venom" was used to get votes for a union, concluded: "This is not the situation in the instant case."

The disputed statements were "clearly not for the purpose, and could not have had the effect," of inflaming racial prejudices. "This was no gospel of hate. Rather than appealing to deep-seated emotional fears, the letter and speeches temperately addressed themselves to the economic and social self-interest of the workers, 90 percent of whom were Negro," Judge Sobeloff wrote.

"Such an exhortation must be a legitimate tactic in any pre-election campaign," he said.

The letter was written under an NAACP letterhead by Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP. In urging support for the union, she wrote: "Our sympathies are with the labor movement . . . The wife of a union official (Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, Detroit) gave her life in our cause."

Stating her belief that the only way the luggage workers can improve their lot is through organization, the NAACP official said "it is a simple fact that colored workers who belong to unions are far better off than those who don't."

The speeches were given at a union rally by the Rev. Marion Bascomb, member of the local NAACP council, and St. George Cross, another NAACP representative. Both urged workers to vote for the union.

The court majority held that "standards to be applied in determining whether racially-oriented remarks" can spoil an otherwise lawful election were established by the NLRB in Sewell Mfg. Co., a 1962 case, and in NLRB v. Schapiro & Whitehouse, Inc., approved by the 4th Circuit in 1966.

In Sewell, the board agreed that a relevant campaign statement cannot be condemned simply because it deals with racial matters. In Schapiro & Whitehouse, a leaflet used in another Baltimore organizing campaign was held to be "so irrelevant and so highly inflammatory . . . as to invalidate the election."

Novik Reappointed To Advisory Panel

Pres. Johnson has reappointed M. S. Novik, radio-TV consultant for the AFL-CIO, and Editor Palmer Hoyt of the Denver Post to three-year terms on the Advisory Commission on Information.

The five-member panel meets monthly to evaluate the policies and programs of the U. S. Information Agency. Other members are Publisher-Editor Thomas V. H. Vail of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Pres. Frank Stanton of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Sigurd S. Larmon, New York advertising executive.

COOPERATION between the Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council and the Urban League highlights agreement on a new federally-funded program to help prepare Negro youths for building trades apprenticeship training. Seated from left, are: Milwaukee B&CTC Pres. John Zancanaro; Archie Moore of the Labor Dept. and Elmer Anderson, Urban League. Standing, from left, are: Napoleon Johnson, Urban League; Donald Charlier, Milwaukee Allied Construction Employers Association and Urban League Exec. Dir. Wesley Scott. Similar programs have been developed with AFL-CIO cooperation in many other cities.

Negro Doctors Sponsor Health Services Center

Negro doctors in the nation's capital are joining with the federal government in a new program to provide health and housing facilities for the urban poor, particularly the elderly.

The program, sponsored by the National Medical Association, predominantly a Negro physicians' group, will begin with a $60,550 grant from the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.

NMA will supervise a health survey in the District of Columbia to develop plans for building and operating a comprehensive health care center there. The program also will be aided by Howard University and the D.C. government.

The center will include facilities for group medical practice, a nursing home, social care, elderly housing, a medical office building and a neighborhood service center for senior citizens.

Eventual cost of the D.C. center is expected to be about $3 million, financed mainly by NMA and other private sources, the Administration reported. Dr. Lionel F. Swan, NMA president, hopes the center will be functioning "within a year."

Meanwhile Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner and Sec. of Housing & Urban Development Robert C. Weaver have indicated the program may be greatly expanded.

In a joint letter to the President, they outlined plans for transferring the D.C. plan, if successful, to cities all across the U.S.

Pres. Johnson also expressed hope that the D.C. program "will serve as an example for other cities which lack adequate health care in poverty areas.'"

He praised its emphasis on helping the elderly poor. "There is nothing . . . we need more urgently in the cities of this country than health care and housing for the elderly—unless it's for the young," Johnson said.

He also paid tribute to NMA for taking the lead in sponsoring the program, describing the organization's action as an example of how "concerned citizens in a voluntary association can work with the government" to solve critical problems.

Cooperative Efforts Urged By Schnitzler

Labor and management in the beverage industry must work together in support of badly needed legislation, to elect a liberal Congress and to help provide jobs and education to those who need them most, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the annual meeting of the industry's National Coordinating Committee.

Beverage workers and managers "represent the highest degree of mutual cooperation and trust that can be found anywhere in America," Schnitzler said. He noted that committee memberships have grown from 12 unions seven years ago to 31 today, plus one AFL-CIO department—Maritime Trades.

Schnitzler pointed out that the industry can contribute to the creation of urgently needed jobs.

Congressional conservatives say the nation cannot afford social welfare improvements because of Viet Nam costs but "this is bunk," said Schnitzler, adding "This country can handle both jobs; it really has no choice, for both jobs must be done."

The AFL-CIO officer warned that the "spirit of prohibition is still very much alive" and said some members of Congress would like to make the life of the beverage industry more difficult.

Johnson Spurs Congress on Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. He noted that the AFL-CIO has testified for every one of the bills Pres. Johnson has proposed.

Meany termed the open housing bill "a key item in the war against discrimination and segregation" and urged Congress to remember that "in America there can only be one kind of citizenship—first-class citizenship."

Johnson's special message to Congress came as a bipartisan group of senators battled a filibuster threat against one of the President's bills.

Rights Protected

It would make it a federal crime to use force or intimidation to prevent someone from exercising his legal rights. Pres. Johnson gave these examples of the crimes the legislation seeks to punish:

"A Negro parent is attacked because his child attends a desegregated public school . . .

"A Negro is beaten by private citizens after seeking service in a previously all-white restaurant . . .

"Grown men force a group of Negro children from a public park."

Johnson asked for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to issue anti-discrimination orders under the same procedure used by the National Labor Relations Board, and to seek enforcement in federal courts.

He asked the Senate to pass a non-discrimination law in the selection of state juries, in addition to the federal jury law it previously passed—and asked the House to enact both bills.

On fair housing, the President defied the congressional silence which greeted his reference to housing discrimination in the State of the Union message.

Segregation Hit

"Every American who wishes to buy a home, and can afford it, should be free to do so," the President declared.

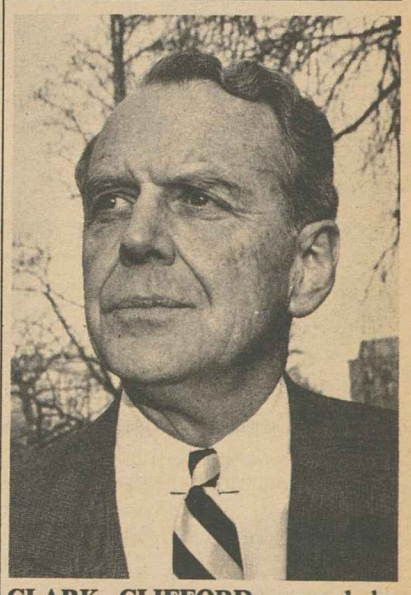
He warned that segregated ghettoes have compounded the nation's economic and social problems.

"Housing discrimination means the Negro veteran of Viet Nam cannot live in an apartment which advertises vacancies," Johnson pointed out.

Johnson referred soberly to last summer's "tragedy of urban riots."

The "prime victims," he noted, were the "law-abiding majority" in the ghettoes.

"Lawlessness must be punished—sternly and promptly," Johnson said. But "nothing can justify the continued denial of equal justice and opportunity to every American."



CLARK CLIFFORD, named by Pres. Johnson to succeed Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara on Mar. 1, is shown as he arrived at the White House. Clifford has been a key adviser to Presidents Truman and Kennedy as well as Johnson.

Federal Agency Charges Race Bias In New York's Biggest Corporations

New York—This city's 100 major corporations "clearly fail to match their economic leadership in equal opportunity," the federal government's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission concluded.

The conclusion came in a report released by EEOC during four days of hearings held here into discrimination against Negro and Puerto Rican white-collar workers.

The report also said that the 100 big firms "lag significantly" behind the New York average in employment of Negroes and Puerto Ricans, even though that average is "far below" the proportion of minorities to total population.

"Unbelievably," the report noted, "56 of the companies, with a total of 12,665 officials and managers in the city had not a single Negro in that category."

The other 44, according to the report, had just 221 Negroes among a total of 19,500 officials and managers.

Forty-eight of the companies, with 8,857 officials and managers here "employed not a single Puerto Rican in this capacity. The other 52 had 235 Puerto Ricans among 23,808 officials and managers.

In its summary, EEOC said that Negroes, making up some 18 percent of the population, fill 5.2 percent of all white collar jobs reported in the city in 1966, and "only 2.6 percent of such jobs in the 100 major companies."

Puerto Ricans, representing an estimated 10 percent of the city population in 1966 held 2.9 percent of the white collar jobs citywide in that year, "but only 2 percent in the 100 companies."

Another EEOC report, focusing on the communications industry, found that Negro white collar workers in 1966 ranged from a high of 3.9 percent in radio and television to a low of 2.5 percent in advertising agencies.

The report said that newspaper publishers were "generally the laggard" in minority hiring.

The hearings themselves focused on lack of white collar workers in executive posts in banks, insurance, communications and other industries.

At the hearings' conclusion, EEOC Chairman Clifford L. Alexander warned he was considering legal action against discriminating firms.

He said the hearings had primarily received "a lot of paper pledges," adding "If future intentions were gauged by past performance, it would mean that Negro and Puerto Ricans would probably be waiting until 2164" for fair treatment.

Truth-in-Lending Nears Showdown:

Congress Renews Battles Over Budget, Taxes and Civil Rights

By David L. Perlman

A new round of political battles over spending, taxes and civil rights has dominated the first two weeks of this election-year session of Congress.

In the conservative-controlled House, the influential chairman of the Ways & Means Committee once again turned down Pres. Johnson's pleas for an emergency tax increase to meet Viet Nam war costs and restrain inflation.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) listened patiently during a week of hearings to top Administration officials pleading for action on the tax bill.

Then, with soft-spoken bluntness, Mills told them he still isn't convinced that government spending has been cut deeply enough into the bone.

He said a "better case" has been made for a tax increase than last year. But, Mills declared, he is setting aside committee consideration of the tax bill until the Administration determines whether deeper budget cuts can be made.

"Take a fresh look at the budget," he suggested. "Has the budget been cut enough?"

Mills in effect said the same thing last year—and forced through a resolution directing Federal agencies not to spend all the money appropriated by Congress. But he continued to sit on the tax bill.

The scene was familiar in the Senate also. Back in 1966, a comprehensive Administration civil rights bill had passed the House. But a Senate coalition of southerners and conservative Republicans filibustered successfully to keep it from coming to a vote.

Now before the Senate is a more limited House-passed civil rights bill, one part of the legislative package Pres. Johnson has urged Congress to enact.

The bill, making it a federal crime to use violence or intimidation to prevent Negroes from exercising their legal rights, faces the same filibuster threat.

Liberals had hoped to amend it to include other portions of the civil rights program, including the important open housing proposal.

Balk at Vote

The Dixie bloc has not yet openly proclaimed a filibuster and the debate of the first weeks has been largely polite sparring. The southerners refused to agree to a timetable for voting, and have accused Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) of foul play because he managed to have the civil rights bill made the pending order of business.

In past years, filibusters have been mounted to keep civil rights from even coming up in the Senate.

The House, meanwhile, unanimously approved a bill raising benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act in line with increases enacted for social security beneficiaries.

The legislation has the support of both unions and management in the industry and the only question was how soon the Senate could pass it.

Consumer Issue

Early in February, the House will have its first chance to prove whether it can earn Pres. Johnson's accolade of the "consumer Congress."

Cleared for floor action is a "truth-in-lending" bill to require disclosure of true interest rates on credit transactions so that consumers will be able to shop for the best credit terms as well as the best buys in the marketplace.

The original bill, introduced by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), covers all credit transactions, including the revolving credit system used by a growing number of stores.

The House Banking & Currency Committee amended the bill to exempt revolving credit and transactions in which the credit charge is $10 or less. Similar exemptions are in the companion bill the Senate passed last year.

Mrs. Sullivan, with strong support from labor and consumer groups, has said she will fight on the House floor to preserve her original bill and defeat the committee amendments.

The legislation has been cleared by the Rules Committee and has been tentatively scheduled for floor action Feb. 5.

Lister Hill Joins List Of Retiring Senators

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee and a veteran of 45 years in Congress, has announced he will not seek re-election in November.

Hill was elected to fill a House vacancy in 1923 and re-elected for seven consecutive terms. In 1938 he was appointed to the Senate, after Pres. Roosevelt named Hugo L. Black to the Supreme Court. Hill is topped by only three other senators in continuous service.

He co-authored the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, through which millions in federal funds have been channeled to hlep with hospital construction.

Pres. Johnson described Hill as "a giant in Congress" and added: "He has built an enduring monument of good works, especially in the field of health. He will be sorely missed."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) will move up to the chairmanship of the Labor Committee—if he wins nomination and election contests this year. Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) follows Morse in seniority among Democrats on the committee.

The announcement by Hill brings to four the number of Senators who have declared they will not seek re-election this year.

The others are Senators Frank Carlson (R-Kan.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) and George A. Smathers (D-Fla.)

Meanwhile, another veteran in Congress, Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) also announced that he is retiring at the end of this term to let a younger man take his place and "to start doing the things I like."

Halleck, GOP Minority Leader between 1959 and 1965, first came to the House through a special election in 1935 and has been continuously reelected since then.

Others Retire

Earlier, according to Congressional Quarterly, 12 other members of the House have announced that they will not stand for re-election this year. They are:

Representatives Robert T. Ashmore (D-S.C.), Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), Robert Dole (R-Kan.), James C. Gardner (R-N.C.), E. C. Gathings (D-Ark.), A. Sydney Herlong (D-Fla.), Paul C. Jones (D-Mo.), Horace R. Kornegay (D-N.C.), Arch A. Moore Jr. (R-W. Va.), Joseph Y. Resnick (D-N.Y.), Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and William M. Tuck (D-Va.).

Curtis, Dole, Schweiker and Resnick have said they will seek nominations for the Senate in their respective states, while Gardner and Moore will try for governorships.

However, the time element and procedures in Resnick's bid for the Democratic Senate nomination in New York are such that he could, if unsuccessful, change his mind and again run for the House, he said.

CQ listed Ashmore and Jones as citing health as reasons for their decisions to retire. Kornegay said Congress' long sessions were too long. Gathings merely said, "I'm homesick and I'm going home."

Meany Heads ILG Dubinsky Foundation

New York — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been named chairman of the recently established David Dubinsky Foundation, it was announced by Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The foundation will make grants ranging from $5,000 to $50,000 annually, for a total of $1 million in the next 10 years, to causes and institutions in line with the traditional objectives of the ILGWU, but not presently covered by regular ILGWU contributions. It is aimed especially at encouraging promising and pioneering enterprises.

Other members of the foundation's governing body include Adolph A. Berle Jr., former assistant secretary of state; Dr. Isador Lubin, former U.S. commissioner of labor statistics; Stulberg and Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, representing the union, and Dubinsky. Gus Tyler, ILGWU assistant president is in charge of administering the fund.

The foundation was set up by the union last year to honor Dubinsky on his 75th birthday. He had headed the union for 34 years until his retirement in 1966. The foundation's committee expects to announce its first awards within the next several months.

Stack to Represent AFL-CIO in Asia

Waldemar B. Stack has been appointed Asian representative of the AFL-CIO with his office at Naha, Okinawa. Stack was formerly regional representative of the Commercial Workers Trade Secretariat (FIET), located for several years in Tokyo, Japan.

In coming to the AFL-CIO he joins the Department of International Affairs' staff as an international representative.

For a number of years Stack was secretary of Local No. 1453, Retail Clerks International Association, in Joliet, Ill.

PIONEER DEVELOPER of cooperative housing projects, Abraham E. Kazan (second from left), was showered with gifts at a New York dinner in his honor. He has retired after serving 40 years as head of a housing foundation, sponsored by the Clothing Workers and housing groups. From left, Housing & Urban Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver, Kazan, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and New York State Housing Commissioner James W. Gaynor.

Labor's Stake Stressed In Local Health Plans

Labor was challenged at a U.S. Public Health Service seminar in Washington to use its collective bargaining power at the community level to improve the quality of health services.

Despite such spectacular medical achievements as heart transplants and open heart surgery, the organization of medical care services and the methods by which they are delivered "remain rooted in the 19th Century," the conference was told. Participating were representatives of 33 union organizations—the AFL-CIO itself, 16 central bodies, 13 international unions, and three local labor units—and 20 observers from the Public Health Service.

The trade union movement is not convinced that the dollars that unions have negotiated are buying the health care that members are entitled to, Dir. Bert Seidman of the federation's Social Security Dept. reported.

"If we want to change the system," said Richard E. Shoemaker, Seidman's assistant, "we are going to have to do it ourselves by developing more comprehensive group practice prepayment plans."

Dr. Carruth J. Wagner, director of the U.S. Bureau of Health Services, congratulated the labor movement for the "vital role" it played in winning passage of landmark legislation and the "remarkable contributions you have made" to the improvement of community health services.

Prof. Raymond Munts of the University of Wisconsin's School of Social Work called on labor to revise its collective bargaining programs to deal directly with community agencies—physicians, hospitals, insurers, suppliers.

In 1966, Munts recalled, the AFL-CIO "tried to warn the Social Security Administration they were headed for trouble on doctors' fees" and was told "Yes, we know, but labor can play a role in holding fees down by reporting overcharges" under the medicare program.

It is impossible, Munts said, to expect labor to participate effectively in planning for better health services until hospital planning, for one thing, is clarified.

Shoemaker declared that, while scientific advances in medical knowledge made in the last 10 years probably exceed the progress previously made since the time of Hippocrates, the "providers of services and the physicians have adamantly resisted the changes" necessary to give the public the health care it needs.

The two-day conference reached these conclusions:

- International unions should re-examine their health programs under collective bargaining to determine whether their dollars are buying adequate health services.
- Labor central bodies should evaluate their communities to determine the feasibility of setting up a group practice pre-payment plan.
- **Jointly administered health, welfare and pension plans should explore the possibility of using trust fund reserves for investment in health facilities and services.**
- The Public Health Service should assist organized labor in conducting research, providing technical services and developing educational materials.

1-27-68

Cleveland Teachers Vote to Keep Union

Cleveland, O.—The Cleveland Teachers Union, AFL-CIO, defeated the Cleveland Education Association by a vote of 4,105 to 1,413 to retain bargaining rights for 5,800 public school employes. Negotiations on contract terms will start before Feb. 1, when the present contract expires, Pres. James E. O'Meara said.

The union, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, improved its margin over the association, an affiliate of the National Education Association. In the last election, in 1964, the union won by 700 votes. This time the union got 73.2 per cent of the votes. All but 200 teachers voted.

House Strengthens Truth-in-Lending

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Plugs Gaps In Senate Measure

The House strengthened the Senate-passed truth-in-lending bill to give a dramatic victory to the American consumer.

With a strong assist from labor, the Administration and consumer organizations, sponsors of a loophole-free interest disclosure bill rallied a decisive House majority to beat down restrictive amendments.

Both the House and Senate versions—which now go to conference—are aimed at making it possible for consumers to "shop" for the best buy in credit by requiring that interest rates and credit charges be expressed in terms of simple annual interest.

Thus a rate of 1.5 percent a month would be translated into 18 percent a year and misleading advertisements of "4 percent financing" on new cars, involving elaborate systems of concealed charges, would be outlawed.

The House also added a new section limiting the amount of a worker's wages subject to garnishment and protecting a worker against being fired because a single creditor attaches his pay.

The House-passed measure corrects major weaknesses in the Senate bill:

- It would cover revolving credit charge accounts used by many department stores which quote low-sounding monthly rates.
- It would cover all transactions, not just those in which the credit charge is under $10. The Senate's exemption in effect excluded purchases amounting to more than $100.

A majority of the House Banking & Currency Committee had voted to amend the strong truth-in-lending bill introduced by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) to add the loopholes on revolving credit and under-$10 charges.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all House members, said there was "no shred of justification" for exempting revolving credit from annual interest rate disclosure.

He said the under-$10 exemption was "even more objectionable." It would mean "a society matron who charged a $500 gown would be told exactly what the credit costs were; an ordinary housewife who charged $50 worth of clothes for her children would be kept in ignorance."

Mrs. Sullivan, backed by her committee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), took the fight

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Public Service Job Incentives Urged for Vets

Pres. Johnson proposed to Congress a new program to encourage veterans returning to civilian life to enter public service employment.

He asked $50 million in first year "incentive" grants "to channel the talents of the veteran to the most urgent needs of rural and urban America."

The President also proposed an increase in government guarantees of GI home loans, new "one-stop" veterans service centers in major cities, part-time as well as full-time vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans.

He asked Congress to pass a resolution urging private firms

(Continued on Page 12)

Panel Told Copper Firms Union-Busting Bars Pact

BIG COPPER can end the strike of 60,000 union employes whenever it wants to make an "adequate economic offer" and abandon its efforts to starve its workers into submission, union witnesses told a three-member presidential hearing panel. Left to right: first witnesses, top, were Research Dir. Otis Brubaker and Vice Pres. Joseph Molony of the Steelworkers, Russell Williams, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Butte, Mont.; bottom, panel members Msgr. George G. Higgins, Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman, and George E. Reedy.

Labor Hits Tactics Of Industry's Big 4

The goal of the Big Four copper companies is to "smash the unions," a spokesman for 60,000 striking copper workers told a special presidential panel at hearings designed to find a way to settle the 200-day-old strike.

"That's what this strike is all about," said Chairman Joseph P. Molony of the National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee representing 26 unions on strike since July 15 against four giant companies and seven smaller firms.

Molony was the first witness when the three panel members opened hearings. He testified that the industry-wide walkout can be settled readily "if and when the companies decide they want to make an adequate economic offer."

The panel has been hearing from union and company witnesses alternatively over a four-day period. Chairman George W. Taylor, George E. Reedy and Msgr. George G. Higgins listened to statements and then questioned union representatives and managers of the Big Four companies in this order: Phelps Dodge Corp., Kennecott Copper Corp., the Anaconda Co. and the American Smelting & Refining Co.

The industry theme was that bargaining will resume only when the unions withdraw their insistence on company-wide bargaining.

Union witnesses said they seek contracts spelling out equal pay for equal work instead of the former patchwork of wage rates and conditions that fragmented the copper workers and their bargaining units.

Before the hearings started, the companies charged the unions caused the strike by demanding industry-wide agreements. Industry witnesses told the panel that union insistence on company-wide bar-

(Continued on Page 3)

Union Wins Can Pacts Worth 90c

New York — The Steelworkers' can industry conference won pattern-setting contracts from American Can Co. and Continental Can Co. and continued negotiations with National Can Corp. and Crown Cork & Seal Co. for similar terms.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel announced that the conference had "overwhelmingly" voted to ratify a three-year settlement covering 32,000 American and Continental workers.

The new pacts, reached a few hours before a Feb. 1 strike deadline, were valued by union Co-chairmen William Moran and Hugh Carcella at 89 to 90 cents an hour in wages and other contract benefits.

Under the settlement, covered workers will get wage increases of 20 cents an hour the first year, 14 more cents the second year and 10 additional cents in the third year of the agreement.

The two big firms also agreed to an early retirement plan similar to one established in the union's basic steel contracts; improved pension

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobless Outlook Unchanged:

President Forecasts Continued Growth

The unemployment rate will remain "essentially unchanged" in 1968, prices will increase "somewhat in excess of 3 percent" and the economy will grow at a real rate of 4 percent.

That's the outlook for the year projected by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which forecast a $61 billion increase in the gross national product — the total value of all goods and services produced—to $846 billion.

The council's outlook backed up the President's Economic Report which stressed that "restraint" in government fiscal policies "is essential to our economic health." He strongly renewed his request for a 10 percent tax surcharge.

The President urged "in the strongest terms I know that unions and business firms exercise the most rigorous restraint in their wage and price determinations in 1968."

He announced that he is establishing a "Cabinet Committee on Price Stability" to focus attention on the problem and to work with business and labor to seek solution to price increase and "inform them of the consequences of irresponsible wage and price behavior."

The President said the committee will not "become involved in specific current wage or price matters."

He summed up his views on the economic program for the year by declaring that Administration policies "will be prudent as well as creative; safe as well as ambitious; responsible as well as compassionate."

The year 1967, the President said, was a "year of readjustment" because the economy began the year "out of balance." These imbalances no longer exist and the economy is again advancing strongly, he asserted.

He cited also the record of seven years of expansion and

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NAM Seeks to Stir Anti-Union Opinion

Cleveland—Start drumming up public opinion against unions, a top official of the National Association of Manufacturers urged business leaders here.

NAM Vice Pres. William H. Zinke called for new legislative curbs on unions and "reforms" to end "bias" by the National Labor Relations Board against employers.

He asked a law to bar coordinated bargaining by unions, as in the copper and electrical industries.

To pave the way for this new legislation, Zinke said, industrialists must create the kind of public climate "which resulted in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts."

The address, before the Associated Industries of Cleveland, followed earlier statements indicating that the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are planning a major legislative attack on unions if this year's voters elect a more conservative Congress.

Both business organizations have held special meetings and workshops in key cities to lay the

(Continued on Page 3)

LABOR LEADERS from nine states attended a war on poverty seminar sponsored by the Job Corps in Kansas City, Mo. Seated, from left, are OEO Regional Dir. Don Thomason and AFL-CIO Anti-Poverty Coordinator Julius Rothman, who addressed the meeting. Standing, from left, Presidents John I. Rollings, Missouri AFL-CIO and Hugh D. Clark, Iowa AFL-CIO and Nebraska AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Nels F. Petersen. Other state federations represented were Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Kansas, Utah and Wyoming.

'64 Rail Arbitration Ruled Still in Effect

An effort by three rail operating unions to restore some 24,500 jobs lost under a 1964 two-year compulsory arbitration award was turned back by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen and Switchmen had asked the court to rule that the award is no longer in effect and that conditions existing prior to the award should be restored.

But instead, the Supreme Court left standing a lower court's decision which held that the award established a "new plateau" and that jobs eliminated through it remain abolished.

However, the union won a point when the Supreme Court also refused to disturb lower court rulings ordering the railroads to bargain with them over future jobs. The companies had appealed these decisions.

One of them requires employment of firemen on "new runs"—that is trains newly scheduled after the award expired in 1966. This could halt managements' moves to eliminate more firemen through attrition.

The Trainmen and Switchmen faced a similar situation in that reversal of these other decisions could have led to further elimination of train and yard crews by railroads through special boards.

In another area, the Supreme Court denied review of 9th Circuit Court of Appeals actions involving National Relations Board decisions.

In one, Laborers Local 1082 had appealed the court's decision that it violated "good faith" bargaining requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act by requiring E. L. Boggs Plastering Co. of Los Angeles to post a performance bond to guarantee payment of wages and benefits.

In the other, the Supreme Court left standing an order requiring Strong Roofing & Insulating Co., Alhambra, Calif. to recognize Roofers Local 36 as bargaining agent for its employes and to sign a multi-employer contract as part of a multi-employer bargaining group.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court also rejected another appeal by jailed Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa for a new trial in Chattanooga, Tenn. on a jury tampering charge on which he was convicted in 1964.

It was the third attempt by Hoffa to win a new trial. The Supreme Court refused to review a denial of the move by a lower court, which also had rejected his two previous moves.

Four Train Unions Agree To Push Toward Merger

Chicago—Presidents of four rail operating unions—Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen, Switchmen and Conductors & Brakemen—agreed to work for a merger of their unions.

Following a meeting here, they jointly declared "We are in accord in the belief that a single, large trade union organization representing engine and train service employes would be most desirable."

"Further," their statement said, "because of developments in the railroad industry, unification of our organizations is not only needed, it is long overdue."

Joining in the statement were Presidents H. E. Gilbert, BLF&E, Charles Luna, Trainmen, Neil P. Speirs, Switchmen and C. F. Lane, ORC&B. Together their organizations represent about 300,000 workers.

Each president assigned a top officer in his union to a special committee that will begin work on a merger proposal. The proposal will be subject to approval by 10-man committees in each union and a referendum of the union's members.

Despite Higher Earnings:

Workers '67 Buying Power Cut As Living Costs Continued Rise

The cost of living continued to rise during 1967 while the buying power of the average worker's paycheck continued to drop, the Labor Dept. reported.

A typical factory worker earned more but could buy less in 1967 than in either 1966 or 1965.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' analysis of prices and earnings over the year were combined with regular monthly reports on the same two subjects.

The Consumer Price Index climbed by three-tenths of 1 percent in December to 118.2 percent of the 1957-59 average, 3.1 percent higher than in December 1966.

That means it cost the average city family $11.82 in December to buy goods and services that would have cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

The earnings report for December showed that take-home pay-gross earnings less social security and federal income tax deductions—averaged $84.45 a week for a single production worker and $91.99 for the worker with a wife and two children.

These after-tax earnings were up by $2.28 and $2.41 respectively from December 1966, but when they were adjusted for higher prices it was a different story.

Real spendable earnings in December, measured in 1957-59 dollars, were $71.45 for the worker with no dependents and $77.83 for the worker with three dependents, down 19 and 27 cents from December 1966.

For the year as a whole, take-home pay for the production worker with three dependents averaged $90.98 a week compared to $88.55 in 1966, and $86.30 in 1965.

However, his spendable earnings adjusted for the cost of living averaged $78.23 in 1967, compared to $78.29 in 1966 and $78.53 in 1965.

Thus, while this worker's take-home pay actually has increased by $3.68 over the past two years, its purchasing power dipped by 30 cents in the same period.

Looking at it another way, this worker with three dependents has seen the value of his paycheck decrease about four-tenths of 1 percent over the past two years.

The 3.1 percent rise in consumer prices in 1967 was below the 3.3 percent increase in 1966 but it was greater than the 2.5 percent "at most" predicted by BLS at the beginning of last year.

Food prices rose by only three-tenths of 1 percent during 1967, but a rise of 4.8 percent in the cost of restaurant meals pushed the over-all food category up by 1.2 percent.

Prices of housing — to include rent, homeownership, fuel and utilities—were up 2.7 percent in 1967, apparels were up 4 percent, transportation rose 3.6 percent and health and recreation costs climbed by 4.6 percent.

Of the twenty-three items measured under the above five major categories, medical care showed the sharpest rise in 1967—6.4 percent. BLS attributed the increase to higher doctor and dentist fees, and higher costs for hospital service.

Noting that BLS had "missed the mark" in its 1967 prediction, Arnold Chase, the bureau's assistant commissioner, declined to forecast any specific percent of price increase in 1968.

However, at a news briefing, he said that "it looks as though this trend (1967's) will continue." Preliminary data on the Wholesale Price Index—usually a forerunner of price increases—indicated a rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in wholesale prices in January.

Approximately 125,000 workers will receive increases through union negotiated cost-of-living escalator clauses as a result of the December price increases.

For 85,000 aerospace and airline workers it mean 3-cent-an-hour increases. About 10,000 employes of painters and decorators in Los Angeles will get a 10-cent increase. Some 13,000 employes of Greyhound Corp. will receive 1-cent more. Other workers will get raises ranging from 1 to 7 cents an hour.

Feller Blasts Sniping Attack On Johnson

Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers called on his union's membership to face up to the real issues in the 1968 election campaign and not be diverted from support of Pres. Johnson by the "contingent of discontents."

In a signed column in the Brewery Worker, Feller sharply criticized the "strident" dissenters who heap blame on the President for everything from the Viet Nam war to race riots.

"Their suggestions for solutions have been sparse," he noted.

Feller urged union members to cast their votes on the basis of issues — the "why" of the election rather than the "who"—and warned that "for labor, the decision may become one of survival or surrender."

He asked: "Do you think any of the present Republican candidates would have provided the leadership to elevate the minimum wage, increase social security benefits, provide landmark educational aid programs, push for civil rights, encourage urban renewal, or launch an aggressive program to protect consumers."

These, he said, are what is at stake in the 1968 presidential and congressional elections.

AFL-CIO Brief Contests State Court Injunction

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to uphold the claim of the Machinists that federal courts and not state courts have jurisdiction to decide a lawsuit involving a no-strike clause in a collective bargaining agreement.

The suit involves the Avco Corp., major subcontractor making aircraft components at Nashville, Tenn.

In 1965 Avco got a state court injunction restraining IAM Local 735 from striking during the life of a contract. The union removed the suit to the U.S. District Court in Nashville, the company asked that it be returned to the county courts, and appealed to the Supreme Court when two lower federal courts upheld the IAM.

Avco claimed that Local 735 breached a contract clause stating that the union would not "cause or sanction" work stoppages during the contract period. The company told the state court that union members staged several "wildcat" walkouts and on Oct. 15, 1965, called a plant-wide strike of 2,000 production and maintenance workers.

The union and the AFL-CIO filed briefs to support the argument that a civil action based on the claim that a union has breached a no-strike clause is removable to U.S. courts since the claim arises under federal law.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the briefs pointed out, a suit alleging labor law violation is within the original jurisdiction of a federal court and must be heard in that court. Further, neither a state court nor a federal court may issue a no-strike injunction in T-H cases, the unions asserted. Such injunctions are forbidden by the Norris-LaGuardia Act, they said.

The IAM related in its brief that the state court injunction was issued without notice to the union, and without the opportunity to present the union side of the case. The U.S. District Court dissolved the injunction about four months after it was issued.

The U.S. Court of Appeals wrote that if the company won its point, "state courts would become the preferred forum" for adjusting lawsuits about no-strike clauses.

"Federal labor policy must have uniform application," the appeals court said. "Congress has declared that injunctions shall not issue to restrain peaceful picketing."

2 Can Pacts Set 90c Gain For 32,000

(Continued from Page 1)

benefits; better insurance and hospital care coverage; an extra paid holiday and other gains.

Moran is director of the union's District 9, Bethlehem, Pa., and Carcella of District 7, Philadelphia. They headed a negotiating committee which bargained under a new procedure set up by the USWA convention last year.

The union won a key objective when the two companies agreed to revise rates in the industry job manual, to accept new job descriptions and new evaluations. The revised rates will give a large number of employes, including skilled trades and crafts, an additional raise of 8.5 cents an hour in the first contract year.

Management agreed to pick up a scheduled $1 raise in medical care rates; raised pension benefits from $5.50 per year of service to $6.50—a new high for the industry; and agreed to a half-cent per hour increment in the second contract year to preserve the current spread between rate groupings.

The new pact provides an additional pension benefit of $10 a month for present retirees; adds a $100 monthly pension for the spouse of a retiree on the latter's death before age 65; and permits retirement after 30 years of service at any age.

The contract term was extended to Feb. 15, 1971, but insurance coverage has a June 1, 1971, expiration date.

Consumer Council Protests:

Forced Insurance Termed 'Trickery'

A Montgomery Ward & Co. practice of charging customers for credit life insurance unless they act to cancel it was denounced as "trickery" by the President's Consumer Advisory Council.

A statement issued for the council by its chairman, Bronson C. LaFollette, Wisconsin attorney general, called upon the firm to halt the practice. Otherwise, Congress should outlaw it, LaFollette said.

The practice, as he explained it, consists of Montgomery Ward's including the charge for life insurance—10 cents monthly per $100 of debt—on bills sent to revolving charge account customers.

This is the first notice most of these customers get of the life insurance plan, LaFollette said. They are required to notify the company if they do not want coverage.

It was estimated that the company had extended the insurance to about 3.5 million of about 6 million customers on its mailing lists. The firm did not push the procedure in some states where laws barred it.

Montgomery Ward's tactics "are overreaching and an unwarranted imposition upon the public," LaFollette said. "They place the burden on the consumer of rescinding a contract he did not make."

The council did not make a judgment on the insurance itself, which purports to assure a dependent of not having to pay up a bill in case of death to the principal wage earner in the family.

However, LaFollette noted that a Montgomery Ward subsidiary company writes the insurance. What the company is really doing, he added is "insuring itself and the consumer is paying the bill."

The main concern of the council, he pointed out, is that "many consumers will not understand the details of this transaction and will fail to take the action necessary to cancel the policy."

If a store wants to sell credit insurance "it should be explained and sold to the customer when he comes into the store," LaFollette said.

The 12-member council, which includes Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, examined the Montgomery Ward insurance plan during a two-day meeting in Washington.

It also sent a message to Congress calling for passage of a "comprehensive" truth-in-lending law—one that requires disclosure on interest rates of charge accounts—and continued its studies on consumer credit and household maintenance and repair practices.

In another consumer development, Congress heard how the poor in Washington, D.C. are hoodwinked into paying nearly twice the normal price for appliances and furniture.

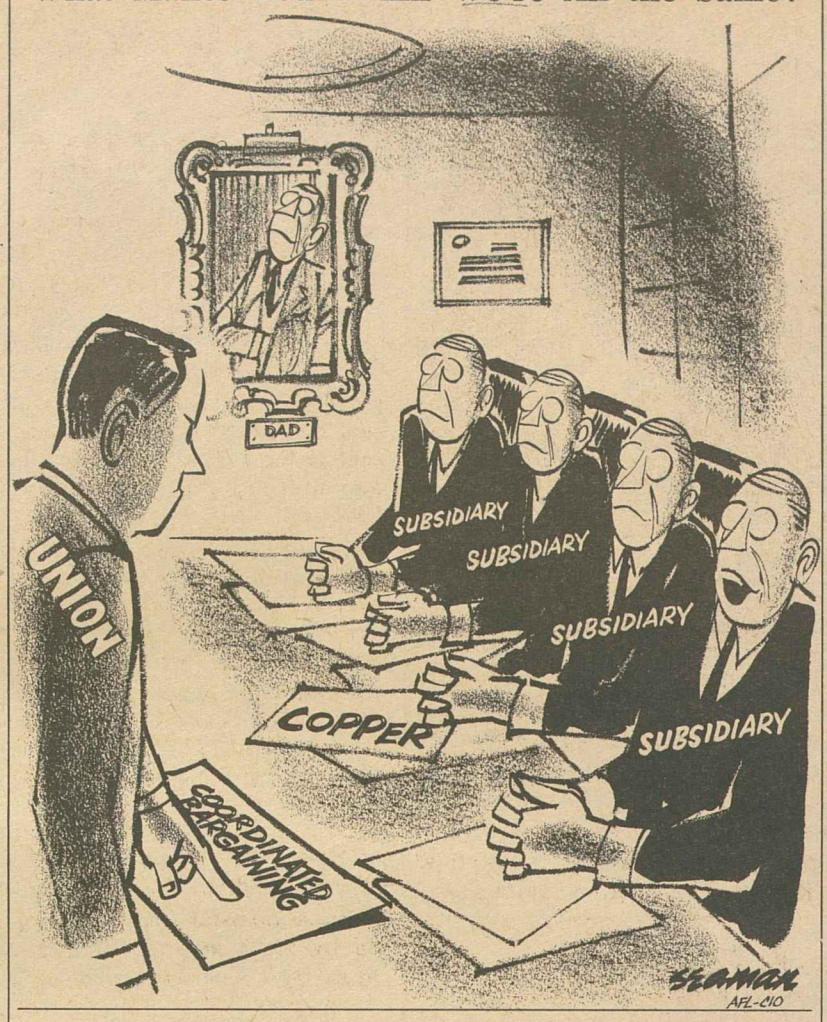
In some cases, Federal Trade Commission Chairman Paul R. Dixon testified, low-income retailers inflate sales prices and then quote the customers low finance charges to "give the illusion of cheap credit."

His testimony was based on an FTC survey which compared prices charged by stores in low-income areas with prices of the same items in downtown stores and those in higher-income areas.

He cited the example of a portable television set with a wholesale price of $109. It sold for $129 in downtown department stores, and $219 in a store serving a low-income area.

Dixon testified before a Senate subcommittee for a bill by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) to regulate financing charges in the District of Columbia. It would eliminate many "damnable practices," Dixon said.

'What Makes You Think We're All the Same?'



Steelworkers Set Goals For New '68 Contracts

Wages, pensions and job security will have high priority when the Steelworkers start bargaining for new contracts this year covering 485,000 workers in the basic steel and aluminum industries, union policymakers have decided.

The union's Intl. Wage Policy Committee met in Washington to formulate policy and to guide union conferences and negotiating committees in seeking new agreements.

Current contracts with major steel companies are terminable Aug. 1, 1968, and in aluminum on June 1.

There is "no mystery," the committee said, about the fact that wages stand "high on our list of priority items."

"The simple fact is that our members and their families face substantially higher costs for the basic essentials of their day-to-day living"—housing, food, clothing, education, transportation, medical care.

The committee said it was concerned not only with general wage increases and classification increases but "in addition there is a pressing need to combat the erosion of real earnings due to future rises in the cost of living."

Its policy decision took account of the profitability and productivity of the industries involved and the sustained growth in the nation's economy. The committee considered the levels of recent settlements in auto, rubber, airlines and trucking. It cited the "greatly increased" living costs and "the urgent need to increase our members' purchasing power and to improve their income security and working conditions."

Further, the statement pointed out, "substantial wage increases are essential" to provide workers with purchasing power "sufficient to absorb the constantly increasing output of goods and services, and to assure continuance of the nation's prosperity and economic expansion."

Closely allied to an appropriate wage scale is a proper job classification structure, it noted. Job rankings are "grossly distorted" by the pattern of incentive wage plans from which many employes are excluded or covered only by inadequate plans, the committeemen said.

Other policy committee objectives:

- Pension programs should be improved by further liberalizing the eligibility requirements, and by reducing the gap between the income received by employes and survivors.
- Shutdown and disability benefits should be provided, or increased where they exist. Widows and widowers should be assured an adequate pension, and vesting provisions should be improved.
- Insurance coverage should be broadened to provide members with "high quality medical care" for themselves and their families and to "protect them against skyrocketing medical care costs." Included in the area needing expansion are mental care, nursing home services, dental care and prescription drugs.

The development of prepaid group practice plans "should be encouraged" so members may participate on an "equitable" basis. Adequate supplemental insurance should be provided also for retired workers.

- Steelworkers should be further protected against the ever-present possibility of unemployment, injury, illness or transfer to lower rated jobs.

Union-Busting Held Aim of Copper Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

gaining is illegal and must be withdrawn before talks can begin.

Molony said the unions do not now, and never did, ask for industry-wide bargaining but do want uniform wage schedules and fringe benefits in contracts affecting the employes of any one company.

Molony said "we can only hope" the companies recognize the fact that plant-by-plant and union-by-union bargaining "is past for them" and that they "recognize it soon and abandon their efforts at trying to starve their employes into submission."

Molony, who is vice president of the Steelworkers, added that the unions "do want and expect to be able to achieve basically common economic settlements with each company for all properties of that company whose agreements have expired or which are without agreements."

The workers "feel very strongly on this issue," he stressed. Molony said he doubts whether the members of the panel or the unions could persuade the workers "to settle at one property of one of these companies and leave their brothers at another property out on the street walking a picket line."

Molony recited the facts of the negotiations, emphasizing the failure of the copper companies to negotiate in good faith. He cited the "enormous profits" of the copper industry, noted that the wage structure in the industry "borders on the chaotic" and said the industry's pension agreements "are among the worst and have the lowest level of benefits in American history today."

Other witnesses for the unions at panel sessions included Otis Brubaker, director of research for the USWA; Russell Williams, special representative for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Butte, Mont., and USWA Rep. M. R. Barraza of Tucson, Ariz.

Williams asserted that the industry has shown "a complete disregard for its employes." He stressed that "today we stand as 26 unions united" to get a "decent contract."

The panel conducting the hearings was named by the secretaries of labor and commerce to assist the parties in seeking an "equitable solution" to the long dispute.

Dr. Taylor is professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Commerce; Reedy is vice president of the Struthers Wells Corp., Washington; and Msgr. Higgins is director of the Dept. of Social Action of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

NAM Seeks to Arouse Public Against Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

groundwork for a legislative campaign.

Zinke exhorted his businessmen listeners to see to it that all the audiences they can reach, including lawmakers, "understand the critical need for a broad review and revision of our national labor laws."

The NAM official lashed out at the "bigness" of labor, strikes, "infringements" on management's rights, "extraordinary power" of unions and workers demands for wage increases.

He attacked the "dangerous device" of unions joining in "bargaining coalitions" in large industries, such as the joint negotiating efforts that have occurred in the electrical and copper industries.

He proposed legislation that would prevent "all forms of collusion, coalition and other subtle combinations by which employes seek to bargain jointly."

Other "reforms" called for by Zinke included:

- A guarantee of "management's right to manage" by outlawing the right of unions to negotiate on contracting out of work.
- Legislation to ban "all picketing to obtain bargaining rights," as well as common site, consumer and informational picketing.
- A requirement that unions secure representation only through election. Present procedures to permit recognition through authorization cards would be eliminated.

"It is clear that the road to this reform will have to be the legislative route," Zinke said.

He termed it unlikely that the present "bias" in favor of unions by NLRB and the courts "will change quickly enough to avert the dangers" which they threaten.

"The time is now," he concluded. "Let it not be said that industry side-stepped the challenge for major labor law reform when both the need and opportunity were so clear."

Selma Borchardt Dies in Washington

Selma M. Borchardt, 72, a former Teachers vice president, died in a Washington, D.C. convalescent home following a stroke. Active in AFT from its earliest years, Miss Borchardt served it as a vice president in three different periods between 1924 and 1962. She was a member of standing committees on education in the AFL and then the AFL-CIO.

An English teacher in Washington schools for more than 35 years, she also was a delegate to several White House conferences on education and children. At the time of death, she was executive secretary of the Washington AFT local.

Kaiser Vote Retains Revised Sharing Plan

Fontana, Calif.—Steelworkers employed by Kaiser Steel Corp. here voted 3,293-1,763 to keep the Long Range Sharing Plan first negotiated by union and management in 1962; to extend its term four years and to make two changes in the rules.

Two USWA locals representing production and office employes served notice last September of intent to terminate the plan Oct. 1 and began negotiating changes. The revised plan, approved by officers of Locals 2869 and 3677, will result in higher benefits for workers—from an estimated 20 to 25 cents an hour, effective Feb. 1, a union source reported.

The two unions issued a statement before the vote saying:

"This is not a guarantee of any sort. There may be months when no gains are generated. The formula does not create gains. It measures the gains that are created through cost savings and provides for the sharing of the gains between union and company."

The plan provides that covered employes will divide a 32.5 percent share in cost savings resulting from higher output per man-hour and from more efficient handling of materials.

Under the revised plan, the wage and benefit reserve fund is eliminated and management will pay employes the increased cost of the forthcoming 1968 settlement in basic steel to Kaiser Steel. Also new is a provision that crews operating under the sharing plan may transfer to the company's incentive plan if they prefer.

Smokescreen in Copper

THE AMERICAN trade union movement is determined that the copper industry will not starve its workers into submission by raising false issues that delay an equitable settlement of the seven-month strike.

The false issues were exposed at the public hearings of the panel appointed by the secretaries of labor and commerce. In their presentation the unions made these points:

"The companies and their propaganda bureau have alleged repeatedly that the unions are seeking industry-wide bargaining in copper. This is not true. The unions want equal pay for equal work in the industry. They want common levels of pensions, insurance, job security, paid holidays, shift differentials, etc. throughout the industry.

"The unions could not care less whether there is or is not industrywide bargaining. In any event, we have not requested such. This is not an issue. . . .

"The companies have alleged that the unions are seeking company-wide bargaining. This is so. We have, however, dropped our demand for company-wide contracts, even though they are common to most major companies and would make good sense here.

"We do want and expect to be able to achieve basically common economic settlements with each company for all properties of that company whose agreements have expired or which are without agreements. . . .

"It was to stop this antedated divide-and-rule approach of these powerful companies that our unions banded together in coordinated bargaining. This is an issue."

The Nay-Sayers

THE CONSERVATIVE Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that successfully called the shots in the first session of the 90th Congress has sounded the call to battle against Pres. Johnson's program for the second session.

As the President has spelled out his 1968 legislative program in his major messages to Congress, the coalition has reacted mechanically with its standard "cut the budget, cut spending" and its completely negative views on programs to deal with poverty and the urban crisis.

The President has shaped his program to the bitter realities of defeating aggression in Viet Nam and maintaining a reasonable rate of economic progress at home. There is a note of austerity in the budget in terms of social and economic programs. But even this attempt to balance choices and priorities is too much for the conservative coalition bent on gutting progressive programs.

A long and grim battle may be in store for the Administration's program, especially in the House where the coalition's strength is the dominant factor.

But this struggle may have its beneficial aspects, also, as the irresponsible attacks of the coalition come into the spotlight of an election year.

If any evidence were needed of the necessity of electing liberals and progressives to the 91st Congress, the first session provided plenty. The tone of the coalition's attack at the onset of the second session should remove any lingering hopes that the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition will be a responsible segment of Congress in the second session.

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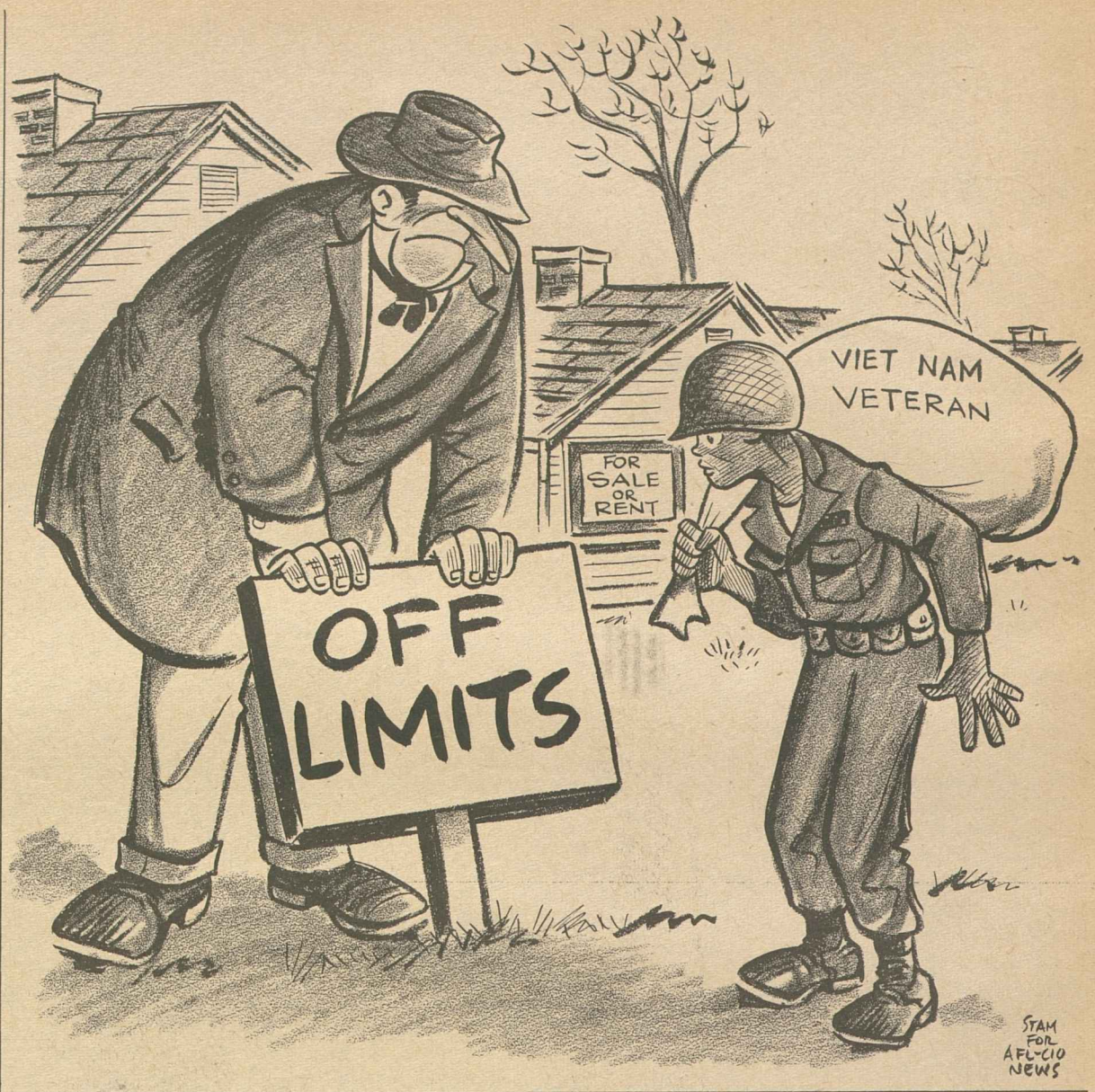


Disregard Extremists:

President Summons Congress To Improve Equal Rights Laws

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's special message to Congress on civil rights legislation.

IN THE STATE OF THE UNION message I spoke of a spirit of restlessness in our land. This feeling of disquiet is more pronounced in race relations than in any other area of domestic concern.

Most Americans remain true to our goal: the development of a national society in which the color of a man's skin is as irrelevant as the color of his eyes.

In the context of our history, this goal will not be easily achieved. But unless we act in our time to fulfill our first creed: that "all men are created equal"—it will not be achieved at all.

For most Americans, the nation's continuing prosperity has meant increased abundance. Nevertheless, as I noted earlier, the unemployment rate for nonwhites has remained at least twice the rate for whites.

Part of the answer lies in job training to overcome educational deficiencies and to teach new skills. I asked the Congress for a $2.1 billion manpower program to assist 1.3 million of our citizens. A special three-year effort will be made to reach 500,000 hard-core unemployed of all races and backgrounds in our major cities.

The law forbids discrimination in employment. And we have worked to enforce that law:

- More than 150 cases of employment discrimination are under investigation by the Department of Justice.
- Lawsuits have been filed to stop patterns and practices of discrimination by employers and unions in the North as well as the South.

But the Justice Department does not bear the major responsibility for enforcing equal employment opportunity. Congress created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1964 to receive and investigate individual complaints, and to attempt to eliminate unlawful employment practices by the informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion.

Since last September, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has, for the first time, processed more complaints than it has received, thereby reducing its backlog. In the last six months, the commission increased its investigation rate more than 45 percent over the rate for 1966, and doubled the number of conciliations for the same period a year ago.

Yet even this stepped-up activity cannot reach those who will not agree voluntarily to end their discriminatory practices. As a result, only part of our economy is open to all workers on the basis of merit. Part remains closed because of bias.

The legislation that I submitted last year would empower the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue, after an appropriate hearing, an order requiring an offending employer or union to cease its discriminatory practices and to take corrective action. If there is a refusal to comply with the order, the Government would be authorized to seek enforcement in the Federal courts.

I urge the Congress to give the Commission the power it needs to fulfill its purpose.

SEGREGATION IN HOUSING compounds the nation's social and economic problems. When those who have the means to move out of the central city are denied the chance to do so, the result is a compression of population in the center. In that crowded ghetto, human tragedies—and crime — increase and multiply. Unemployment and education problems are compounded—because isolation in the central city prevents minority groups from reaching schools and available jobs in other areas.

The fair housing legislation I have recommended would prohibit discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing in the United States. It would take effect in three progressive stages:

- Immediately, to housing presently covered by the Executive Order on equal opportunity in housing.
- Then, to dwellings sold or rented by a nonoccupant, and to units for five or more families.
- And finally to all housing.

It would also:

- Outlaw discriminatory practices in the financing of housing, and in the services of real estate brokers.
- Bar the cynical practice of "block-busting" and prohibit intimidation of persons seeking to enjoy the rights it grants and protects.
- Give responsibility for enforcement to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and authorize the Attorney General to bring suits against patterns or practices of housing discrimination.

A fair housing law is not a cure-all for the nation's urban problems. But ending discrimination in the sale or rental of housing is essential for social justice and social progress.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIII — No. 5 February 3, 1968

Conversation at the White House

MR. MEANY: Mr. President, this film we are making this morning will be shown to officers and members of our unions throughout the country, mostly the leaders of the American trade union movement at the local level.

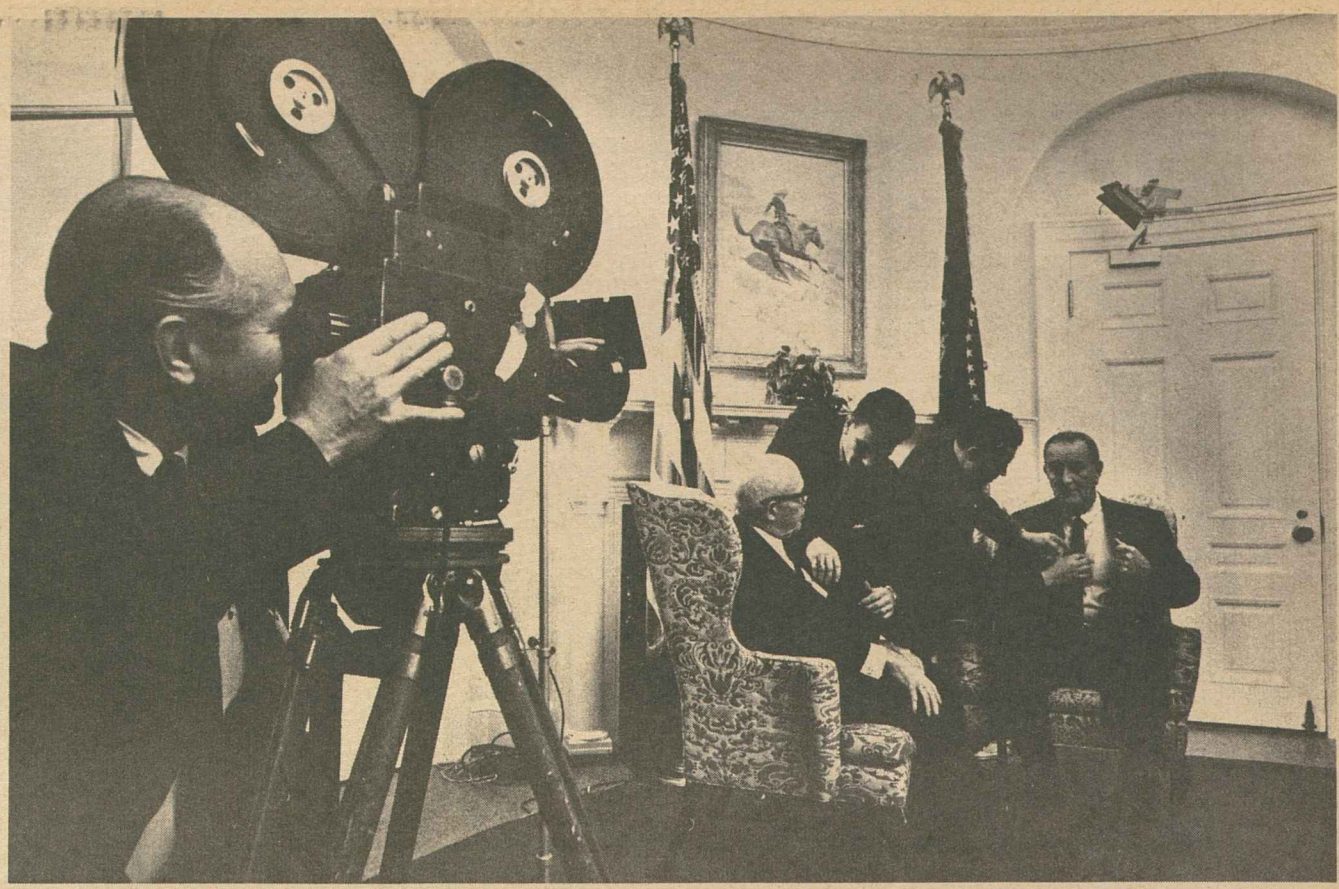
I want to express our appreciation and the appreciation of the membership of the AFL-CIO for giving us this opportunity to talk to you about the many issues that we face, as well, perhaps, to talk a little bit about the issues we faced in the past, things that you are interested in and, of course, things that our members are very much interested in; for instance, the question of education, which I am sure you are greatly interested in.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Meany, I welcome this opportunity to talk with you and to the officers and members of your unions and specifically on this subject of education.

I was in Congress for 24 years. During that time we talked about education a great deal, and how important it was that we do something about it. But we did very little. We never had any overall comprehensive federal aid to education during that period.

In 1964 and 1965, with the help of the AFL-CIO and the teachers of the country, and the mothers, we promulgated a program and finally passed through Congress a massive educational measure and supplemented it with more than 20 other bills.

The key bill is Elementary and Secondary Education. So as a result, today, the federal government is doing more than three times as much in the field of education as it did four years ago when this Administration began.



FINAL ADJUSTMENTS are made before the cameras roll on "Conversation at the White House"—a frank discussion between President Johnson and AFL-CIO President Meany of the issues involving all Americans.

MR. MEANY: I think that's true. I think actually what happened in '64 and '65 was that for the first time in the history of this country the federal government assumed that there was a federal responsibility for the education of the children of America at every level and that we, of course, have always held as a cherished goal of America's workers, that we would see the day when every boy and girl in this country would get all the education that he or she—that they could assimilate, that they had the aptitude for, and that they would get this irrespective of the economic circumstances from which they sprang.

THE PRESIDENT: That is the objective and the goal of this Administration—to give every boy and girl in this country all the education that he or she can take. Through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, through the Higher Education Act, we are taking care of the people between the first grade and the college graduates, even the graduate school graduates.

But we have responsibilities even beyond that which we are undertaking. In the Head Start program we are getting the youngster before he gets in the first grade. And in the adult education program, we are going back and taking people who are in their 60's, and some even in their 70's, and giving them adult education programs and teachings.

The sad thing about the world in which we live is that four out of every ten people, Mr. Meany, cannot read and write. This illiteracy and this ignorance is a terrible handicap to peace in the world, because when people are uninformed, and when people are ignorant, they cannot reason and make judgments that they do if they have had the benefits of education.

So not only here in our own country, but throughout the world, one of the Number 1 problems of our time it education and how we can get it to the masses.

We have a massive program in this country. We are going to continue it. We are going to expand it.

MR. MEANY: Well, of course, that's true, of course, that we feel that education and lack of education—illiteracy—makes a contribution toward the development of a situation where peace is not possible.

So we have been in this fight for a long time. For instance, the fight on poverty, the fight for minimum wages—this is not new, this is not new to us, and not new to you. Now, the first of February this year the minimum wage in this country went to $1.60 an hour. The first of February last year there were about 8 million people added to that.

Now, what does this mean? This means in the final analysis that as far as those families are concerned, something concrete has been done in the war on poverty. The minimum wage law is part of the war on poverty. I am sure you can recall, because you were a member of Congress back in 1938, I think it was, somewhere back there, when we passed the first minimum wage law, 25 cents an hour.

You remember that. I am sure you remember that because you voted for it. There were people said then that this was going to bankrupt the country, this was going to be a terrible thing.

Now, in the final analysis, what it does, it brings more and more people into the mainstream of the American economy in the sense that they become purchasers and consumers in the marketplace.

THE PRESIDENT: I have been through several minimum wage fights—the 25 cents an hour one, the $1 an hour one when I was leader in the Eisenhower Administration, when I was Majority Leader of the Senate, and finally the $1.60 that we have worked on the last few years.

I am glad it is going in effect. I think it is absolutely essential that we have some guarantees of some minimum for the people in this country. I remember when we passed the first act we had women, mothers of children, working for 6 and 7 cents an hour in pecan shelling plants in my state. People predicted havoc if we passed a 25-cent minimum wage, just as they do when we take any progressive step in this field.

But it wasn't havoc. It was a substantial improvement for the entire nation. I am very happy that the Congresses of recent years have recognized the necessity for upgrading and keeping these minimums in effect.

MR. MEANY: All of these things are tied together—education, minimum wage, because, as you said before, people today want a better world. We want a better world, and I'm sure the common people all over the world want a better world. All these things help.

THE PRESIDENT: The thing you have done, though, Mr. Meany, that I think is a great monument to the labor movement in this country, to your leadership, and I think to the government as well, is the health program that we have been able to enact into law in the last few years, Medicaid and Medicare, and the some 20-odd supplementary health measures, because it doesn't make any difference how smart a person is, it doesn't make any difference how skilled a person is, if he is in poor health he is not very productive.

So we must take precautionary measures in the health field. We are doing that. In the last few years, as a result of the leadership that labor and its individual members have given to the country and to the Congress, we have been able to pass the Medicare bill and the Medicaid bill, and supplementary health measures that result now in millions of people having a means to pay their doctors' bills, and millions of people who never had means to pay their hospital bill before. They now do not have to rely on their children to take care of them.

MR. MEANY: That's true.

THE PRESIDENT: And we're not going to be satisfied to stop there. We see that because we do not arrest the disease early enough, it brings on great complications and cost us much more.

MR. MEANY: You talk about health, and of course this leads you into another subject in which you are interested, and that is rebuilding the cities of America, because we have conditions in a number of our cities that are certainly, to say the least, unhealthy, and causing us a great many problems, and we, too, would like to see something done.

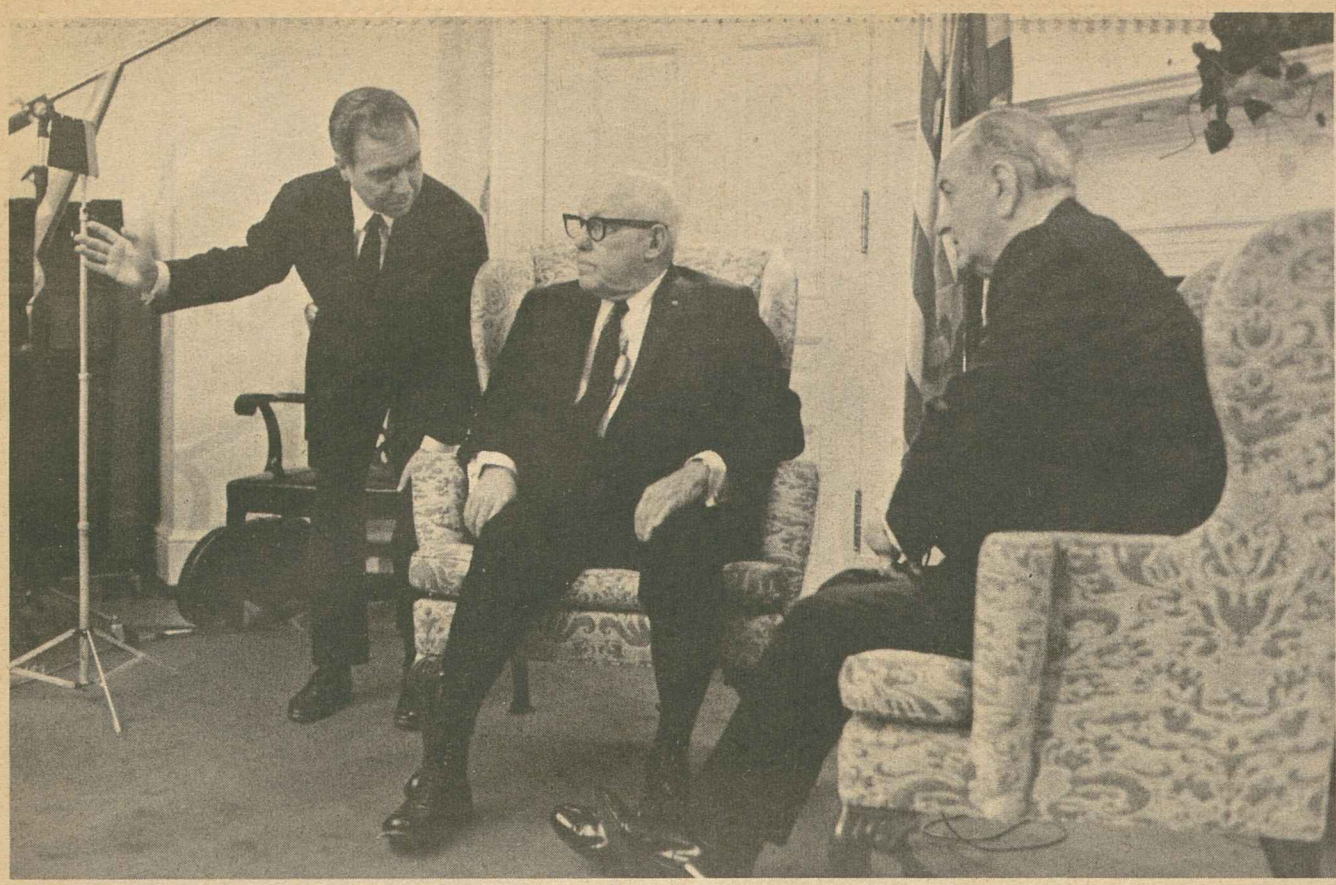
I hope that Congress is more cooperative in this coming session in going along with your program for helping the cities of America rebuild, because all of these things are tied together—the minimum wage, health, Medicare, urban renewal and all this sort of thing—and, of course, this brings us to a great big subject I am sure you must be interested in, and that is an overall housing program. Are we going to have an overall housing program this year? I hope we are.

THE PRESIDENT: We are. The greatest challenge that this Congress faces, really, in the domestic field, is the problem of the cities. I have a commission that has carefully gone into that and studied it. It is headed up by some of the ablest men in this country.

We know that the problems of the cities are many. First, we have some 500,000 hard-core unemployed people in those cities who are frustrated, that have no jobs, that have nothing to do. Our first problem is to try to find employment and training for that minimum, hard-core group that causes us problems in the cities.

The second thing is to get an overall housing program, certainly a program particularly for the poor, because we have had relatively a few thousand units built each year and there are more of them deteriorating and going out of date than new ones are replacing them. So we are having a minimum 10-year housing program

PURPOSES OF THE FILM and where it will be shown are explained by AFL-CIO Public Relations Director Albert J. Zack (center) and Assistant White House Press Secretary Robert Fleming (left) to President Johnson. The color film will be shown to officers and members of AFL-CIO affiliated unions.



LIGHTING IS CHECKED by Charles Shutt, (left) film director for Telenews as President Johnson and AFL-CIO President Meany prepare for the filming action.

where we hope that we can add not just a few thousand, but millions of homes for low-income people in this country.

We anticipate that this year we will have a minimum of 300,000 new homes, instead of the 35,000 or 45,000 that we have had for poor and low-income groups.

We must, Mr. Meany, find some way in this country to find a decent, a sanitary, a structurally sound house at as low a cost possible for our poor and low-income groups. Now, if we can go to the moon, and if we can perform all these other feats of science, we have got to find the answer to low-income housing, and we haven't done that in our cities.

This Administration had a committee working under the direction of Mr. Edgar Kaiser. We are hoping that we can present to the Congress a program that the Congress will adopt that will launch us on a 10-year housing effort that will result in millions of new homes for the people who need them most

MR. MEANY: Well, I am sure that you find that the AFL-CIO will be back of you in this effort.

Mr. President, the subject of education, housing, poverty, minimum wages, all of these things are related. But they bring to mind another question, and that is this question of crime, crime in the streets that people are talking about today. This, too, is one of your problems.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Meany, that is one of the major problems facing this country. Now, what are we going to do about it?

First, if we are going to do something about crime, we are going to have to do something about what causes crime. Unemployment, ignorance, disease, filth, poor housing, congestion, discrimination—all of these things contribute to the great crime wave that is sweeping over this country. We are going to, through our poverty program, through our education program, through our conservation-recreation program, try to get at some of the causes of crime.

But in addition to that, the federal government cannot ever develop into a police state and have its base here in Washington. Our Founding Fathers protected against that when they wrote the Constitution. So this is a problem that begins first in the home with the parents.

Someone said to me when I was home during the holidays that it would be a good thing if all parents could say "Where are our children?" at 11:00 or 12:00 o'clock in the evening. "What are they doing? Do the parents know?"

So the problem begins at the home. And then if the laws are violated, the law enforcement is local law enforcement. The federal government cannot pick the chief of police in a given city. The federal government can't select the sheriff. The federal government doesn't select the local judges. And law enforcement is a local matter, with the local people, in a local community, and in the state.

Now, we are doing everything we can to give the maximum amount of assistance to the cities and to the states. But, as I say, it is a problem of the home, it is a problem of the local community, it is a problem of the state, and the federal government has many suggestions. It has recommended a gun control bill. It has recommended a safe streets bill. It has recommended to provide research assistance and counseling with the cities and with the states.

But no one wants a federal police force and the federal government cannot, by itself, control crime. It can only supplement what the local authorities do, and that we are going to do.

MR. MEANY: Well, as I see it, it is a problem that has got to be approached in two ways: Number One, you have got to have law enforcement, because while we realize that it is the ghettos and the disease and the poverty that provide the atmosphere for this type of local crime, it is the people in the ghettos in most cases are the victims.

THE PRESIDENT: They are the ones that suffer most.

MR. MEANY: They are the ones that suffer most from these riots, from these crimes, and there are people with criminal minds who take advantage of these conditions. So I think what we have got to do, we have got to eliminate the conditions to whatever extent we can, and as rapidly as we can, but at the same time we have got to have respect for law, because if we don't have respect for law, we won't even be able to eliminate these conditions.

THE PRESIDENT: I heartily agree with you, and I think that one of the most important bills that the Congress will have to face up to this coming year will be the safe streets bill that I recommended last year, and I hope the Congress will enact this year; the gun control bill; and the other measures that will get at the cause of crime and also provide a remedy.

MR. MEANY: Yes, because just strict law enforcement might help, but it will not solve the problem. We have got to have law enforcement, and we have got to have a program to eliminate the conditions that breed crime in our cities. I think we have a two-pronged approach in this thing.

THE PRESIDENT: If we attack the discrimination problem, if we attack the poverty problem, if we find jobs, if we can provide decent housing, if we can help rebuild our cites, we can get at some of these causes. But the local law enforcement has got to be done at the local level. This begins in the home. This beings in local conditions.

We can help them. We can supplement them, but we must not supplant them.

MR. MEANY: I agree with you completely.

I would like to bring up one other subject that I think is important. Don't you agree with us that we can do all these things and still keep our commitments to the other nations of the world, to the free people of the world? You see, we are always up against this argument that, well, we can't support the efforts of the people of South Viet Nam to retain their freedom and independence which we are committed to do—we can't do that and at the same time do all these things on the home front.

We think America is big enough to do both.

THE PRESIDENT: America is big enough to do both. It can do both, Mr. Meany, and I believe that it will do both. This argument that is used that because we are trying to protect freedom in some part of the world we can't protect our people at home is a phony argument. It is an excuse.

Now, it is true that we do have to forego some of the things. We can't do everything at once. We can't correct the neglect of centuries in a day. But we can try and we can make a start and we can get on our way. That we definitely are doing.

I am the father of two daughters. When I hear this argument that we can't protect freedom in Europe, in Asia, or in our own Hemisphere and still meet our domestic problems, I think it is a phony argument. It is just like my saying that I can't take care of Luci because I have Lynda Bird. We have to take care of both of them and we have to meet them head on.

Here is a nation with more people employed than ever in our history. Here is a nation with people working at better wages than ever in our history. Here is a time when our profits are higher than ever in our history. Here is a time when we have had 82 months of prosperity in this nation. Here is a time when we have the greatest gross national product that we have ever had, and we are spending $25 billion in protecting freedom in Asia. To say out of the $800 billion we make, and the $25 we have to spend in Southeast Asia, that the other $775 shouldn't be used for the benefit of the people is just a very poor excuse.

We must educate our children. We can't neglect them. We must provide health for our people. We can't neglect it. We must provide conservation of our resources in this country. We cannot neglect that. We must find jobs for those who want jobs and who need jobs, and we are going to do it by encouraging private industry and the labor unions and the government to work hand in hand in these matters, as we have been in the more recent years past.

There is no group that has been more helpful to bringing prosperity to this country and to launching a program for the benefit of all the people of this country than the AFL-CIO under your leadership.

I am happy to say that the businessmen generally have tried to listen and to be cooperative. I am hopeful in the days ahead that we can enact through the Congress a job program, a housing program, additional education measures, provide for additional steps that we ought to take in the health field, and at the same time protect freedom.

It is just a bunch of balarney that we can take care of one need we have and have to ignore all the others. It's just the same as saying you can take care of one child and you can't take care of the other.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON greets Alexander Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Action (COPE) which sponsored the filming of the color movie "Conversation at the White House." The film will be shown at the 1968 area COPE conferences, making its debut at the New Orleans session Feb. 3.

MR. MEANY: I'm quite sure we have the same faith in America that you have; that America is big enough and strong enough to do this. Insofar as our commitments in Far East Asia are concerned, we in the trade union movement are very practical people. We know from experience what dictatorship means. We know it before anybody else knows it, because if anybody is going to dictate any place in this world he must control the means of production. They can wait awhile about controlling the artists or the scientists or the writers, but they can't wait insofar as the worker is concerned. They have got to control him immediately. This is what Hitler did. This is what Mussolini did and this is what Stalin did and Lenin, when they came to power 50 years ago in the Soviet Union. They took control of the workers.

So we are more keenly aware of what dictatorship means. This is why we feel that you just can't stand by and see two or three million people go down the drain and hope that that's the end of it, because we are convinced that if we step aside, if we withdraw from Viet Nam, that you are not going to satisfy the appetite of these people who believe in dictatorship. They will move down Southeast, and the next thing you know they will be in the Philippines, and you know what that would mean to us.

So we are convinced that you are on the right track. The American trade union movement, as represented by the AFL-CIO, made it crystal clear at its last convention that we support the policy in Viet Nam of fighting for the freedom of those people and that we also believe that we can do that and continue the Johnson program to make this a better nation for all of the American people.

BRIEF INTERMISSION in the filming came when President Johnson went to his office to study a report needing immediate attention. At the President's invitation, he was joined by (from left) Andrew J. Biemiller, director, AFL-CIO Department of Legislation; Albert J. Zack, director, Department of Public Relations; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant AFL-CIO President George Meany; Presidential Assistant Marvin Watson, Alexander Barkan, director, AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and President Meany.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Meany, our people are peace-loving people. We seek no war. We want peace in the world. But we have learned some things from participation in World War I and World War II and the Korean War and other disturbances in recent years, and that is that you cannot successfully appease an aggressor. If you run and if you hide and if you let aggression spread, the time comes when you must face up to it sooner or later.

Now, we have the will for peace. We have the machinery for peace. No one in the world wants peace more than I do. I live with war 24 hours a day. I read the casualty lists every morning. But I know that until the enemy, the Communist enemy, is willing to genuinely and sincerely sit down and talk about peace in good faith, that we shouldn't hold out all these illusions and all these hopes that can't be realized to our people.

So the best road to peace that I know of is to remain strong, and remain firm, and to stand on principle. We haven't had an appeaser President in my lifetime. Every President that has preceded me has stood on the principle that when we were called upon to resist aggression and to perform under the treaties that this country had entered into, that the word of the United States could be depended on. As long as I am President, we are going to keep our word.

We are not going to let any of our nations who are bound to us by treaties and alliances be gobbled up by any would-be conqueror, any would-be dictator, while we stand by under an umbrella. Now, if they want to talk peace and if they will agree to self-determination in South Viet Nam, we are willing to meet them at the conference table tomorrow.

We said in San Antonio, we will stop our bombing now if you will come and have a prompt discussion and a productive discussion in good faith. You can make all the proposals you want to. We will make our proposals. We will exchange views.

But they have not accepted that proposal.

Now, I don't know how much further I can go. I don't think it would be in the interest of this nation for us to stop our bombing, only to have them to continue theirs. A bomb dropped from a bicycle can kill as many people as a bomb dropped from a plane. It is rather ridiculous for some of our people to say "You ought to stop bombing," and then when I say, "Well, will we have a prompt discussion?" They say, "We don't know."

We don't have the answer. "Will they have a productive discussion?" "Well, we don't know." "Will they talk about just North Viet Nam? That's what indicated. That problem is in South Viet Nam."

So we must pursue and explore the meaning of these so-called offers so that we don't buy a pig in a poke and so we don't repeat the errors of Panmunjom and we don't let the Communists lead us down a road that we don't know where we are going.

MR. MEANY: I think in exploring, Mr. President, we should also take into consideration the fact that every bombing pause we have had has resulted in an immediate Communist buildup that has cost American lives. So those who want us to stop the bombing, and stop it without qualification, I would like to ask them how many American lives do we have to lose before we start bombing again in case the Communists don't come to the conference table.

This is the problem, and I know this is your problem.

THE PRESIDENT: It is, and we live with it every day. We have the professionals who have rendered great service in our foreign policy field for many years and they are taking every word that is said and exploring it in every place they can in an attempt to find a reasonable way to get to the peace table. But until the enemy is willing to go to the peace table, and is willing to say if you stop your bombing he will promptly come and talk, and that we can have productive discussions, and that he will not take advantage of our restraint to put extra pressure on during that period, then I think that we would be endangering the lives of our men, and some men don't have that responsibility. But as Commander-in-Chief I do have, and I must take that into consideration before I make these decisions. We are going to continue to search every day for peace, but a peace with honor.

The film "Conversation at the White House" was produced by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. It was filmed in the Fish Room at the White House for showing initially to the 1968 COPE area conferences, the first one scheduled for Feb. 3 in New Orleans.

This is an exact transcript of the unrehearsed and spontaneous conversation between President Johnson and AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Information about additional copies of the film and this section of the AFL-CIO News can be obtained from Alexander Barkan, director of COPE, at 815 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

MR. MEANY: I am sure that the American people are in agreement, Mr. President. They want peace, but they want peace with honor, and they don't want peace at a sacrifice of our good word and a sacrifice of our commitments that we have made.

On behalf of the American trade union movement, I can say to you we are with you in this effort. I want to thank you very much for giving us this time and letting us know what is on your mind, so our members can listen in and certainly get closer to you and your problems as a result. Thank you very much.

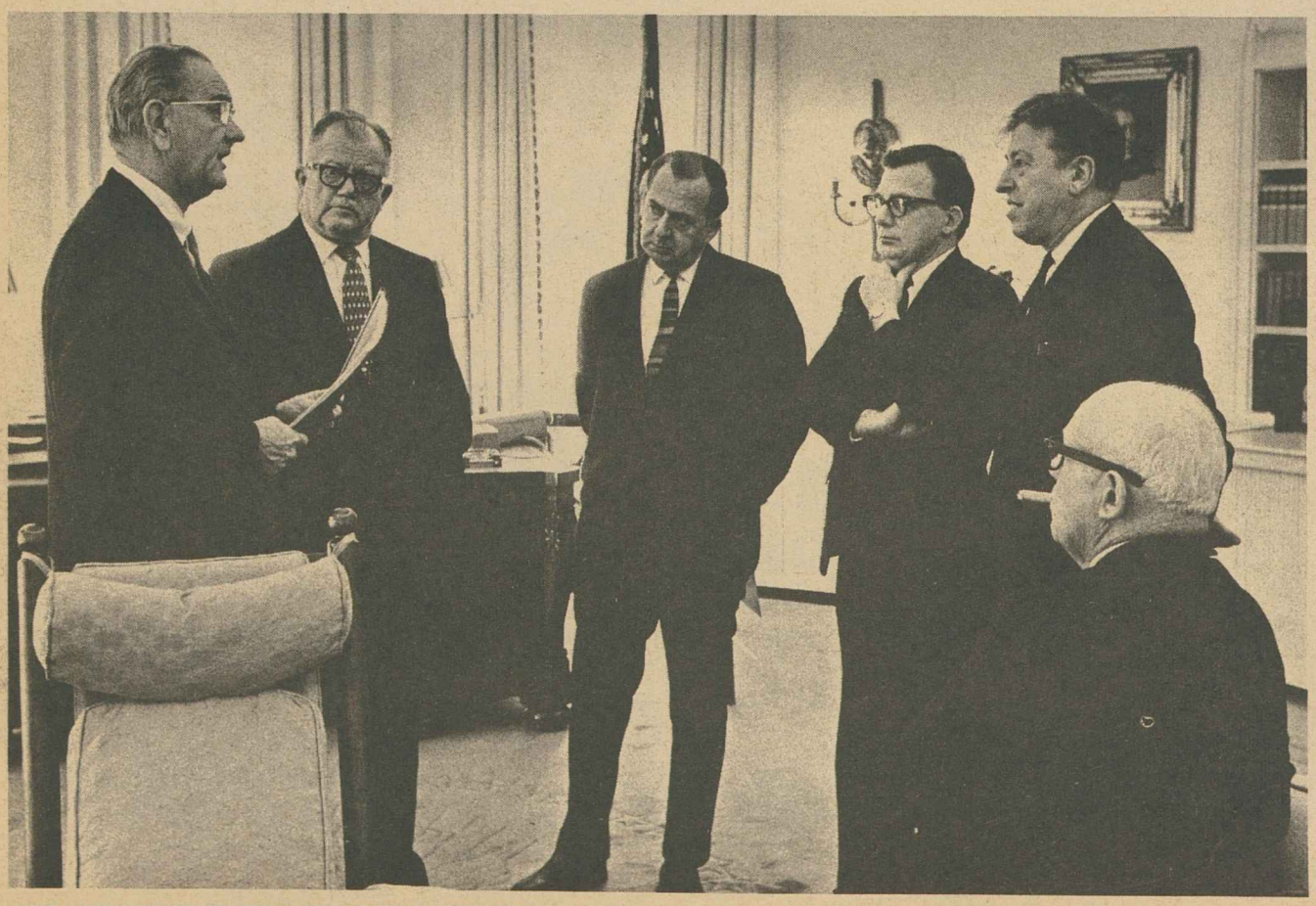
As you have just heard, the President of the United States and we share the same views on the critical issues of the day. We share, as well, with Lyndon Johnson the same hopes and aspirations for a better America.

In a few short months, the American people will be going to the polls to decide these issues by choosing a President, a Vice President, and a Congress. They will decide whether we will march forward to new legislative victories or whether the gains we have already made and our unions which made them possible will be attacked.

As I have often said before, elections are not won in Washington. They are won back home. And they are won by you, the leaders of the labor movement.

So I urge you to start now. Get your registration drives underway. Collect the COPE dollars which are so necessary to the campaign. Make sure your members and their families and their neighbors know the issues, know the voting record of the candidates, know who is a friend and who is not, and get out the vote on election day.

In a very real sense, you, the leaders of the labor movement, will decide the 1968 election. I am confident you will do the job.



AFL-CIO PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY (seated) and others involved in the movie, "Conversation at the White House," listen as President Johnson reviews subjects discussed with President Meany during the filming.

Government's Role Scored:

Strike in Viet Nam Points Up Crucial Role of Free Unions

By Harry Goldberg
AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs

THE EVENTS which led to the electrical workers' strike in Viet Nam go as far back as last August when the CVT Electrical Workers Union began negotiations with the electric power concerns (CEE). These were French owned but were due to be taken over by the South Vietnamese government by January 1.

The workers asked for severance pay from the company prior to the government takeover, also a 15 percent increased cost-of-living-allowance and a 13th month end-of-year bonus. While the workers were negotiating with the company, the company, in turn, was negotiating with the government to get paid for its assets upon takeover.

It is not our purpose, however, to go into the lengthy details of these three-cornered negotiations, nor is it our province or intention to analyze or judge the demands which the union raised. The CVT is a mature and responsible organization that can be trusted to adequately and justly defend the legitimate interests of its members. It needs no outside advice nor interference.

What does concern the AFL-CIO, however, is the abridgement of legitimate democratic rights by the representatives of the government in a labor dispute and the use of methods which, for all practical purposes, broke the strike. This the AFL-CIO condemns.

The strike was proclaimed on the morning of January 11. Negotiations between the two parties started soon thereafter at the Ministry of Labor. The union negotiators were led by Vo Van Tai, chairman of the Saigon Council of Trade Unions, the government team by the Minister of Public Works. At 7:30 p.m. of the same day, while the negotiations were still going on at the Labor Ministry, the police entered the negotiation meeting room and arrested six leaders of the strike, Vo Van Tai, and five others, and took them to jail.

The strike continued on January 12. The power stations were manned by Army engineers. Sympathy strikes were declared by other CVT affiliates (port workers, petroleum workers, bus workers, transport workers etc.). Government representatives sounded out the arrested leaders in jail whether they would end the strike. The answer was, "No negotiations behind bars."

In the meantime, President Buu of the CVT was continuously active. He had meetings with Vice President Ky, with General Khanh, Commander of the 11th Corps, an influential military leader and (by telephone) with the Minister of Interior, General Vien. Buu explained the reasons for the strike, defended the justice of the demands and the patience of the workers who had sought a peaceful solution for five months. He protested the arrest of the six trade union leaders.

In spite of some difference of opinion in the top hierarchy of the government, on January 13 Prime Minister Loc signed a decree "requisitioning" striking workers. Five truckloads of police, under the personal direction of police chief, General Loan, went to CVT headquarters and ordered all striking workers back to work. Hundreds of others received personal "requisition orders" to report back to work. Thus was the strike virtually broken.

ON THE EVENING of January 15 President Buu met with Prime Minister Loc, but to no avail. On January 16, the CVT announced that it was calling an end to all strikes in the interest of not disturbing the population before the Vietnamese New Year, "Tet." Workers were asked to return to their jobs the next morning.

Though temporarily "settled," the situation remained uncertain and confused. The workers were smarting at the injustices perpetrated. Further trouble threatened. The CVT demanded the release of the six jailed leaders.

The government, on its part, cooled off a bit and tried to mollify the CVT. First, five of the six leaders were released from jail, and later the sixth, Vo Van Tai. The Minister of Labor personally told Buu that the government had no desire to destroy the CVT or even to hurt it. Negotiations at the Ministry of Labor were resumed and it was reported that the government had agreed to a 12 percent increase to be applied retroactively to the last 4 months of '67, and a New Year's allowance of half-a-month's pay.

If the government carries out this agreement and yields to the demands of the union that the charges against the arrested leaders be quashed and that nobody be brought up for trial before a military tribunal (something that at the moment of writing still seems to be pending) then further trouble might be avoided.

THE AFL-CIO WOULD REMIND those who (legitimately disturbed by the forcible disruption by the police of the negotiations and the arrest of the six leaders) have brought into question support of the South Vietnamese cause as such, of the fundamental difference pertaining between South Viet Nam and the Communist dictatorship in North Viet Nam. After all, a strike was proclaimed by an independent trade union movement even during a war. That trade union organization is still protesting and demanding redress.

The government has given some indications of reconsideration and retreat. The Senate of South Viet Nam has announced that it is investigating the strike, and that its investigating committee will report to a plenary session of the Senate on February 8. Democratic concerns and criticism and defense are very much alive in South Viet Nam.

To ask whether these things would be possible in the North is to answer the question. There are no free unions in the North, no strikes or protests of any kind are possible or conceivable, any attempt at such would be met by instant repression, imprisonment or execution.

Finally, we would urge the government to drop the charges against the leaders, especially the prospect of being tried before a military tribunal, and restore the atmosphere of peaceful negotiations. Abridgement of basic and legitimate democratic rights can only compromise and make more difficult the struggle against Communist conquest and dictatorship.

2,000 Complete Course:

Laborers Look to Expansion Of Skill-Upgrading Program

RAPID EXPANSION of its new skill-upgrading program to prepare members for better-paid jobs is anticipated by the Laborers union.

Reporting on the first year of the union's program, Vice Pres. Vernie Reed said that 2,000 have already completed the course. He noted growing interest and cooperation in the program from both the federal government and contractors' associations.

Launched last year under a $1.5 million contract between the union and the federal government, the program was quickly expanded when the demand for trained and experienced laborers outstripped original estimates, Reed said. He made the statements on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Reed said that a large percentage of the union's members taking the training are from minority groups that often have high jobless rates.

The union official predicted that the Model Cities program will further expand the need for the kind of trained and experienced laborers coming out of the union's worker-education program.

A GREAT MANY of them will come from the blighted areas to be renewed under the Model Cities program, he noted, and declared: "We intend to make them welcome in our union . . . and cooperate in every way possible, with all of our resources and manpower, to help these individuals help themselves."

"The native ability is there; the desire is there; and now, the opportunity is going to follow," he asserted.

Reporters questioning Reed on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on the Mutual Radio Network, were Neil Gilbride, labor reporter for the Associated Press, and Murray Seeger, Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA tells us that primitive people "thought that they had been blessed or cursed simply because they possessed gold nuggets or objects of art" made of gold and there are still lots of economic primitives among us who still look at gold as an object of reverence and worship. But that day seems finally coming to an end.

The Johnson Administration has asked Congress to remove the 25 percent gold cover that still applies to Federal Reserve notes and the U.S. and Treasury notes of 1890—a coverage that ties up some $10.7 billion of those diminishing piles of gold bricks that we still so carefully guard at Fort Knox.

For economic conservatives the thought of removing the gold coverage is a form of economic treason even though it is more than 30 years since any American could go to the government and demand gold for his Federal Reserve notes and deposits. Like the primitives of old, they still cling to gold as a fetish that can bring blessings or curses.

Yet the role of gold in the modern world has been far from as immutably powerful as many seem to think. Actually a gold standard of currency in modern terms dates back only to 1821 when it was put into operation by Great Britain. Before that silver had been the standard. Even then it was not until 1870 that a full gold standard went into operation in most countries.

By the time of the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the gold standard was in trouble once more and while it came back at the end of the war the great depression of the Thirties did it in again. When the United States deliberately devalued the dollar in 1934, the gold bloc collapsed and it has never been the same since.

The 25 percent gold coverage that hung on and that the Johnson Administration wants to get rid of is one of its last vestiges and, as Treasury-Sec. Henry H. Fowler told Congress, has been "outmoded" and should be removed.

As Secretary Fowler put it, it is a matter of simple arithmetic: We have $12 billion in gold. The present cover requirement is $10.7 billion. That leaves $1.3 billion for international purposes. A normal increase in Federal Reserve notes will absorb more than $500 million annually and a further $150 million will go for domestic, artistic and industrial purposes. Add and subtract and in two years we have nothing left for international purposes.

THE STRENGTH of the American economy in terms of growth has long been a labor goal. In 1965, the AFL-CIO testified before the Senate Banking Committee in favor of removing the 25 percent gold cover.

The burden of its argument was that the American economy needed a growth policy if it was to meet the job needs of the unemployed and that the 25 percent gold cover could be used "as a dangerous curb on monetary expansion."

"The gold cover should have been removed long ago, in an atmosphere of calm appraisal, at a time when the balance-of-payments deficit was declining when the gold outflow was small," its spokesman said. "At such time, the rational act of completely removing the gold cover would not have caused a flurry of concern."

His words were prophetic.

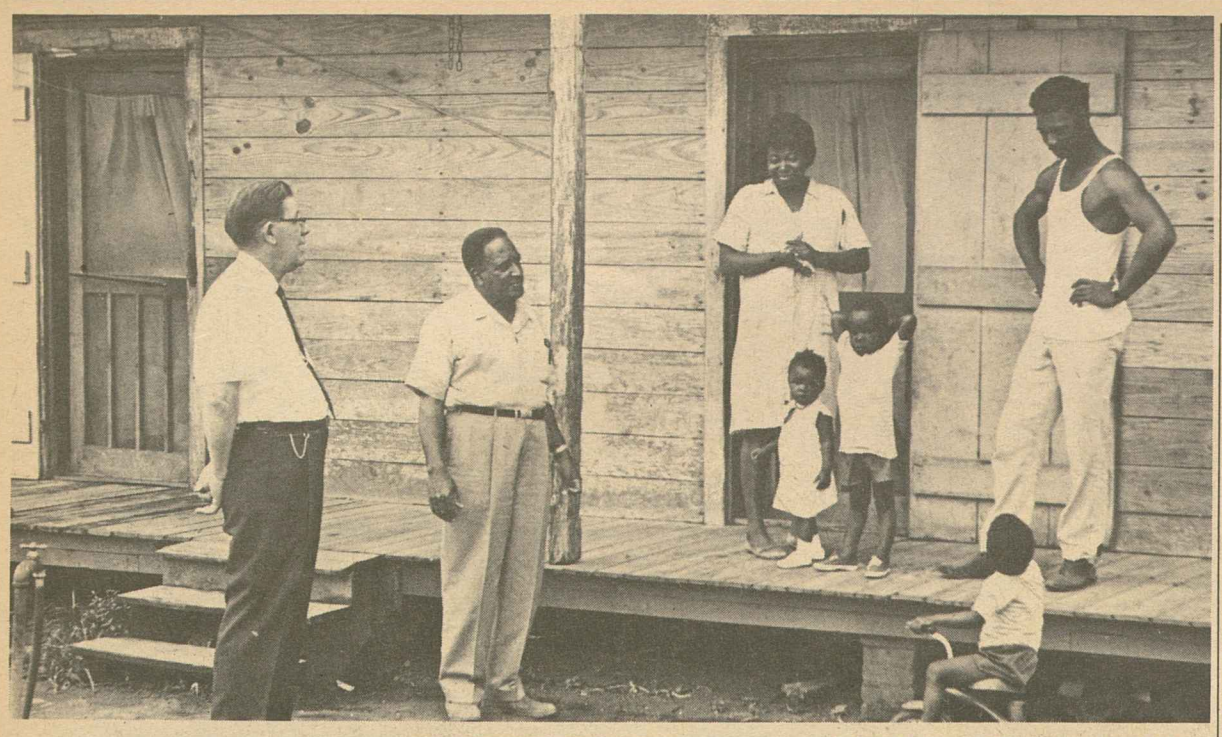
At the same time he sounded a warning that still has validity. He warned that the issue of the gold cover must not be viewed in a vacuum, that it should be examined against a backdrop of our national needs, both domestic and international.

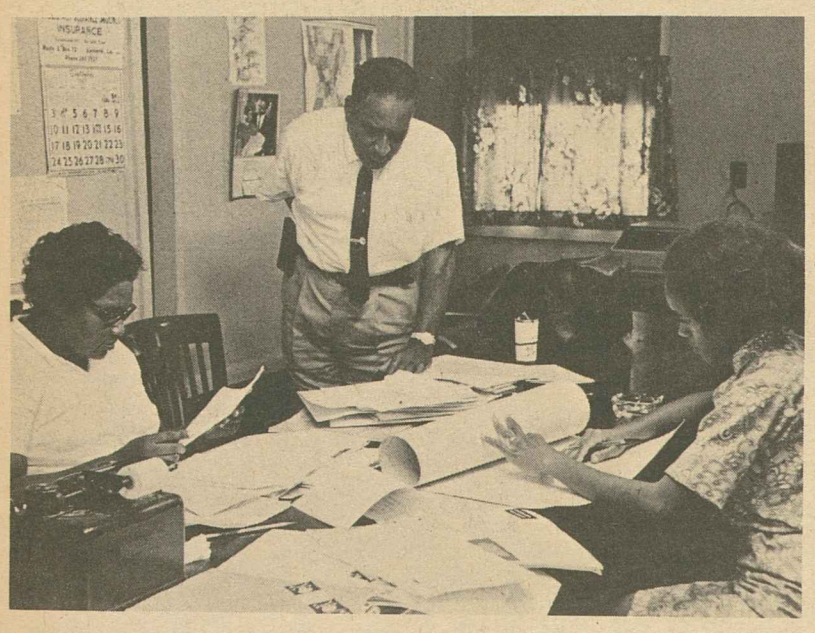
"It would be tragic, for example," he said, "if the gold cover were removed completely or in part—and if such action were accompanied by a restrictive tight-money policy, as some people propose."

He also called for pressure against the large-scale and sometimes unpredictably sudden outflows of private investment to foreign countries. "Such flights of private American investment funds—both short-term and long-term—need national supervision and temporary restriction if the balance-of-payments deficit is to be reduced."

Such restrictions are now being applied by the Johnson Administration.

THE LABORERS union's new skill-upgrading program for its members will grow rapidly, Laborers' Vice Pres. Vernie Reed (center), predicted on Labor News Conference. Reporters Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press, and Murray Seeger, Los Angeles Times, questioned Reed on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on Mutual Radio.





SUGAR PLANTATION workers in Louisiana used to live in former slave quarters (top photo) and some still do. But an agricultural workers' local of the Meat Cutters is building a community of homeowners from its headquarters. In bottom photo, sugar workers invest their own efforts to pay for down payment on low-cost homes. With the investment of labor and low-cost loans through the Farmers Home Administration, the monthly payments are within reach of these plantation workers. The union also serves as a center for voting registration and job training.

Joint Effort Means New Homes For Sugar Plantation Workers

A small local of sugar plantation workers in southern Louisiana has declared its own war on poverty conditions—and is winning it.

Only recently, many of its members were living in rundown shacks without running water. Now a group of them live in new houses, modest but comfortable and with all the modern conveniences.

This big miracle in the small town of Edgard, La., was not easy. It took the initiative of a few dedicated men, government help in financing and, most importantly, mutual self-help on the part of the plantation workers.

The first 10 houses in the "Union Homes Project" have been dedicated and are occupied by families who moved out of ramshackle former slave quarters near a sugar mill. Dozens of other houses are under construction in this cooperative effort, with a goal of 100 houses in each sugar county.

The prime movers behind this self-help movement are Frank Lapeyrolerie, secretary-treasurer of Local 300 of the Meat Cutters; H. L. Mitchell, representative of the union's Agricultural and Allied Industries Dept. and Rev. Louis J. Twomey, director of the Human Relations Institute at Loyola University in New Orleans.

These men were attending a White House Conference on Human Problems and Housing and raised the question of how to get help in replacing rural slums. They were directed to a federal agency and this was followed by a meeting Father Twomey arranged with Farmers Home Administration state and local officials. Thus the financing was set.

Self-Help Plan

For manpower, Lapeyrolerie organized the interested plantation workers into self-help groups of 10 families each. For guidance, Lapeyrolerie obtained the cooperation of Paul Richard, a local builder. The federal government paid the salary of the construction supervisor.

Each man working on a house received a credit of at least $1.40 an hour, which became part of his equity on the new home.

The completed house and lot, valued at $9,000, costs the plantation worker about $5,600, a sum financed by the federal agency at 4 percent. The $3,400 balance represents the value of the labor contributed by the family in building the dwelling.

The loan is repayable in monthly installments of $31, plus $5 for insurance.

The new houses have three bedrooms, bath, kitchen, utility room and a combination living and dining room.

The difference a house makes was expressed by Mrs. Raymond Lumas, mother of eight. In the old house, she said, "There was no running water, no bathtub, no nothing." It was "full of holes" and "filled with roaches and rats."

Another new owner, Paul Rainey, commented that now "we don't have to get up at night and move the furniture around when it rains."

This demonstration of successful self-help has inspired a flood of applications to Local 300.

For U.S. Employes:

Bipartisan Unit Asks Hatch Act Reforms

A bipartisan commission appointed to recommend changes in the Hatch Act has recommended after a year of study some loosening of the stringent prohibitions against political activity by federal employes.

It said federal employes should be allowed to hold a local political office, provided it is not full time, the pay is nominal and the head o the employe's agency approves.

A 12-member panel headed by Arthur S. Flemming (R), former secretary of health, education and welfare as chairman and Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.) as vice chairman sent the President and Congress additional recommendations for a bill they said was designed to "strike a fair and workable balance" between the right of an American citizen to have a voice in the affairs of government and the need for integrity in governmental affairs supervised by an "impartial civil service free from partisan politics."

At hearings before the commission the AFL-CIO and representatives of public workers unions called for modernization of the act. Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, told the commission portions of the act are "too broad" as to workers covered and the type of prohibited activity and that interpretations of the act by the Civil Service Commission have been "excessively broad."

The Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel proposed to expand, within limits, the area of political activity permitted federal employes, and to "expand even more the area of such activity permitted under federal law for state and local employes administering the ever-increasing number "of federally-financed programs, while strengthening sanctions at all levels against "coercion and misuse of official position."

The commission made these recommendations:

- **Public employes should be permitted to express their opinions freely in private and in public on any political subject or candidate.**
- The law regulating political activity of government personnel should specify in readily understandable terms those political activities which are prohibited, and specifically permit all others.
- The distinction between local political offices which can be campaigned for and held by federal employes, and those which cannot, should be based on the nature of the office itself without reference to a partisan or nonpartisan distinction or geographic area.
- At the federal level, the U.S. Civil Service Commission should have sole responsibility for enforcement. Its jurisdiction should be extended to cover not only merit system employes but also exempted employes over whom the employing agency now has enforcement jurisdiction.
- Enforcement of the Hatch Act should be strengthened and made more flexible by adding to the present criminal penalties administrative sanctions and procedures.
- The states should be encouraged to develop systems for controlling political activities, comparable to the federal system.

The commission recommended that the CSC should study and report on the feasibility of establishing a plan of voluntary political contributions like similar programs in private industry.

W. C. O'Neill Dies At 82, Leader in UA

San Francisco—William C. O'Neill, retired secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers, died here at 82 and was buried after services in St. Stephen's Church.

Union officers who attended included Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward, Leslie Dilg, his assistant, and all six vice presidents — J. C. Archambault, Harry R. Shaw, Thomas E. Hambly, Regis C. Aiken, William Levine and Charles J. Simonin, union board members.

O'Neill retired Feb. 28, 1966 after 43 years of union service as business agent of Atlantic City, N.J., Local 121; general organizer in the southwest; secretary-treasurer of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. of the former AFL; and secretary-treasurer from 1958 to his retirement.

O'Neill was an early member of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the building industry. In 1953 and 1959 he was a worker delegate to meetings of the Intl. Labor Organizations' building, civil engineering and public works committee in Geneva, Switzerland.

Survivors include four sons and two sisters.

A message of sympathy from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler termed O'Neill "a true trade unionist" who had served "the entire trade union movement and his fellow workers with dedication and devotion."

Union Victory Held Valid In Spite of Glass of Beer

The National Labor Relations Board should not penalize a union because a board agent drank a glass of beer with a union organizer, a court has ruled.

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica upheld the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a case involving an election May 3 at the Sturbridge, Mass. plant of Athbro Precision Engineering Corp.

IUE won the election but the NLRB refused to certify it as bargaining representative because a board agent was seen drinking a glass of beer at a nearby cafe before the polls reopened for the evening. This was a violation of rules for the conduct of elections, the board said in ordering a new vote.

IUE asked for a restraining order, saying the NLRB abused its discretion. The judge agreed. He ruled its refusal to certify deprived the union of its lawful right to represent the employes and was "arbitrary and capricious."

LBJ Budget Geared to Defense Needs

'Selective' Hikes Set For Domestic Areas

President Johnson has sent Congress a $186.1 billion budget geared to the "very large" costs of defending freedom and the necessity of choosing carefully "among the many competing demands on our resources."

The budget combines a "selective expansion" in areas that cannot be delayed, "delay and deferments" in programs not immediately vital to national objectives and "basic changes, reforms or reductions" in programs no longer meeting present needs, the President declared.

The President stressed throughout his message the need for a 10 percent income tax surcharge, noting that "it is not the rise in regular budget outlays which require a tax increase but the cost of Viet Nam."

The country is spending 3 percent of the gross national product for the war in Viet Nam, the President said, or about $25 billion annually. But, he pointed out, other outlays, not including social insurance trust funds, have been declining as a share of the total value of goods and services produced—from 14.6 percent in 1965 to an estimated 13.9 percent in fiscal 1969.

Two-Party Project

The new unified budget presented to Congress resulted from recommendation of a bipartisan commission last year and includes receipts and expenditures from trust funds, making the totals larger than in former years.

The President said that revenues for the 12-month period starting July 1, 1968 would be $178.1 billion, including funds from the proposed surcharge, leaving an overall deficit of $8 billion. For the fiscal year 1968, ending June 30, 1968, the deficit is estimated at $19.8 billion, the President said, noting that this new budget would reduce the deficit by $11.8 billion.

The $186.1 billion budget, the President pointed out, represented an actual increase of $10.4 billion from the current fiscal year with $3.3 billion of the increase going for national defense; $4.2 billion for social insurance programs, chiefly social security and medicare; $1.6 billion for civilian and military government pay increases; $1.3 billion for fixed charges such as interest, veterans pensions, etc.

The President earmarked $79.8 billion for national defense, $71.8 billion for "relatively uncontrollable civilian programs" and $39.5 billion for relatively controllable programs.

In the application of "rigorous priorities," the President cited selective increases for manpower training, model cities, crime control, health care for mothers and infants, air and water pollution control and educational research.

These and other programs, he stressed, "respond to the most urgent needs of our nation today—the basic problems of poverty, crime and the quality of our environment . . . We can ignore these problems only at grave risk of harm in the fabric of our society."

Among the agencies listed for program reduction and reform—with cuts below the 1968 program level as funded by Congress—were: Agriculture, $197 million; Commerce, including ship construction, $163 million; Health, Education & Welfare, $400 million; Housing and Urban Development, $62 million; Interior $61 million; space program, $447 million; small business, $90 million. The total projected by the President is $1.6 billion.

However, total 1969 fiscal outlays for housing and community development, health, labor and welfare and education show an increase over 1968 of about $6 billion.

The President requested $2.5 billion for the foreign aid economic assistance program and called for extension of the Food for Freedom program beyond its Dec. 31, 1968 expiration date.

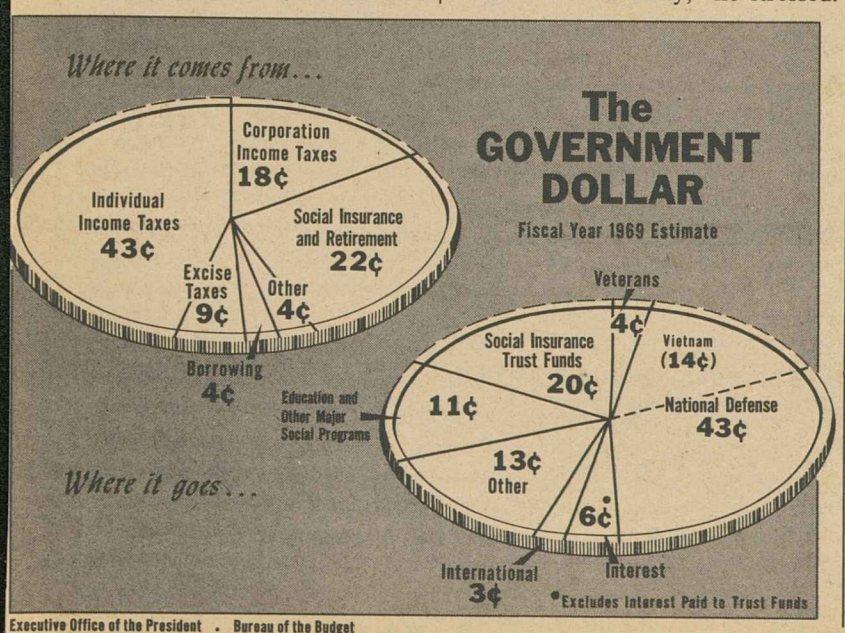
User Taxes Next

He said he would ask Congress to approve a series of user taxes in road, air and water transportation, extension of plane and auto excise taxes beyond Apr. 1, 1968 as well as authority for lifting the ceiling on FHA and VA interest rates above the current levels.

Noting his earlier request for a $2.1 billion job training program, the President said he would seek legislation also to update the unemployment insurance program by extending coverage, raising benefit levels and increasing their duration.

The President estimated that under a wide range of federal programs aid to the poor would be increased by $2.9 billion in the fiscal 1969 budget to $27.7 billion, compared to $12.5 billion in 1963.

He said that the number of people living in poverty fell from over 35 million to less than 29 million since 1963, and from 19 percent of our population to under 15 percent. "But 29 million poor people are still far too many," he stressed.



Executive Office of the President . Bureau of the Budget

10TH BIRTHDAY of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers was celebrated at a dinner in Washington, D.C. The union was chartered after the Bakery & Confectionery Workers were expelled for corruption by the 1957 AFL-CIO convention. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany serves cake to ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway. Other ABC officers, from left, are Vice Pres. Amos Miller, Exec. Vice Pres. John DeConcini, Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims and Vice Pres. Archie Goodman.

Expansion of Economic Growth, Same Jobless Rate Seen for '68

(Continued from Page 1)

prosperity, noting that "the American people have enjoyed exceptional economic benefits" but that these benefits also confer obligations.

The 14.5 million families with incomes above $10,000 a year, he said, "have a special obligation to the more than 10 million households still in poverty." The increase in real per capita income over the seven years of $820 exceeds the current total average per capita income "in nations with 70 percent of the world's population."

'Inescapable' Duty

This, he added, "makes inescapable the obligation of the American people for helping to maintain security and for providing economic assistance to the developing world."

The priority problems in 1968, the President said, are to put "our fiscal affairs in order," "slow down the wage-price spiral," restore equilibrium to international accounts, deal more effectively with the urban problems and expand opportunities for all citizens.

The President said that the $61 billion increase in the GNP is based on passage of his 10 percent income tax surcharge proposal and —assuming that "fiscal restraint is forthcoming" — congressional approval of the fiscal 1969 budget.

Restraint Asked

In terms of the balance of payments deficit and the strain on the dollar, the President declared "we must also exert every effort to avoid the possible destructive effects on our trade surplus of strikes or the threat of strikes in key industries."

The road to price stability, he stressed, includes keeping the average gain in wages and fringe benefits in new labor contracts in line with gains in productivity and to have business absorb cost increases and restrain their price hikes.

The President specifically said he would propose new measures to "slow down the spiraling cost of health care."

On the 1968 outlook the Council of Economic Advisers said that with the 4 percent real increase in the GNP and expected growth of 1.75 percent in the civilian labor force, the unemployment rate "for the year as a whole should be essentially unchanged from its current level." The 1967 rate was 3.8 percent, unchanged from 1966.

Wages Up

The council reported that collective bargaining settlements in 1967 averaged about 5.5 percent a year, "well in excess of settlements in 1966." It said 20 percent of all workers affected by new contracts received annual increases in compensation exceeding 6 percent.

Discussing the possible alternatives, the council discarded mandatory wage-price controls as "folly," noting that "although such controls may be unfortunately popular when they are not in effect, the appeal quickly disappears once people live under them."

Turning to the wage-price guideposts, the council said it would be "inappropriate" to set a "numerical target" for wage increases. But to slow down the rate of price increases it suggested that the average of new union settlements should be "appreciably lower" than the 5.5 percent in 1967 and for business to "avoid any widening of their gross margins over direct costs."

In the face of the 3 percent increase in consumer prices in 1967, the council said, "it would be patently unrealistic to expect labor to accept increases in money wages which would represent essentially no improvement in real hourly income."

15 Job Corps Centers Scheduled for Closing

The Office of Economic Opportunity announced that 15 Job Corps centers will be closed and some other phases of the anti-poverty program trimmed to fit budget cuts imposed by Congress.

Congress appropriated $1.7 billion for the anti-poverty program for the current fiscal year instead of the $2.06 billion requested by Pres. Johnson. The President then made a $10 million cutback in the Job Corps budget and shifted funds to job-finding programs for the adult unemployed.

The Job Corps operates 123 urban and conservation centers for impoverished boys and girls. The corps will be cut at first from 41,000 to 37,000 enrolled in boys' centers only, and eventually to 32,000 through attrition.

Smaller cuts have been ordered for the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Head Start programs for pre-school children, local Community Action programs, legal aid and migrant aid.

Urban Job Corps centers are scheduled to close in New Bedford, Mass., Battle Creek, Mich., Lincoln, Neb. and Sparta, Wis. All are operated by private firms under federal contracts.

Eleven conservation centers run by the U.S. Agriculture and Interior departments in 10 states will lose OEO funds. One, the Swiftbird, S.D., center, will not be opened.

Forty one neighborhood health centers will continue to operate at current levels but nine other centers scheduled for operation this year will not be funded, the government said.

Middleman Named Aide to Kenin

New York — Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin has announced the appointment of Sam Middleman of Los Angeles to succeed Phil Fischer as assistant to the president, with headquarters at AFM Local 47, 817 North Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.

Middleman has been serving as an assistant to Fischer, who is retiring Feb. 1. At the same time, Kenin announced the appointment of John Dumont, also of Los Angeles, to act as Middleman's assistant.

'Project Build':

D.C. Crafts Launch Youth Job Training

Some 160 disadvantaged youths in the nation's capital will get a chance to help build houses and their own futures under a unique program developed by Washington unions.

The program, appropriately called Project Build, will be federally funded under a Manpower Training & Development contract signed by the Greater Washington Labor Council and the Labor Dept.

Council Pres. J. C. Turner, who also is a member of the District of Columbia City Council, joined Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz in signing the agreement providing $416,000 in federal funds over 14 months.

Cooperating in the program are the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council, Opportunities Industrialization Center (an anti-poverty agency), U.S. Employment Service, public schools and several community groups.

Joseph F. Curtice, executive secretary of the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council, will serve as chairman of the program and Rev. David Eaton, Washington OIC executive director, will be its vice chairman.

Haggerty, Slaiman Sign

Among those attending the signing ceremony were Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman.

Speakers at the signing—including Wirtz, Turner, Haggerty and Slaiman—emphasized the wide participation in the program and the broad scope of its operation.

The youths, who must be in the 17½ to 23-year-old age group and not in school, will be given a year of instruction and practical work experience in housing rehabilitation and construction.

In the educational phase of training, they will be paid $56 a week. During the second phase, which will include work experience in such crafts as plastering, carpentry, plumbing, electrical work and bricklaying, their wages will increase to $1.90 an hour.

Their work sites will be privately owned housing and non-profit or limited-dividend housing corporations. Journeymen from various unions will serve as "coaches" to the trainees throughout the year.

The program is directed toward preparing the youths for apprenticeships, but Turner said, "If a youth can't qualify for an apprenticeship, we are committed to find him a job under one of our collective bargaining contracts."

Haggerty, noting this aspect of the program, said "It is highly likely that what happens in carrying out this program will have a profound effect on establishing similar programs throughout the United States."

Project Build's format was hailed by Slaiman as both "imaginative and constructive" in that "it combines features of other programs into a new dimension" to include both work experience and preparation for apprenticeship.

Wirtz congratulated the groups participating in the program. "I know that a great deal of work has gone into Project Build and I know that a great many people are already involved in it," he added.

23 Cities Join

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO has released a "progress report" which shows that 23 cities now have labor-sponsored, government-funded programs for recruiting, tutoring and counseling apprentices for the building trades.

In more than a dozen other cities, programs are either awaiting a government contract or still in the planning stage.

In all of these cities, the Building & Construction Trades Dept., the Dept. of Civil Rights, and local Building Trades Councils are cooperating with other groups in carrying out the programs.

These include the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Workers Defense League and A. Philip Randolph Foundation, the Urban League, the Trade Union Leadership Council and the NAACP.

DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS in Washington, D. C. will learn construction skills under a labor-developed program, federally-funded by a contract between the Labor Dept. and Greater Washington Central Labor Council. Seated, from left, Rev. David Eaton, Washington Opportunities Industrialization Center, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Pres. C. J. Haggerty, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Council Pres. J. C. Turner. Standing, from left, Council Vice Pres. Oliver T. Palmer, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, Joseph Curtice, program director, and Council Vice Pres. Arline Neal.

Hotel Union Backs LBJ In Election

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes has urged Pres. Johnson to run for re-election and pledged full support of the 500,000-member union.

A resolution commended Johnson for his skill in attacking the nation's political, economic and military problems. It observed that the President is "subject to harassing political attack by those who put their nation's safety second to their own political advancement."

The board said it appreciates the "courageous determination" with which Johnson has faced his responsibilities "no matter how unpopular their exercise, always holding steadfast to a course for the nation's good."

The best interests of the country require a "continuation of the same skillful and determined handling of the affairs of the nation," the board said. It resolved to "use its facilities to the utmost permissible by law" to achieve the "re-election of this great man."

Union Pres. Ed S. Miller said a copy of the resolution will be distributed to every member "with appropriate suggestions" for implementing it.

House Votes to Beef Up Credit Disclosure Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to the House floor. An unexpected assist came when stores which do not use revolving credit realized that the Senate bill would give a competitive advantage to those that do—and joined in calling for closing of the loophole.

The revolving credit loophole was defeated on a 131-10 teller vote and the $10 exemption was shouted down on a voice vote.

Opponents of a strong bill made a final effort to eliminate the garnishment restrictions, but again failed.

The House bill prohibits garnishment of the first $30 of a worker's wages and limits garnishment to 10 percent of wages above that amount. It bars an employer from firing a worker because of a single wage garnishment.

The Senate bill does not deal with garnishment.

The House also added a so-called "loan shark" amendment which would make it a federal crime to charge interest rates exceeding maximum rates allowed under state law—in the 43 states which have usury laws.

Throughout the House debate, former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) was singled out as the man who launched the truth-in-lending campaign eight years ago and did the most to arouse the public to the misleading nature of most credit and interest charges.

At one stage in the debate, Rep. Paul A. Fino (R-N.Y.), who supported the revolving credit loophole, tried to quote Douglas as a supporter of the Senate bill.

Rep. Joseph G. Minish (D-N.J.) was immediately on his feet with the transcript of the House committee hearings at which Douglas termed the stronger House version "superior to the Senate bill."

While the House action was going on, senators continued—both on and off the floor — to wrestle with civil rights legislation.

On the floor, familiar arguments were hashed and rehashed over the bill to protect Negroes and civil rights workers against threats and intimidation for exercising specified legal rights such as voting, attending previously all-white schools, seeking service in restaurants and serving on juries.

The legislation is one part of the President's broad-ranging civil rights program — which also includes a federal open housing law, stronger enforcement powers for the Equal Employment Oportunities Commission, and a ban on discrimination in selection of both state and federal juries.

As in years past, opponents have threatened a filibuster against the civil rights bill.

The off-the-floor debate was over the two key elements of strategy.

On the one hand, the broad civil rights coalition has urged that the open housing and fair employment sections of the President's program be added to the bill on the Senate floor — and asked a major effort be made to break a filibuster and reach a vote.

The other side of the coin is an effort, with which Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen has been identified, to water down the civil rights protection bill to meet many of the objections of the Dixie bloc and seek an agreement to bring it to a vote.

Meanwhile the bill remains the pending business of the Senate and several speeches are made pro and con each day. But the Senate also sets aside the bill by unanimous consent whenever necessary to act on other business.

Auxiliaries Stress Key Political Role

The key role of women in aiding labor's political action in this year's elections will highlight the agenda of an AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries conference in Washington, D.C., April 29-30.

The conference also is expected to take up organizing, union label, legislation and education.

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LBJ Asks Plan to Spur Ex-GIs into Public Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

to give hiring priority to returning servicemen.

Johnson's incentive grants program calls for additional educational allowances and on-the-job salary supplements for veterans who agree:

- "To teach the children of the poor;
- "To help man understrength police forces and fire departments;
- "To do meaningful work in local hospitals;
- "To fill the ranks of VISTA, to work in Youth Opportunity Centers and in the concentrated employment program."

Johnson said the pattern of benefits will vary. He cited as an example a veteran who wants to teach in a deprived area.

"While he is getting the schooling that will qualify him for teaching," the President explained, "he will draw additional benefits of $50 a month for every month he agrees to teach, up to three years.

"While he is actually on the job teaching, he will draw a special training allowance, in addition to his regular salary—$80 a month for the first school year, $60 a month for the second."

On GI loans, where the present maximum guarantee is $7,500, the President asked a $10,000 ceiling.

He also reiterated a proposal he made last year to raise the amount of servicemen's group life insurance.

Johnson said he will soon sign an executive order allowing veterans who need further experience, skills and education to be hired without competitive examination for the five lowest civil service grades—provided the veteran agrees to take a part-time educational program under the GI Bill.

The President also announced a planned step-up in training of medical specialists by the Veterans Administration—up to 80,000 a year —to overcome the present shortage and improve medical care available to veterans.

Joseph Bloch Heads Unit of Labor Dept.

Joseph W. Bloch, a career Labor Dept. administrator, has been appointed director of the department's Office of Labor-Management Policy Development. He previously was chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics division of industrial and labor relations.

Rail Retirement Hike Voted by Congress

Legislation to provide substantial increases in retirement benefits for 653,000 retired railroad workers and their families went to the White House after unanimously passing both the Senate and House.

The President is certain to sign the measure, which has the backing of both rail labor and rail management. It is the first bill to clear Congress this session.

The legislation amends the Railroad Retirement Act to boost retirement benefits to levels about 10 percent higher than comparable benefits under the social security amendments enacted last year.

Rail retirement benefits are higher than those paid under social security, but the tax paid by rail workers also is higher. In both cases, the employer pays an amount equal to that paid by the employe.

The bill also brings some 3,000 disabled widows in the 50-to-60 age bracket under the retirement law making them eligible for the first time for benefits.

In addition, the bill amends the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to raise the ceiling on its jobless and sickness benefits from $10.20 to $12.70 a day, and makes other improvements in this law.

The retirement increases are effective with the retiree's February anuity and the extra money is expected to begin reaching beneficiaries in April.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association has estimated that the legislation will increase total retirement benefits by about $122 million a year and jobless-sick pay benefits by $21 million annually.

All told, he said, "it will eventually mean more money in the pockets of about 1.5 million railroad people — counting those now retired, future retirees and those who become unemployed or sick."

Job Increase Follows Wage Floor Hike

AFL-CIO News

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Economy Takes Rise In Stride

Repeated predictions that jobs would be lost when the federal minimum wage was raised in 1967 proved just as false as in the past, according to a report to Congress by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Employment continued to rise after the higher rates became effective a year ago and "there is little or no evidence of layoffs or plant shutdowns related to the minimum wage increase," Wirtz said in transmitting a report on the economic effects of the 1966 amendments of the wage-hour law.

A year ago, coverage of the law—the Fair Labor Standards Act—was extended to 9.1 million more workers and the wage floor moved up from $1.25 to $1.40 an hour for those already covered. This year, the second phase of the 1966 amendments voted by the 89th Congress raised wage minimums from $1 an hour to $1.15 for the newly covered workers and from $1.40 to $1.60 an hour for those previously covered.

These are the groups that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described in a recent statement as "the working poor, who do useful jobs for wages that provide no more than a bare subsistence, and in some instances not even that."

There are still 11 million American workers not covered by the law at all, Meany pointed out.

Millions Aided

About 4.5 million workers had to be given wage increases averaging 12 cents an hour on Feb. 1, 1967, when the 1966 amendments first took effect. An estimated 7.2 million workers were slated to get increases averaging nearly 16 cents an hour when the second-phase rates became effective Feb. 1, 1968, the Labor Dept. said.

"How well the economy will adjust to the (second) step-up in minimum wage rates can be gauged in part by an examination of the effects of the first phase," the report noted. It listed these findings based on studies by the Wage-Hour Division:

- The economy as a whole has continued to prosper. Hourly earnings of all private nonagricultural workers averaged $2.70 as of September 1967, 9 cents more than in January 1967. Weekly earnings averaged $103.41, $3.71 more than in January.
- Total employment continued to rise—from 72.2 million in January 1967 to 74.6 million last September, an increase of nearly 2.5 million workers, or 3.4 percent. The increases in jobs affected all age

(Continued on Page 7)

Federal Standards Urged To Insure Worker Safety

Consumer Aid Pushed By Johnson

Pres. Johnson called for new federal laws to protect the health and pocketbooks of America's consumers and appealed to Congress for bipartisan support.

He asked extension of federal standards of poultry inspection to the 1.6 billion pounds of poultry sold each year without crossing state lines. The coverage would parallel last year's expansion of meat inspection.

The President proposed a new fish inspection program, citing evidence that contaminated fish has been the cause of outbreaks of disease and food poisoning.

"If poultry inspection is spotty today, fish inspection is virtually non-existent," Johnson said.

The President asked Congress to strengthen the powers of the Federal Trade Commission by enabling it to seek court injuntions to halt fraudulent and deceptive sales practices without waiting until administrative hearings have been completed and all appeals exhausted. Some cases now take years before an FTC order becomes final.

He asked legislation authorizing federal safety standards for small boats, noting that "last year boating accidents claimed more than 1,300 lives."

To protect consumers against harmful radiation from defective equipment—such as has been found in some color television sets and in poorly-designed X-ray equipment—Johnson asked Congress to give the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. authority to set federal standards and require manufacturers to recall defective equipment.

The President said he will also

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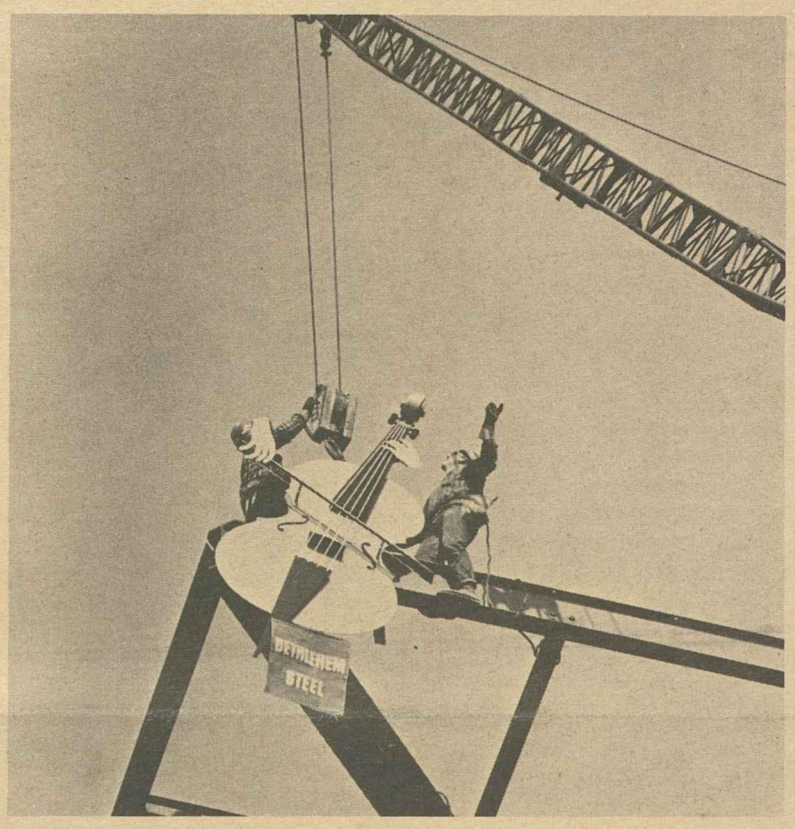

UNION CONSTRUCTION workers conducted a unique variation of the traditional "topping off" ceremony after completing framework for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Instead of attaching the usual broom or small tree to the high point, they locked in a 10-foot bass viol made of steel.

Ends Strike Hearings:

Copper Panel Shifts To Private Meetings

A three-member federal panel turned to private talks with labor and management representatives after winding up four days of hearings into the 23-state strike of more than 50,000 copper workers, now in its seventh month.

The panel, named by the secretaries of labor and commerce to help achieve a settlement, heard two hours of explanation from each of four big nonferrous metal companies and spokesmen for the 26 unions involved in contract negotiations.

Company representatives made it clear they are determined to hold out for their own terms. The unions characterized the managements' attitude as a refusal to bargain realistically and an insistence on complete union surrender.

The panel will continue private meetings with both sides in its search for the key to settlement. After all public and private methods have been explored it will report the facts to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Alexander B. Trowbridge.

The panelists are Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the United States Catholic Conference, and George E. Reedy of the Struthers Wells Corp., former White House press secretary.

The strike started July 15 after the Big Four companies made a "take it or leave it" offer. It has

(Continued on Page 2)

Wirtz Hits Lax State Programs

Thousands of workers needlessly die or are maimed each year because states don't have the laws, money or manpower to set and enforce on-the-job safety and health standards, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told Congress.

Wirtz testified at House hearings on the Administration's new bill to enable the federal government to set and enforce standards protecting workers in all employment affecting interstate commerce.

The proposed Occupational Safety & Health Act would also provide grants to help states finance comparable programs in fields not reached by federal regulation.

States Failed

Earlier AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had hailed Pres. Johnson's call for a national occupational safety and health law, noting that the states have "failed miserably in this area." Federal action is "long overdue," Meany said.

Wirtz said experience has shown that the annual death rate from on-the-job accidents can be brought below the present level of 14,500 and the number of workers suffering disabling injuries reduced from the current 2.2 million a year.

In the "few" states with extensive safety programs, Wirtz said, the death rate from work accidents is 19 deaths per 100,000 workers. "In the 10 states with the smallest programs," he added, "the death rate averages 110 per 100,000 work-

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CVT Asks Aid For Victims Of Terrorism

Saigon — The Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) has appealed to free unions around the world for aid to workers and other persons injured in recent Viet Cong attacks in the cities.

The appeal was made in messages to the AFL-CIO, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Intl. Federation of Christian Unions and other labor organizations by CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu.

In his message, he said:

"We at CVT are safe and sound. We appeal urgently to free world union organizations to aid workers and other Vietnamese who were

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Declines to 3.5%, Employment Shows Little Change

The nation's unemployment rate dropped two-tenths of 1 percent in January to 3.5 percent, but payroll employment showed little change when seasonally adjusted, the Labor Dept. reported.

Although the rate was the lowest since November 1953, it was only a two-tenths of 1 percent decline over the year. In November 1966, the rate also was 3.5 percent but an end-of-the year adjustment later revised it to 3.6 percent.

The January improvement in the jobless rate was mainly the result of a shift in the job picture for women, and not due to any major trend in the economy, the department said.

Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics pointed out that the labor force decline among adult women was greater than usual for January, although the total labor force normally declines in the month.

The jobless rate for adult women was 3.9 percent in January, compared to 4.1 percent in December, and well below the nearly 5 percent levels of September and October.

The number of unemployed workers in January totalled 3.1 million, down 100,000 over the year. Of the total jobless 1.3 million were adult men, 1.1 million were adult women and 650,000 were teenagers.

The unemployment rate for adult men was 2.3 percent, up one-tenth of 1 percent from December, but just where it was in Janu-

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COPPER PICKETS share a cup of coffee with Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel at the gates of Kennecott Refinery Corp. in Baltimore, Md. Abel visited several picket lines, found morale "extremely high" in the seventh month of the strike by more than 50,000 members of USWA and 25 other unions against Kennecott and 10 other nonferrous metals firms.

Panel Completes Hearings:

Copper Companies Continue Holdout

(Continued from Page 1)

spread to 11 firms with 61 mines, mills and smelting plants.

Testimony by Big Four company officials produced these attitudes:

The Anaconda Co. said settlement of the strike is possible if the workers drop their proposals, adopt a more conciliatory attitude on contract issues and return to work while negotiations continue.

The American Smelting & Refining Co. said that while the issue of company-wide bargaining is important, there are probably a couple of dozen strike issues but "we really don't know what they are."

Kennecott Copper Co. said it has no reason to improve its one-and-only contract offer of June 7 because the unions' insistence on company-wide conditions is a bar to the resumption of bargaining.

Phelps Dodge Corp. asserted that company-wide bargaining is not in the best interests of the corporation or its workers.

Steelworker witnesses gave the panel an analysis of the industry's pension and insurance programs and called them grossly inferior to those of industry generally. Bernard Greenberg of the USWA pension and insurance department testified that the companies' real objection to company-wide bargaining is their desire to continue "chiseling" on wages and conditions at their widespread properties.

Bargained Jointly

Ed Ayoub of the USWA research department, another union witness, testified that the Big Four opposition to company-wide bargaining is contradicted by the bargaining experience of unions that for 15 years have negotiated with American Smelting.

That company has bargained jointly for a group of 12 properties without adverse effects, he said. But this time ASARCO has in fact made its proposals to the local unions rather than at the national bargaining table, Ayoub said.

Arthur Stuart, also of the USWA research department, told the panel that no economic offer has ever been made by Anaconda to the unions for more than half of its properties. That contradicts the company's assertion that it believes in plant-by-plant bargaining, Stuart asserted.

Earlier, Russell Williams of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers charged that the copper industry has "shown a complete disregard for its employes."

Chairman Joseph P. Molony of the National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee, representing the 26 unions, called attention to the failure of the companies to bargain in good faith; their "enormous" profits, "chaotic" wage structure, and pension systems he called among the worst and at the lowest levels in American industry.

Urging management to "take off the brass knuckles and return to the bargaining table," Molony said: "Our members have no intention of surrendering. We went on strike together to achieve common contract goals and we intend to return to work together."

32,000 Glass Workers Strike at 86 Plants

Miami Beach—More than 32,000 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers maintained picket lines at 86 plants producing 90 percent of the U. S. glass container supply as federal mediators sought to get union and company negotiators back to the bargaining table.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton had recommended acceptance of a management offer as "the best offer we have ever had in this industry." But a rollcall vote of local union presidents produced a 62-31 vote against acceptance of the 67-cent wage and benefit package offered by the Glass Container Manufacturers Association.

When the association refused Minton's request for reconsideration, he said "it looks like this will be a long strike."

The employer offer—the 13th since contract talks began — included an immediate increase in base hourly rates of 17 cents, plus 10 cents for skilled classifications; an additional 4 percent hike in the second contract year, and another 3 percent in the final year.

The manufacturers also offered a cost-of-living escalator clause, pension and insurance improvements, and steps toward a uniform wage structure for similar jobs throughout the industry.

Negotiations on contract terms began Nov. 28 and ended Feb. 1 when the strike began upon contract expiration. The affected plants are in Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

1965 Strike

The expired contract was reached in 1965 after an 11-day strike. The strikers returned after management improved its wage offer.

The GBBA has a Mar. 1 deadline for a new pact covering 10,000 skilled glass workers in the union's National Automatic Machine Dept.—the operating or "hot" side of glass container production. Union proposals were scheduled for presentation to management Feb. 8.

Still to be negotiated is a contract covering an additional 7,000 production and maintenance employes in West Coast plants, the GBBA said.

Tobacco Union Wins Raises At 2 Firms

The Tobacco Workers won wage increases totaling 45 cents an hour over three years at two big cigarette firms—one after a 25-day strike—and sought to win similar benefits from two other major companies.

First to settle—without a strike—was the Philip Morris Co. for plants with 4,500 employes at Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va. Besides the wage hikes, retroactive to Jan. 1, the union won wage adjustments up to 51 cents an hour for machine fixers and other skilled craftsmen, a cost-of-living escalator provision—a major union objective—and better vacation, insurance, holiday and disability benefits.

More than 5,000 union members walked out Jan. 2 at American Tobacco Co. plants in Richmond, Louisville, and at Durham and Reidsville, N.C. They returned after the company agreed to accept terms similar to those offered by Philip Morris. American Tobacco products include Lucky Strikes, Pall Mall, Tareyton and Omar cigarettes, and several brands of cigars and roll-your-own tobaccos.

Union locals at Louisville, Petersburg, Va., and Greensboro, N.C., are negotiating with P. Lorillard and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.

The increases for most workers are 24 cents this year, 9 cents next year and 12 cents in the third year.

The new pacts give seasonal employes successive wage boosts of 20 cents, 8 and 11 cents a year; an additional paid holiday, the Friday after Thanksgiving Day; and a fifth week of vacation after 32 years of continuous service.

The weekly sickness disability benefit was raised from 50 percent of the basic wage and a top of $50 for 13 weeks to a new top of $60. Employes eligible for workman's compensation will be paid the difference between workman's benefits and the $60 weekly benefit for 13 weeks, it was agreed.

Barry Named To Editorial Post on News

John M. Barry has been appointed assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications and managing editor of the AFL-CIO News.

Barry, 42, has been an assistant editor of the federation's weekly newspaper since 1961. He came to the AFL-CIO staff from the Newspaper Guild, where he served as assistant editor of the Guild Reporter from 1956 to 1961 and as assistant director of research and information from 1953 to 1956.

He is a former member of the executive board of the Guild's Washington, D. C., local. Before joining the ANG staff, he was president of the local in his native city, Nashua, N. H., while working as a reporter for the Nashua Telegraph.

He was named AFL-CIO News managing editor on the retirement of Willard Shelton, who had held the post since 1958.

Farm Union's Struggle Filmed for Television

"Huelga!"—the prize-winning chronicle of the California grape pickers' strike—has its television premiere on "NET Journal" the week of Feb. 18 on more than 80 educational TV stations across the country. An additional 55 stations will air the film in following weeks.

The hour-long documentary, applauded by Variety for its "stirring revolutionary form," charts the farm workers strike that began in September 1965 against 35 growers around Delano, Calif. The strikers, Mexican-American migrants, dramatize their demands in the fields, encouraging other workers to join them. The film depicts their growing unity, as they march up to the capitol at Sacramento, form their own satirical theater group, and finally draw some foremen and strikebreakers into their camp.

Prominent in the film are some of the people who have led the cry of "Huelga!"—the Spanish word for "strike"—such as Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO. Their efforts continue to date, as only three of the 35 growers have agreed to demands for a minimum wage, the right of collective bargaining, and unemployment compensation.

"Huelga!," a presentation of National Educational Television, won awards at the Intl. Labor Film Festival in Montreal, Intl. Film & Television Festival in New York, and Vancouver Intl. Film Festival. Written and produced by Mark J. Harris, the film is narrated by Paul Herlinger.

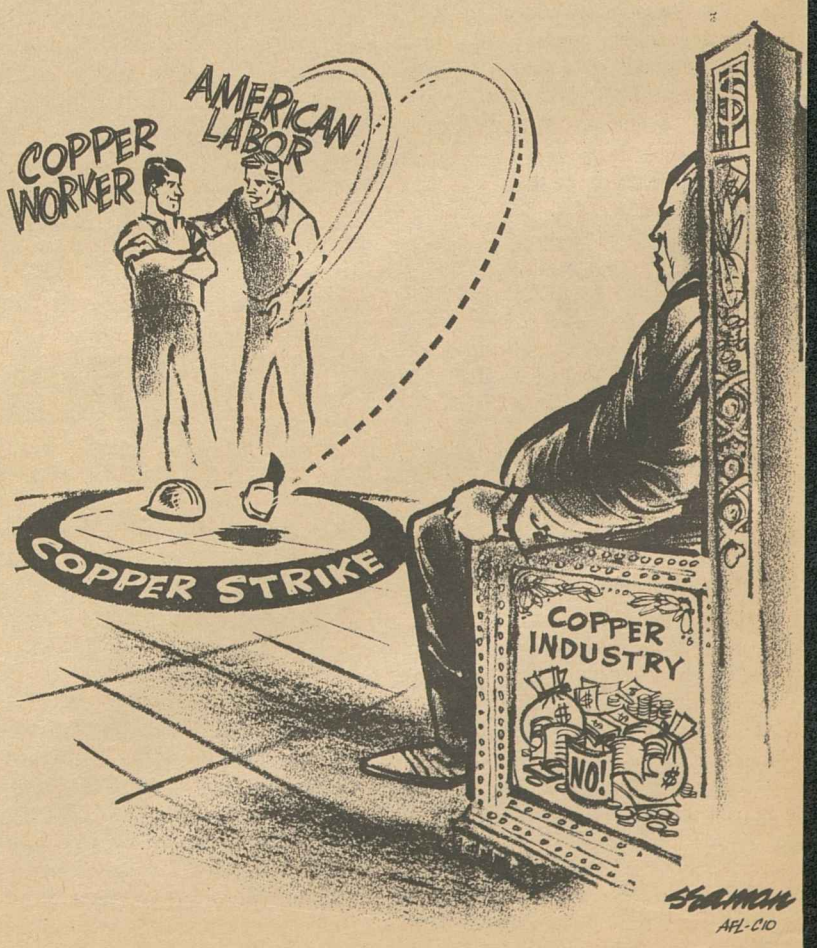
Local television program schedules should be consulted for broadcast and time on each educational channel.

Sam Marshall Joins PR Staff

Sam Marshall has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations. For the past three years he was associate editor of the CWA News, publication of the Communications Workers.

Marshall, 37, worked as a reporter, bureau chief and labor writer for the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer before being employed by CWA.

'My Hat's In, Too!'



By Anti-Trust Unit:

Unions Urge Probe Of Hearst Practices

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO leaders pressed for a fresh U. S. Senate probe of "monopolistic practices of the Hearst Corporation" as 5,000 Hearst employes here and in San Francisco remained idled by labor disputes.

Chairman Philip Hart (D-Mich.) of the Senate Anti-Trust Subcommittee was asked to launch an investigation of Hearst interests and practices in both California cities.

In both cities, "the question of anti-trust violation and monopolistic abuse" arose after mergers of various newspapers, including those owned by Hearst, according to a letter to Hart from Executive Sec. Sigmund Arywitz of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO.

The request for anti-trust investigative action came as strike-lockout of 2,000 members of 12 unions went into its ninth week at the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, biggest afternoon daily in the nation.

Union leadership contended the dispute was "a premeditated attack by Hearst to break organized labor." The Hearld-Examiner has been operating since the start of the dispute, Dec. 15, with non-union personnel and imported professional strikebreakers.

Negotiations have been off since a futile session between management and the Paperhandlers Jan. 19.

In San Franciso, Hearst's Examiner and the independent Chronicle have been closed by a Mailers strike since Jan. 5.

Urgency of the struggle prompted the 14-member executive board of the Newspaper Guild to move its winter quarterly meeting from Washington to Los Angeles.

In addition, ANG top officials called on the Leaders of Guild Locals which have contracts with Hearst papers to attend.

Ways will be divised to combat "the all-out warfare against trade unions embarked upon by the Hearst corporation," ANG Pres. James B. Woods, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announced jointly.

The Los Angeles dispute started when 1,100 ANG members and 15 Machinists struck for contract improvements.

Hearst quickly locked out 800 members of the newspaper craft unions—Typographical, Pressmen, Stereotypers and ITU mailers.

The ANG statement said "patterns of bargaining emerging at other Hearst papers across the country are so out of touch with the reality of today's conditions and the needs of his employes that their object humiliation or strike provocation can be his only motives."

"That is Hearst's challenge and we're determined to answer it," the statement added.

Pressmen's Pres. Anthony J. Deandrade said here at a meeting of the Herald-Examiner Strike-Lockout Council that the Hearst situation "requires the support of all the printing trades unions and the general labor movement to stop this strikebreaking activity of this giant corporation."

Meanwhile, a court injunction forced removal of ANG pickets from Long Beach harbor newsprint warehouse, where an estimated 5,000 tons of newsprint slated for the Herald-Examiner was tied up. The court order opened the way for delivery of the paper supply.

Hearst management began construction of a steel fence the height of a man around a parking lot at its newspaper plant. Workmen began installing the fence just one week after a mass demonstration by AFL-CIO unions in the Los Angeles area. An injunction later forbade county AFL-CIO officials from leading future demonstrations on behalf of Hearst strikers.

THE HOME FRONT drew attention in Saigon when bumper stickers turned up proclaiming that Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner—in its eighth week of a strike-lockout—is "unfair to labor." Stickers were pasted on pedicabs and pushcarts. Vietnamese labor leaders and American GIs saw them and voiced support for the eight unions involved in the dispute.

3 Railroads Struck In Crew Size Dispute

Some 6,000 members of the Railroad Trainmen struck three railroads after the union charged the carriers with refusing to negotiate on train crew sizes and arbitrarily trying to change work rules.

Companies struck were the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Texas & Pacific Railway, a MoPac subsidiary, and the Atlantic Coast Line sections of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad.

The BRT's 4,000 members left their jobs on MoPac and Tex-Pac on Feb. 5 and the strike by 2,000 on Seaboard began Feb. 6. Most operations were halted as members of other rail unions observed picket lines.

Several management spokesmen charged that the strikes halted war supplies for Vietnam. BRT. Pres. Charles Luna immediately pledged the unions' members would move such material.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, rail managements were seeking appointment of a Presidential emergency board to investigate and make recommendations in the Mo-Pac dispute.

Appointment of a board would halt the strike for at least 60 days under terms of the Railway Labor Act. A board is named by the President only after the National Mediation Board certifies that there is an emergency.

'No Emergency'

Luna maintained that neither strike created an emergency in view of the union's offer to move defense supplies and the availability of alternate forms of transportation in areas served by the railroads.

He accused the companies of "deliberately" trying to precipitate an emergency by refusing to negotiate on BRT's notices for new crew consist (crew size) rules.

"They are hoping the government will step in and force trainmen to work against their will and conscience," Luna said.

The dispute goes back to 1960 when the BRT first served notice on railroads calling for minimum crews of not less than two trainmen in addition to the conductor on all trains.

After the two-year compulsory arbitration award on train crews expired Jan. 31, 1966, the notices were held up by litigation. The U.S. Supreme Court recently refused to review an appeals Court ruling that the union is free to bargain with individual carriers on the issue and cannot be compelled to bargain nationally.

Agreement on the crew consist issue was reached by BRT some time ago with 34 railroads through separate negotiations. But talks have since been stalemated on the three struck railroads and negotiations are being pushed on five others.

CVT Asks Aid For Victims Of Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

savagely attacked by Communists during the truce of Tet, the traditional sacred feast of Viet Nam."

In another development, the CVT condemned recent Viet Cong terrorist attacks and called upon all of its members "to work energetically to serve our people."

Saigon CVT Council Sec. Va Van Taie said that the Viet Cong had failed completely in recent efforts to cause an uprising among workers in the city by sending propaganda teams through workers' neighborhoods.

These armed propaganda teams failed to attract crowds because of the workers' hostility to the Viet Cong, Va Van Taie said.

CVT leaders also declared that the Viet Cong terrorist campaign here and in other cities had backfired because it had strengthened the resolve of Vietnamese labor to resist the Communists.

Meanwhile, support for Vietnamese workers has been pledged by Utility Workers Local 1-2 of New York City, through a message from Business Manager Michael Sampson to the Electrical Workers here.

"We pledge all our support to utility workers and the CVT in their struggle for a better life and against the terroristic aggression of the Viet Cong," Sampson said.

He hailed the "courageous stand" of Vietnamese workers against the Viet Cong terror. "We rejoice . . . that the Communists have failed in their efforts due to refusal of the great masses" to support them, he added.

Auto Workers Achieve Harvester Agreement

Chicago—Major contract gains were won for 45,000 Auto Workers in 47 bargaining units at Intl. Harvester Co. plants.

Members of the UAW's Harvester Council ratified a three-year pact, subject to membership acceptance, after extending the contract three days. Sporadic walkouts were called at several plants but all strikers returned to work within three hours, the union said.

Union bargainers elsewhere came to terms with Chrysler Canada after a week's strike of 11,000 workers in seven Toronto and Windsor area plants.

The UAW set a Feb. 9 deadline for a local settlement covering 17,000 members at the Pontiac motors plant of General Motors Corp. in Pontiac, Mich., and a Feb. 13 deadline for 20,000 GM workers in four plants at Flint, Mich. The union also continued efforts to win acceptable terms from Continental Motors Corp., where 7,500 workers walked out Feb. 1 for the auto industry "pattern" at plants in Toledo, O., Detroit and Muskegon, Mich., Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Harvester agreement follows the farm equipment industry pattern set earlier at Caterpillar and John Deere Co. It includes wage hikes of 15 to 57 cents an hour; living cost adjustments of 5 to 21 cents the first year, 8 to 13 the second and 11 to 21 the third. Pensions are raised from $4.25 a month times years of service to $5.25, and pension supplements of 25 to 75 cents become effective next Nov. 1.

The agreement also includes better insurance, layoff benefit and vacation programs, plus a prepaid drug plan with employes paying $2 for up to a month's supply of drugs. Other gains include Christmas week off and bonuses of $25 at Christmas and $75 in vacation pay.

Still unsettled are new UAW contracts with the Allis-Chalmers Co., Massey Ferguson and the Oliver Corp., all farm equipment makers.

Canadian Chrysler workers ratified by a 95 percent margin a three-year pact providing the same economic package as in the U. S.

It includes wage increases of 20 cents an hour for plant workers, 50 cents for skilled workers retroactive to last Nov. 15; wage parity with U. S. workers by the third contract year; and 11 paid holidays, a gain of one. The agreement retains all Canadian work practices, including stopping the assembly line twice a day for rest periods.

The union seeks similar terms from GMC of Canada, for whom it set a Feb. 9 strike deadline.

In U. S. plants of GM, union negotiators passed the halfway mark for local agreements. More than 60 of the 168 plant-level pacts remain to be settled, though agreement on a national contract was reached in December. The union charged last month that some key settlements have been delayed because management has an oversupply of new cars.

Phillips Named IUE Organizing Director

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has announced the appointment of Walter Phillips as IUE's new director of organization.

Phillips, a former IUE field representative, is chairman of the union's board of trustees and a member of its executive board. He is a former vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

Sharp Rise Recorded In White Collar Pay

Salaries of clerical employes rose by a record 6.1 percent between early 1966 and June of 1967, the Labor Dept. reported.

Other white collar pay scales also rose substantially during the survey period—in almost all cases by more than 5 percent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, taken each year since 1961, is used as a benchmark of "comparability" for federal employes in similar occupations.

The annual figures are not exactly comparable because the latest survey covered a 15-to-16-month period in an effort to make the statistics more up-to-date. But even when adjusted to a lower 12-month rate, the clerical pay rise is well above the 1965-66 average increase of 3 percent and the 2.4 percent average raise between 1964 and 1965. It is by far the highest since the surveys started.

For the first time, last year, the percentage increase for clerical employes was higher than that for most professional and administrative groups. The 6.1 percent clerical average increase compares with 5.4 percent for engineers, 5.5 percent for chemists and 5.8 percent for accountants, as examples of the 13 occupational groups and 81 work level categories surveyed.

Job analysts had the smallest percentage increase over the 1966-67 period — 4.2 percent. And directors of personnel weren't much better off. Their average salary went up only 4.7 percent.

The occupations surveyed accounted for more than 1.45 million employes, about one-fifth of the total technical, administrative, professional and clerical employment.

Despite their pickup this year, clerical employes have trailed other white collar and professional fields over the total six-year period. Their pay rose about 22 percent from 1961 to mid-1967, less than any of the other surveyed groups. Chemists led the list with a 28 percent raise, followed by chief accountants.

Labor Law History In New Edition

"Labor law was one of the original guns fired in the war on poverty and don't forget it."

That statement by the late, former Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins is highlighted in the revised edition of "Growth of Labor Law in the United States," a Labor Dept. study of laws that have affected American wages and working conditions.

Copies of the 311-page book are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at $1.25 each.

The Consumer's Voice

HOUSE PASSAGE of a strong "truth-in-lending" bill and the President's special consumer message to Congress underscore the high priority finally being given to protecting the interest of Americans as consumers.

The strong House vote in plugging the gaps in the Senate-passed measure was new evidence that the voice of the consumer is not only being heard in Washington but is being heeded.

The AFL-CIO has been a leading voice in seeking legislation to protect the hard-earned dollars of the wage-earner—union member and non-unionist alike. It has been involved in the "truth-in-lending" battle for eight years since former Sen. Paul H. Douglas first undertook the struggle. It led the fight for a more effective meat inspection law in the last Congress.

The scope of labor's consumer interest ranges across the entire spectrum of problems facing the ordinary American in today's complex marketplace. The recent AFL-CIO convention spelled out the extent of labor's involvement when it called for the following actions:

More inspection legislation. The AFL-CIO hopes that enactment of the new meat inspection law is the harbinger of needed federal legislation to provide effective inspection of poultry and fish and additional measures to protect the consuming public.

An effective truth-in-lending law. Effective legislation in this area would require complete disclosure of finance charges on all forms of consumer credit, both in dollars and true annual interest rates.

Enforcement of truth-in-packaging. Effective enforcement of this federal law is needed and it should be amended to make mandatory the present voluntary procedures for weight and quantity standards.

A full study of the credit field. Congress is urged to undertake or authorize a study of consumer credit laws and practices as well as unfair and harsh debt-collection procedures.

A federal anti-garnishment law.

Investigation of the insurance industry. Congress should undertake a general investigation of the insurance industry in all its aspects, with a view to enacting remedial legislation for abuses and bringing the entire industry under federal regulation.

Laws to curb excessive drug costs. Labor supports legislation to curb the excessive costs of prescription drugs to the buying public through patent reform and through encouragement of drug prescriptions by generic name rather than brand name. Special legislation is needed to bar physicians from selling products they prescribe.

A continuing review of food prices. Congress should maintain a review of food prices, with special attention to cost effects of advertising excesses, games, trading stamps and other devices. Congress should investigate discriminatory pricing practices in ghettos.

Unbiased product information. Legislation is required to provide consumers with unbiased information and to end misleading or fraudulent information, including that on the sale of land.

Tighter drug and cosmetic controls. The Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act should be tightened to ensure that drugs sold for human use meet standards of safety, quality and efficacy and that cosmetics are tested for safety before sale.

Consumer representation. The consumer viewpoint should be represented at the highest level, through a Cabinet level post or an office in the executive branch.

Cooperation with consumer groups. The AFL-CIO salutes formation of the new Consumer Federation of America and pledges labor's cooperation towards common legislative goals.

Continued support for cooperatives. The AFL-CIO reaffirms its backing of the cooperative movement and commends its work.

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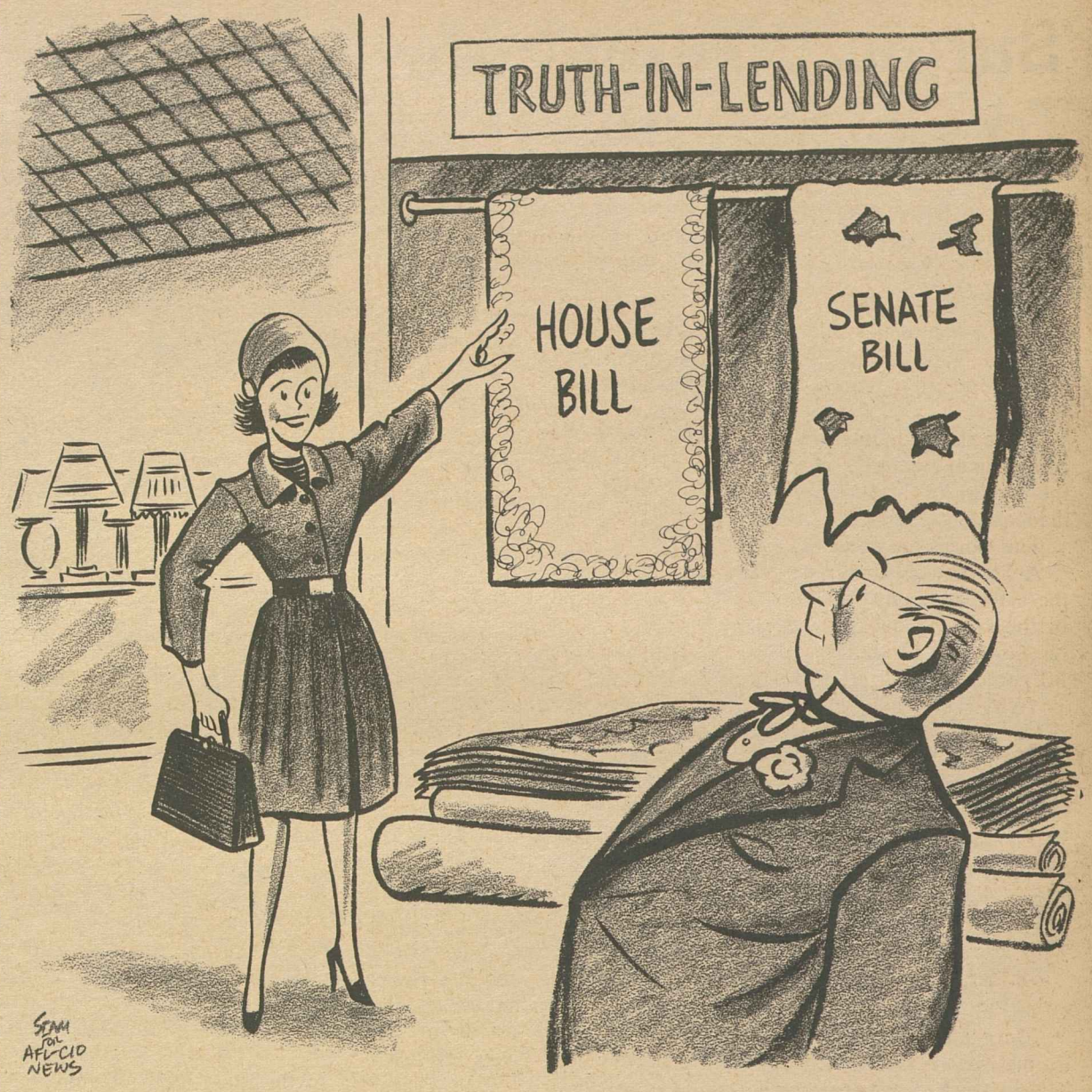
'I'll Take This One'



'Now Is the Time':

Rail Unions Invite Management To Build New Era of Harmony

Text of a statement by the Railway Labor Executives' Association calling for the establishment of a joint labor-management committee.

WE ARE NEGOTIATING with the railroads, represented by the National Railway Labor Conference, a uniform national plan for improved health and life insurance benefits for the employes we represent. Last month the Association of American Railroads agreed with us to seek jointly from Congress substantial improvements in Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance benefits.

We believe this approach should be carried further. Now is the time to build a new era of harmony and cooperation between labor and management in this vital industry. The industry needs it and the nation needs it.

To this end, we in railway labor call on management to appoint a committee of railroad presidents and other leaders to meet with us. The goal of these meetings should be new attitudes and new policies. In our view the proper new policies include:

● Negotiate prompt good-faith settlements of disputes over wages and working conditions in line with the employes' needs. Stalling instead of bargaining has been a frequent management strategy in past railroad disputes.

It is shocking that during the 1966-67 shopcraft dispute, extending over more than a year, less than seven hours of direct negotiations took place. In other current disputes, involving rail "operating" unions, the railroads have used injunctions suits as a stall, in ways that the U. S. Court of Appeals found were illegal refusals to bargain in good faith.

Good labor relations flow from honest bargains, not from court injunctions or government-imposed settlements.

● Implement in good faith the labor agreements that are signed nationally by the railroad negotiators. Except for the implementation of general wage increases, we have found for at least the past decade that as soon as a national agreement gets down to the individual railroads for implementation, management officials often start trying to chip away at it, instead of applying it in full. In many cases their aim seems to be to turn a "major" dispute, supposedly settled, into a host of "minor" disputes (grievances), in which the employes have no right to strike.

● Prompt and reasonable handling of grievances. Good employe relations are impossible unless grievances are speedily and fairly handled. In this industry many employe grievances remain unsettled for long periods of time.

● Advertise confidence in the employes. The railroads' indefensible "featherbedding" campaign of several years ago has worked like arsenic, a slow poison. Its effect on the employes remains devastating. It has also gravely harmed the public's image of railroading.

When the public thinks of "railroads" they think of railroad employes as well as trains. The employes and the industry are indissoluble. Surely no other industry in the 20th Century has so downgraded its own employes to the public whom it serves and on whom it depends. The railroad companies should begin to publicize the skill, the effort and the devotion of their employes.

● Find ways to support railway labor on legislation and other matters of mutual benefit. Several examples could be cited, but railroad safety is a good one because it illustrates both the positive and the negative. On the positive side, the railroads and the unions are fruitfully cooperating on a program to get states and localities to enforce better safety at grade crossings. On the negative side, the industry has so far taken a penny-wise, pound-foolish attitude in refusing to support an effort to give the Dept. of Transportation broader authority over railroad safety and to make the penalties for safety violations more realistic.

These five policies, if adopted and implemented, would bring a new era to labor-management relations in the railroad industry—an era of productive, uninterrupted and profitable service. The new leadership in the Association of American Railroads and the National Railway Labor Conference has a golden opportunity to work in this direction. More basically, however, progress depends on the presidents of the major railroads.

We hope our present appeal for a new top level labor-management committee in the railroad industry will draw a favorable response. Let us make 1968 a year of cooperation, not of strife, in this industry. The time to proceed is now.

Attorneys General Told:

'Surgical Attention' Required To Correct Insurance Abuses

The following is excerpted from an address by Betty Furness, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, to a meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General in Washington.

ANOTHER CONSUMER ISSUE fast becoming a national scandal is insurance.

In his State of the Union Message, the President proposed a major study of automobile insurance.

There is no doubt in my mind that this is the consumer's greatest frustration—he is too often the victim of arbitrary or unjust cancellations, inadequate settlements, excessive premiums.

The stories are endless:

A 55-year-old driver who has been insured by the same company for more than 30 years is hit in the rear by another car. The accident is not his fault and yet his insurance company tacks a 30 percent surcharge on his premium.

"Why?" he asks. Because the public wants a risk-rating system that increases the premium of anyone involved in an accident, whether it's his fault or not, the insurance company tells him.

Does the public really want this? I doubt it.

A soldier serving in Viet Nam may come home to find that an added burden of national service is an insurance company that won't give him a policy because he's been out of the country for more than a year. His wife may well have lost her policy when he left because of "increased emotional strain."

Clergymen and divorcees and doctors may be turned away because they are "preoccupied." Clerics, insurancemen say, think God is watching out for them, and I guess they figure that divorcees think no one is watching out for them so it doesn't matter how they drive.

Automobile insurance offers the greatest number of consumer abuses, I believe, but it is not the only insurance problem that needs surgical attention.

Life insurance, health insurance, household, fire, flood and theft—there can be abuses in all.

Policies that are too confusing, premiums that are too high, settlements too little and too late.

And the insurance problems of the poor have been long neglected. It is obvious that insurance companies have made a common practice of avoiding poor neighborhoods.

If an insurance company uses its public franchise to serve only low-risk clients, is it worthy of that franchise? Clearly not.

I think it is the primary responsibility of state governments to root out all of these abuses, for the states have been the traditional regulators of insurance.

Another consumer issue I would like to bring to your attention is sales racketeering.

Door-to-door sales, referral sales and home improvement swindles are particularly bitter matters for the American consumer.

The unsolicited persuasions of crafty door-to-door salesmen cost American families over one billion dollars a year—for misrepresented products, for court costs and lawyer fees, for garnishments and job losses.

Their gimmicks are familiar to us all:

The model home pitch, the phony bargains and "free gifts and samples."

The "official inspector" and the "specially selected household."

The old bait and switch act, the phony guarantees, "factory deals" and bogus contests.

Millions are victimized by these techniques every year—especially the old, the poor and the undereducated.

Thousands of Americans are misled every year by salesmen who promise them quick profits or lower prices if they will merely recommend friends or neighbors who might make prospective buyers.

The hit and run nature of these schemes makes it difficult to determine their actual dollar cost but conservative estimates run into the millions.

HOME IMPROVEMENT swindles are even worse.

The Better Business Bureau estimates that fraudulent and deceptive practices in the home repair improvement field cause consumer losses between $500 million and $1 billion a year.

Home owners—especially poor ones—find they have unknowingly mortgaged their home for a set of shoddy repairs; summertime sales turn to frauds in the fall; houses, jobs and lifetime savings are lost.

The President, in the State of the Union, proposed new powers for the Federal Trade Commission to stop those who defraud and swindle the public.

This will help.

But we need increased state protection as well.

Protecting consumer interests is one area in which the federal government and state and local government can work easily and constructively together. The interests of the consumer are common to all levels of government. So is the need to protect honest businessmen from the fraudulent practices of those who are not.

More must be done by state government—in the issues I have discussed today, in the whole area of consumer interests.

I am pleased to see that many states have already designated consumer counsels or opened consumer affairs offices.

These offices are helping greatly in bringing about state action for the consumer. I would like to see all the states do the same.

I would also like to see state consumer programs include consumer education, for public protection alone will not insure full justice for the consumer.

The consumer must know what his rights are, he must know how the marketplace works.

Tax Rebates, Low Wages:

Mexico's Border Industry Plan Called 'Invitation to Runaways'

TAX BREAKS and cheap labor are luring U.S. employers to Mexico and hurting communities and workers on both sides of the border, a top union officer charged today in a nationwide radio interview.

Howard D. Samuel, vice president of the Clothing Workers, labeled Mexico's border-industrialization program "an invitation to runaways." Some 100 plants financed by American capital are now operating just below the border, he said, and the number is growing. He made the statements on Labor News Conference, heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Such plants do little to improve standards and conditions in the border areas of Mexico, Samuel said. He charged that "they get all kinds of tax rebates," while they pay sub-standard wages.

"In effect, it is introducing a sort of colonial situation into the area," he said.

Samuel declared that the program has "cost American workers jobs" and compounded the difficulties of workers trying to improve their conditions on the U.S. side of the border.

Most of the runaway plants are in the electronics, apparel and food processing industries, he said. Finished products are sent to U.S. markets, but despite wage differentials that run as high as four to one, he noted American consumers aren't getting any price breaks.

"In almost every case where we have this situation, the manufacturer, and sometimes the retailer, make the difference—the bigger profit," he asserted.

SAMUEL SAID that a four-member AFL-CIO Executive Council committee is looking into ways to protect the wages and working conditions of U.S. citizens and the operations of U.S. employers who abide by U.S. labor standards. The program should be "regulated and modified," he said, and "we hope to persuade our government to impress upon Mexico the need to moderate" it.

Reporters questioning Samuel on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

By Press Associates, Inc.

AFTER AT LEAST five years of training and retraining programs, it has become clear that a top priority on the domestic front still is getting jobs for America's hard core body of unemployed.

Pres. Johnson, in his 1968 budget message to Congress has called blunt attention to the fact that jobs are denied "those who are ill-equipped through lack of education and job skills and those who are handicapped by the effects of discrimination and slum environment."

In many ways we have still to find the way to reach this hard core of unemployment and bring the men, women and youngsters who compose it into our national economic life. It is this hard core that haunts the nation still stung by the riots of last summer and frankly apprehensive of what will happen this summer. Their number is estimated to run anywhere from 500,000 to 1 million.

The Federal Reserve report points out that 1967 began with a a generally tight labor market where jobs were available. One result was that the unemployment rate for males was close to 2 percent. This is virtually accounted for by the normal flow of workers in and out of jobs that takes place even in the most affluent times.

During 1967, the jobless rate fluctuated within fairly narrow limits and the year ended with a 3.7 percent rate, the same that it had been at the beginning of the year. We had neither gained nor lost ground. But within this 3.7 percent unemployed there remained a hard core of workers who were unable to find jobs due to the kind of handicaps cited by the President in his budget message: Lack of education and job skills, the handicaps of racial discrimination and the oppressive environment of the slums.

The groups within these categories that suffers the heaviest are the teenagers, the nonwhite and the unskilled. The jobless rate for teenagers when 1967 ended was 12.8 percent. As the Federal Reserve report pointed out: "The experience of 1967 emphasizes again the extreme vulnerability of untrained, inexperienced, youth in the labor force and underlines the need for continuing an expanded program of education and training."

Among nonwhite workers, the unemployment rate was 6.9 percent, almost double the white rate. "Because they are concentrated in relatively unskilled occupations, nonwhite workers are particularly vulnerable when available openings in blue collar occupations are reduced," the Federal Reserve report commented.

IN THE LIGHT of what has become a monotonous pattern of unemployment among the unskilled and among the victims of poor educational background and advantages, it becomes almost inescapable that there are thousands of jobless who are not going to fit into the training and retraining programs that are now in operation. Rather, jobs will have to be fitted to them.

In this sense, the government eventually will find itself compelled to provide jobs that can fit the skills and educational attainments of those who too long have been left out of the mainstream of American economic life.

The Urban Coalition, composed of business, labor, religion and local officials, recently said:

"Congress must pass legislation in this session to provide government-generated employment to every citizen able and willing to work but unable to find private employment."

Surely there are plenty of "meaningful, socially useful jobs" to be done in the United States well within the capabilities of the vast majority of the hard core unemployed. We have only to look around at the condition of our cities, notably the slums, at the shabby countryside and its roads, at the poorly done public services of a dozen kinds—from miserable garbage collection to under-manned hospitals and other public institutions.

What is needed is a census of the vast job that ought to be done in our cities and in our rural areas. Such a census would surely turn up a vast amount of worthwhile work to be done.

MEXICO'S border-industrialization program is "an invitation to runaway" U.S. employers and hurts workers and communities on both sides of the border, Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel (center) charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the public affairs program aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio were William Eaton (left) of the Chicago Daily News and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

AFL-CIO Sets Mar. 29 Parley On Election

The AFL-CIO announced it will hold a special, one-day national conference in Washington on Friday, Mar. 29 to discuss plans for the 1968 election campaign.

Letters announcing the conference have been sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the leaders of all national and international unions, the 50 state central bodies of the AFL-CIO and major city central bodies.

Sessions of the conference, which will be closed, will be in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

"The 1968 national election will be a choice between liberalism and reaction—not only at the presidential level, but in every Senate race and in every congressional district," Meany said in his letter.

"The recent AFL-CIO convention clearly set its sights on progress . . . We will never be content to allow a Coalition of Retreat to undermine gains we have already made.

"We want progress for our nation and its people—and we intend to achieve it."

'Labor Looks at Congress' Published in New Edition

The AFL-CIO's legislative report on the first session of the 90th Congress—and on the unfinished business facing the second session—is now available in pamphlet form.

The title is "Labor Looks at Congress—1967." It is available at 15 cents a copy or $13.50 per hundred from: AFL-CIO Pamphlet Div., 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A foreword by Federation Pres. George Meany evaluates the first session, noting "limited progress" in a few areas, "inadequate funding" of major federal programs and "shocking" lack of action in many areas of importance to labor and the nation.

The pamphlet contains a detailed summary of the progress of the major bills considered in the first session.

90th Congress Lag Laid To 47 New Republicans

A leader of the liberal Democratic contingent in the House told labor's legislative representatives that there is "a very simple explanation" why progressive legislation is in difficulty in the 90th Congress.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) noted that "learned columnists" have speculated at length about the "mood of the country, the party's congressional leadership and the vigor of the Administration in pushing its programs."

In fact, O'Hara said, the only difference between this Congress and the "outstanding" 89th Congress is the fact that 47 new Republicans replaced Democrats in the House.

With few exceptions, he said, they have proved to be at least as conservative as elder House Republicans. The "new breed" GOP congressmen, O'Hara declared, "only sound different; they don't vote different . . . It's the same old dinosaur after dropping off his old skin."

O'Hara is the chairman of the Democratic Study Group, the caucus of liberal Democratic congressmen. He addressed a meeting of legislative representatives of AFL-CIO affiliates.

O'Hara stressed that there has been no change in the voting pattern of House Democrats. The northern and western Democrats, he said, have supported the Administration program to the same extent as they did in the 89th Congress. The pattern of southern Democratic voting hasn't changed either, he said. The Republican votes have made the difference, O'Hara contended, "and if we had today's Congress in the 89th" medicare and other breakthroughs would have been beaten or cut back.

O'Hara said the DSG is trying to overcome in part the loss of liberal congressmen by stepping up its efforts to assure a bigger attendance of liberals on the House floor when key teller votes are taken in the Committee of the Whole.

A large number of congressmen on both sides of the issue are normally absent on these non-record votes, he pointed out.

Curb on Tax-Free Bonds Endorsed by Treasury

The Administration has taken a clear-cut stand for ending the tax exemption of state and local industrial bonds—an increasingly common method of luring industry through low-cost financing of new plants. The AFL-CIO has condemned industrial bonds as a "vicious" practice that "threatens workers' job security."

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), who has sponsored legislation to end the misuse of tax-free bonds to benefit private industry, made public a letter from the Treasury Dept. expressing "strong support" for his bill.

An accompanying report by the department said there has been a "geometric growth" in the issuance of industrial bonds and an increasingly heavy drain on federal tax revenues.

In 1960, only 13 states authorized such bonds and most of the $70 million in bonds issued that year were to build plants for small manufacturers.

Currently, the Treasury Dept. said, 40 states authorize communities to issue industrial development bonds and more than $1 billion of such bonds were publicly marketed last year—including hundreds of millions of dollars to benefit some of the nation's largest corporations.

The report said the government doesn't have exact statistics on the tax-exempt industrial bond issues privately marketed "but they may involve more than twice the amount of publicly sold issues."

AFL-CIO 'Steadfast'

Ribicoff told the Senate the AFL-CIO "has been steadfast in urging federal legislation to end the misuse of tax-free state and local bonds to build plants for private industry."

He put into the Congressional Record the text of a resolution adopted at the federation's last convention asking "legislation that will finally close the federal tax loophole."

The tax exemption for state and local bonds, the AFL-CIO resolution noted, was intended to help communities "provide schools and other public services—not to build plants for private use."

Purdy of CWA Heads Labor's Voter Drive

LaRoy H. Purdy, Communications Workers civic affairs director, has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to head the federation's national registration and get-out-the vote drive for 1968.

Purdy, who has been given a leave of absence by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne through the November election, will begin working out of the COPE office in Washington on April 1.

He fills the registration post held in two previous campaign by the late Roy Reuther of the Auto Workers.

A native of Grand Junction, Colo., Purdy has been CWA civic affairs director since 1955 and under his direction the union has set new highs year after year in its voluntary contributions to COPE.

Purdy has been active in CWA since 1938. He was elected head of the union's Division 17 in 1947 and director of CWA's District 8 in 1951. He served in the Colorado State Senate from 1948 to 1952.

J. B. S. Hardman Dies, Edited ACWA's Advance

New York—J. B. S. Hardman, an editor, writer and lecturer in the labor field for more than 40 years, died in his sleep at his home here. He was 85 years old.

Hardman was editor of The Advance, official publication of the Clothing Workers, from 1920 to 1944. He also served as the ACWA's education director and editor-in-chief of its publications. He helped organize and was president of the American Labor Press Association during World War II.

Born in Russia, he was harassed and jailed for his Social Democratic and labor activities. He came to the U.S. after being exiled in 1908.

Economic, Racial:

LBJ Asks Removal Of College Barriers

"A new and sweeping national goal" of making higher education available to all qualified high school graduates was urged by Pres. Johnson in his education message to Congress.

Removal of economic and racial barriers to college, the President said is the key to assuring citizens of a fifth freedom—"freedom from ignorance."

This fifth freedom, he added, is as "essential" as the four basic freedoms proclaimed by Pres. Roosevelt in 1941: freedom of speech and worship, from want and fear.

Johnson also called for further aid for elementary, secondary and vocational education as a means of helping the nation's youth get as much learning as they can absorb. But he acknowledged that his proposals included reduction or deferral of programs for school construction and equipment in the face of "stringent" budget requirements.

The President emphasized, however, that programs directly affecting educational opportunity "cannot be deferred."

Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II said that the President's proposed total federal expenditure for education in the fiscal year starting July 1 is $11.6 billion, compared to $10.8 billion for the current year.

Of the proposed amount for fiscal 1969, the Office of Education would get $4.1 billion, compared to $3.9 billion this year.

In the area of higher education, the President called for passage of an Educational Opportunity Act of 1968 to help 1.5 million students attend college next year through guaranteed loans and other forms of aid—an increase of 20 percent.

The legislation would simplify student aid programs to assist colleges in developing plans tailored to each student's need. It would also provide $15 million for new programs of tutoring, counseling and special services for needy students.

Johnson asked Congress to extend and strengthen "three vital laws" which have served the nation well in support of higher education—the National Defense Education Act, the Higher Education Facilities Act and the Higher Education Act.

The President also proposed a "networks for knowledge" law to set up a pilot program of new financial incentives for college and universities to pool resources by sharing facilities, equipment, faculties, libraries and educational television.

He recommended new measures to increase federal funds for graduate schools and underwrite their efforts to expand; more government sponsored research in universities; and appropriations to help universities' international programs.

These programs, the President observed, "will by no means solve the problem of higher education in America." What is needed, he said, is "a comprehensive set of goals and a precise plan of action." He announced that he has directed the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to begin developing these goals.

In the field of elementary and secondary education, the President urged Congress to appropriate funds "well in advance" of the school year so that state and local school officials can plan "with a clear idea" of resources available.

To "focus our aid where the need is greatest," Johnson called for:

- Increasing funds for the Head Start pre-school and follow-through programs for children of the poor from $340 million this year to $380 million in fiscal 1969.
- An initial $5 million appropriation to launch a new bilingual education program. to help Mexican-American, Puerto Rican and other children who are separated from good education by a language barrier.
- Providing $85 million in fiscal 1969 for special programs to educate mentally retarded and physically handicapped children, compared to $53 million this year.
- Appropriations of $30 million for the program which helps schools develop plans to reduce dropouts, $50 million for adult education and $177 million for research into teaching and learning.
- Sufficient funds to help 30,000 poor but talented students prepare for college education under an Upward Bound program.
- Money to permit the training of 45,000 teachers, administrators and other professionals under the Education Professions Development Act of 1967 and appropriations to train 4,000 in the Teacher Corps.

In another area, Johnson recommended passage of a Partnership for Learning and Earning Act to strengthen vocational education.

It would consolidate three existing laws, give new flexibility to a system of matching grants "so states can concentrate funds where most needed" and encourage long-range planning, the President said.

COMMUNITY SERVICES of the Communication Workers was the subject of a three-day conference in Washington attended by CWA's district representatives. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (center, far side of table) and CSA Dir. Leo Perlis (at Beirne's right) were principal speakers at the meeting. The representatives set plans for increasing CWA's participation in youth, consumer and community projects.

Warnings Prove False:

Increase in U.S. Wage Floor Taken in Stride by Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

groups, topped by those 16 to 21 (6.8 percent).

- **Manufacturing jobs increased by 121,000 workers. Fourteen of 21 major manufacturing groups employed more workers, with the increases concentrated in such relatively low-wage groups as tobacco, textiles, apparel and food.**
- In the retail and service industries for which data are available, employment was greater in September 1967 than in January 1967, and also than in each line of retail trade a year earlier. In hotels there was a 1.4 percent increase in jobs but in laundries a 1 percent decline.

The chief explanation for the relative ease of adjustment to the law changes "lies in the nature of the changes," the report stated. It said the basic philosophy underlying minimum wage changes has always been that the rate at which substandard living conditions can be eliminated "must be based on the ability of industry to adjust" to the changes.

"For the first time in the history of the FLSA, the statutory minimum wage ($1.60) will yield an above-poverty wage to a full-time year-around worker," the report said of the latest increase. "It has taken almost 30 years to achieve the goal" set when the basic law was enacted in 1938.

Three special studies by the Wage-Hour Division showed that workers at the bottom of the wage ladder were the chief beneficiaries of the FLSA amendments. In restaurants, employment increased among covered workers but declined among those not protected by the law. In hotels, jobs increased in both covered and noncovered sectors.

Most of the employment increases in both hotels and restaurants, the study showed, were in the South, where the minimum wage "had the greatest impact."

On farms, productivity continued to increase and net farm income remained at near-record levels. Employment continued its long-trend decline but the drop in hirings on covered farms was only a third as great as on farms exempt from the minimum wage law—generally the smaller, family-type farms.

The study noted that a concerted effort was made by the Labor Dept. to encourage reports of adverse effects. A small number of such reports was received, but more than half of the reported plant closings or layoffs were "found to have no substance."

The Labor Dept. said specific reports involving only 235 business places were received from February through August 1967, out of 700,000 newly covered establishments. Of nine plant closings reported, four never occurred; two plants reopened after temporary shutdowns, and three plant closings affected only 33 workers.

A special study of the effect of the wage-law changes on prices showed that the Consumer Price Index rose 1.1 percent in a six-month period after the changes compared with 1.7 percent in the previous year. Retail prices of goods produced by relatively high-wage industries increased more than prices of goods produced by nondurable goods industries, where the minimum wage has the greatest impact, the study found.

In hotels and motels, almost all the wage increases were concentrated among workers at the lowest end of the scale—those earning less than $1.05 an hour. There was little evidence of secondary or indirect wage increases to maintain wage differentials, the report said.

A study of the law's workings in Puerto Rico showed that the economy "adjusted well" to the automatic wage increases required last year, and employment island-wide has increased. But employment declined 36 percent in the handkerchief industry and a special industry study committee was named in 1967.

Findings in a special overtime survey indicated that 29 percent of all workers covered by the law as of May 1964 worked overtime. But the effectiveness of the law's overtime pay requirements as a deterrent to long hours was reduced by the increased value of fringe benefits, which are not included in computing overtime pay.

Minimum Pay Job Cutbacks Found 'Myth'

A newspaper columnists' myth-busting on the minimum wage won the praise of the House sponsor of the 1966 wage-hour legislation.

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) called his colleagues' attention to a recent column by Sylvia Porter, which he set "most effectively" dispels "the myth of job losses" resulting from increases in the minimum wage.

Mrs. Porter's widely syndicated column quotes a business organization as charging that hundreds of thousands of jobs were lost last year because minimum wages were raised and that the latest increase, on Feb. 1, might price another million jobs out of the market.

In fact, the column points out, the number of employes in fields covered by the minimum wage "actually increased by hundreds of thousands of workers."

Despite expansion of coverage, only about half the labor force and less than half of all employers in the nation are affected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

And finally, the column stresses, even those brought up to the $1.60 level will still be "on the brink of poverty."

The column concludes: "It is difficult, if not impossible, to argue that the health of the U.S. economy demands that wages of the bottom-scale worker be depressed below these levels."

GROUNDBREAKING ceremonies were held by the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council for Trade Union Plaza, a 77-unit non-profit cooperative housing development. From left, Business Agent Andrew Sacco, Carpenters Local 79; Council Sec. Dante J. Bartolini; Council Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella; Gen. Chairman Joseph E. Burns, Machinists Lodge 1112; Business Mgr. Domenick Panagross, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 90, and Sec. Saul Kreas, Painters Local 186.

President Asks Package Of Crime Control Laws

A package of tough new laws to combat crime and drug abuse, coupled with stepped-up federal aid to local law enforcement agencies, has been proposed by Pres. Johnson.

Some of the President's 22-point program is a repeat of legislative proposals Congress ignored last year—such as gun control. Part of it is an expansion of pending legislation—including a doubling of the $50 million Johnson asked last year for his proposed Safe Streets & Crime Control Act. And some of the proposals are new, such as a stiff drug control bill that would make the sale of LSD a felony and possession a misdemeanor.

Johnson asked $557 million in appropriations for an expanded federal crime-busting effort, about 28 percent more than last year's budget. Part of the increase would go to expand Justice Dept. anti-racketeering teams in major cities, along with increases in the number of FBI agents, assistant U.S. attorneys and Justice Dept. criminal division lawyers.

He proposed a new federal anti-riot law making it a felony punishable by up to five years in prison for any person crossing state lines to intentionally incite or organize a riot.

Johnson stresed that the proposed legislation is "narrowly and carefully drawn" so as not to impede free speech or peaceful assembly.

"It is not a solution to our urban problems," he said. But it is intended to protect society "against those who would tear it apart."

The President also called for passage of an Alcoholism Rehabilitation Act "to help provide more effective treatment — rather than simple detention — of alcoholics."

Johnson renewed his proposal for a "privacy" law to outlaw electronic eavesdropping. He asked a ban on advertisement and mailing of automobile master keys as a means of cutting down on car theft.

The President also proposed that the model cities program include a "model precincts" program with the goal of assuring "safe streets in safe neighborhoods through more effective crime prevention and law enforcement."

Johnson noted that "crime victimizes most severely and most directly those in poverty and those in minority groups." He declared: "No people need or want effective and fair law enforcement more than those who live in our crowded inner cities."

Canadair Pact Takes Big Step Toward Parity

Montreal—A four-step increase averaging 66.6 cents an hour over 33 months has been won by the Machinists for 5,400 production and maintenance employes of Canadair, Ltd., big aerospace subcontractor owned by General Dynamics.

The IAM said the settlement, its first 1968 aerospace contract, represents a "long step toward parity" for Canadian workers with aerospace rates in the U.S., and reflects an improved climate of relations as compared with 1965, when union members stayed on strike for eight weeks.

Members of IAM Local 712 voted by an 84 percent margin to ratify the new pact, which includes a first-year increase averaging 45 cents, or 19 percent.

The settlement provides for a new productivity improvement plan that could pay up to 12 cents an hour in addition to the agreed-on wage increases. Under the new plan, payment will be computed on a cents-per-hour index based on the "on time" completed schedule of orders each month.

The IAM said the new Canadian rates, though still below union goals for U.S. contracts this year, will bring tool and diemakers up 89 cents in four steps to a rate of $3.77 an hour. By June 1970, journeyman machinists will have their rate jumped 91 cents to $3.66 an hour, and laborers, at the lower end of the wage scale, by 59 cents to $2.57.

The new pact, retroactive to last Dec. 2, provides initial hourly increases ranging from 27 to 60 cents with additional raises of 8-13 cents next December, again a year later and finally in June 1970.

Health insurance, life insurance and pension benefits were increased and premiums reduced. Life insurance was increased from $6,000 to $7,000 and up, based on wage rates. Retirees after Dec. 1, 1969, will be entitled to $1,000 life insurance coverage.

The Canadian pension plan was overhauled to provide 100 percent vesting rights after 10 years' service at age 40. Starting Jan. 1, 1969, pensions will be fully vested after 10 years of service.

As a first step toward eliminating time clocks, punching out at the end of a shift will be eliminated.

January Jobless Rate Declines to 3.5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

ary 1967. The rate for teenagers, 11.3 percent, was two-tenths of 1 percent higher over the year.

The unemployment rates for white workers and non-white workers were 3.2 and 6.4 percent, respectively. These represented drops of one-tenth and three-tenths percent since last January. Thus, despite the relative improvement, the non-white unemployment rate was exactly double the rate for whites.

Last month, in its year-end summary, the department said that the rate of unemployment among nonwhites — with Negroes comprising 92 percent of the total—was never less than double the white jobless rate during 1967.

On the jobs side, total employment in January was 73.3 million. Seasonally adjusted, the figure was up only slightly from December. Over the year, total jobs were up by 1.1 million.

Employment in manufacturing, trade, service industries, and state and local government continued to move up as in recent months, but construction employment dropped from December.

The Labor Dept. attributed the drop to "extremely cold and snowy weather." The jobless rate among construction workers in January was 8.3 percent, up six-tenths of 1 percent over last January.

These were employment figures in January on an industry basis, seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing, 19.5 million, up 43,000 from December; transportation and utilities, 4.3 million, down 2,000; wholesale and retail trade, 13.9 million, up 32,000; finance, 3.3 million, up 8,000; services, 10.4 million, up 34,000; government, 12 million, up 44,000, and construction 2.8 million, down 324,000.

In another area, the Labor Dept. reported that average hourly earnings for workers on private nonfarm payrolls were $2.75 in January—up three cents from December and 14 cents from last January.

Because of a decline in the workweek, however, weekly earnings at $103.40 were down 50 cents from December. Their workweek averaged 37.6 hours in January, a decline of six tenths of 1 percent from December.

For factory production workers the workweek dropped from 40.8 hours in December to 40.5 hours.

Walsh Elected To ULLICO Post

New York City—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. executive committee elected Theatrical Employes Pres. Richard F. Walsh as ULLICO secretary, succeeding Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers' president emeritus, who has resigned the post.

Presidents Thomas F. Murphy, Bricklayers, and George L. O'Brien, Railway Carmen, were elected directors, and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers was named to the committee.

ULLICO Pres. Edmund P. Tobin reported that the company had $1.9 billion of life insurance in force in 1967 and assets of $77 million.

Harvester Official Appointed to EEOC

The Senate confirmed Pres. Johnson's appointment of Elizabeth Jane Kuck of Chicago as a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission succeeding Commissioner Aileen Hernandez, resigned. Miss Kuck has been supervisor of personnel policies for Intl. Harvester Co.

The appointment is for a term expiring July 1, 1970. The new commissioner has been a Harvester employe since 1941.

Filibuster Continues:

Senate Rejects Move To Dilute Rights Bill

Supporters of the Administration's civil rights bill forced a test vote after more than two weeks of fruitless debate, and by a 54-29 majority sidetracked a Southern substitute which would have seriously diluted the bill's protection for Negroes and civil rights workers.

The bill before the Senate—one part of the civil rights package Pres. Johnson has termed "essential"—would make it a federal crime for private citizens to interfere by violence or intimidation with Negroes exercising specific legal rights, such as attending non-segregated schools, voting, using public accommodations or having equal opportunity in employment.

A substitute, sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., would have taken the specifics out of the bill and replaced it with generalized language which civil rights supporters say would have been of little value in dealing with the vigilantism the legislation seeks to prevent.

Although Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen joined with the Dixie bloc in opposing the motion to table—and thus kill—the Ervin substitute, a majority of Republicans refused to follow his lead.

Motion Carries

The successful motion to table was sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). It was supported by 35 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Opposed were 16 Democrats, all from the South, and 13 Republicans, nearly all hard-core conservatives.

Immediately following the tabling vote, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), introduced the Administration's open housing bill as an amendment—thus moving on the offensive for the first time during the debate.

The open housing bill has been before the southern-led Banking & Currency Committee and Mondale told the Senate that eight of the 14 members of the committee are cosponsors of the amendment.

During the week before the vote, Dirksen had sought to work out a compromise version of the Ervin Amendment with Senator Majority Leader Mike Mansfield in an effort, he said, to avoid a filibuster and pass some sort of legislation.

Dirksen asked the Senate to defeat the tabling motion on the Ervin substitute to allow more time for negotiations, but Mansfield joined in supporting the move to kill the Ervin bill.

The Senate vote—considered a general test of support for civil rights legislation—was possible because a motion to table is nondebatable. There was no indication, however, that the Dixie bloc will relent in its opposition and permit the main bill to come to a vote.

On past civil rights filibusters, the two-thirds vote to limit debate has been accomplished only with Dirksen's support and has failed when the Republican leader joined with the Dixie bloc—as he did in 1966.

Mansfield in the past has supported cloture, but when cloture votes have failed he has moved to sidetrack the legislation and go on to other business rather than seek to wear down the opposition.

The House approved a bill extending the life of the Export-Import Bank and increasing its lending authority, adding a curb on transactions with Communist countries. A similar bill had passed the Senate earlier and the measure now goes to conference.

The House Ways & Means Committee tentatively approved a bill to continue the present 10 percent telephone and 7 percent auto excise taxes. They otherwise would drop to 1 percent and 2 percent on Apr. 1. The extension has been sought by the Administration.

Travel Tax Pushed

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) indicated at hearings that he is inclined to go along with the President's request for a special tax on travel abroad as an emergency method of slowing the dollar drain. The proposed tax on tourist spending that exceeds $7 a day would not apply to Western Hemisphere countries.

However, Mills again all but ruled out committee action on the 10 percent income tax surcharge which Pres. Johnson has repeatedly sought from Congress.

A replay of the sharp House battle over meat inspection appeared in the making over poultry legislation. House Agriculture Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) introduced a bill offering grants to states that voluntarily adopted federal standards for poultry inspection—but not requiring them to do so. Last year the House approved this toothless approach for meat inspection, but then voted to go along with the stronger Senate bill which imposed federal inspection if the states did not act.

Boston Newsman Named Democratic PR Chief

The Democratic National Committee has announced the appointment of William F. McSweeny, a former newsman with the Boston Record-American, as its director of public affairs.

John M. Bailey, committee national chairman, said McSweeny will assume the post held by Albert Mark, who has been named director of the committee's research and information division.

United Funds Expand Staff Of CSA Aides

Appointment of four AFL-CIO Community Services liaison representatives on the national staff of United Community Funds & Councils of America was announced by Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

The appointments include William A. Davies, Ralph C. Smith, Francis J. Sugrue and Herman J. Yekel.

Davies, a member of the Steelworkers, was formerly director of community services for the Ohio State AFL-CIO. He now coordinates the CSA training program.

Smith, a member of the Rubber Workers, was formerly AFL-CIO-CSA representative with the United Fund in Akron. He is now CSA regional representative for the South.

Sugrue, a member of the Newspaper Guild, was formerly a reporter on the staff of the New York Herald Tribune. He is in charge of special projects.

Yekel, a member of the Steelworkers, was formerly AFL-CIO-CSA representative with the United Fund in Warren, Ohio. He is now CSA regional representative for the Midwest.

POSTAL CLERKS legislative conference brought 2,000 delegates to Washington to push for a federal law governing union-management relations in the government service. UFPC Pres. E. C. Hallbeck is shown opening the three-day rally.

Postal Rally Asks Federal Labor Law

Two thousand postal clerks from all sections of the nation held a three-day rally in the nation's capital to press for a union recognition law "to carry out the intent" of the presidential executive order which now governs employe-management relations in the federal service.

They opened with an enthusiastic, standing-room only session at the Willard Hotel to cheer pledges of support from key members of both the House and Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committees. Speakers included the two chief sponsors of the union-backed legislation—Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.) and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.).

Lawmakers Visited

Then they moved over to Capitol Hill, visiting their home state congressmen and senators in their offices, or meeting with them at breakfast and lunch sessions.

A Cabinet-level task force is currently considering revisions in the 1962 executive order, including proposals advanced by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates for more meaningful collective bargaining, improving representation procedures and providing methods of resolving bargaining deadlocks.

Postal Clerks Pres. E. C. Hallbeck told the rally that legislation is preferable to a rewriting of the presidential directive because policies and attitudes of top government administrators are subject to change with changes of administration.

LBJ Presses Program Of Consumer Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

seek congressional authority for a comprehensive study of auto insurance by the Dept. of Transportation—a long term investigation of 18 to 24 months on top of preliminary studies the department has already made.

Auto insurance premiums have been mounting, lawsuits have clogged the courts and, Johnson noted, complaints of arbitrary cancellations and discrimination in issuing policies have been widespread.

In two areas not requiring congressional action, the President announced a high-level study of warranties, guarantees and appliance repairs and reiterated his intention to appoint a special counsel at the Justice Dept. to be the "consumer's lawyer."

Betty Furness, the President's special assistant on consumer affairs, will work with the secretaries of Commerce and Labor the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and industry representatives to seek improvements in the quality of service and repairs, "assure that warranties and guarantees say what they mean."

Johnson also urged Congress to complete action on pending consumer legislation, including the truth-in-lending bill which awaits a House-Senate conference agreement, the Senate-passed pipeline safety and fire safety bills, measures to guard against fraud in land sales and regulate mutual stock funds, and the electric power reliability bill to seek to prevent regional power blackouts.

Johnson also used the consumer message to reiterate his plea to Congress to act on a tax increase to prevent inflation and to repeat his call for wage and price "restraint and responsibility."

The President and his top aides have made it clear that a hefty package of consumer legislation is a top Administration goal in this session of Congress.

On hand for a White House briefing on the consumer message were not only Miss Furness but a lineup of Cabinet members and commission chairman to discuss and answer questions on portions of the program with which their agencies will deal.

While the President's message merely urged the House and Senate "to resolve their differences promptly and to give the consumer a strong truth-in-lending laws," Miss Furness made clear her satisfaction with the "very strong" House version. She said the Administration is "delighted" at the inclusion of revolving credit by the House.

2-10-68

Wirtz Calls for Federal Standards To Insure Worker Safety on Job

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, or over 550 percent higher."

Wirtz also noted that the strengthening amendments to the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act led to Labor Dept. regulations that helped reduce the injury rate in shipyards by 44 percent over a seven-year period and the longshore injury rate by 38 percent. The direct saving in injury costs was more than $33 million, he said. "In addition, individual employers have reported millions of dollars in insurance rebates from reduced injury experience."

The Administration bill would permit the secretary of labor to cede jurisdiction to states with adequate enforcement machinery with the federal government paying the cost.

It would also direct a comprehensive research program in occupational health and safety under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Wirtz noted that currently the government spends the equivalent of $6.57 on research for each work-related death, as compared with $95 per death for traffic accident research and nearly $415 for each cancer death.

The Administration bill provides for three methods of enforcement of federal safety and health regulations.

Normally, if a violation is found the Labor Dept. will hold hearings and if the finding is confirmed, issue a "cease and desist" order which an employer can appeal to federal court.

The bill would allow the secretary of labor to go directly to federal court for an injunction to halt a serious violation, pending a full hearing.

In the most urgent situations, where an inspector finds violations which threaten "imminent harm to the safety and health of workers," he may issue an "instant" order requiring that employes be kept away from the hazardous areas until safety has been restored.

The House Labor subcommittee, after hearing Wirtz, planned to hold hearings on a separate construction safety bill and then return to further hearings on the overall legislation.

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Building Trades to Extend Training, Jobs Programs

FARM WORKERS carrying Delano, Calif., grape strike banner join 2,000 New York City unionists on demonstration picket line in support of copper strikers at entrance to Third Avenue headquarters of Anaconda Co. Next stop was a copper support rally by Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Manhattan Center.

Big Copper Refinery Signs Pact

Carteret, N.J.—The nation's largest copper refinery broke away from the Big Four-led industry combine and agreed to give 1,500 striking union employes a wage-pension-insurance package valued at $1.07 an hour over a 40-month contract term.

Members of Steelworkers Local 837 voted to accept the offer from the U.S. Metals Refining Co., a subsidiary of American Metal Climax, Inc. It will place refinery workers "in the forefront of the nonferrous metals industry," the union reported, with gains that "compare favorably with any existing benefits in American industry."

U.S. Metals is the third "independent" firm to reach agreement with a union since more than 50,000 members of 26 unions walked out, starting July 15, at 61 properties in 23 states. The White Pine (Mich.) Copper Co., settled with 1,800 strikers Jan. 25 and Pima Mining Co., Tucson, Ariz., reached agreement for 650 workers in October without a strike.

Meanwhile the AFL-CIO's strike relief fund passed the $850,000 mark and the Big Four companies made no move toward settlement as the strike entered its eighth month. Three members of a federal panel, in talks at New York and Washington, D.C., continued trying to unlock the logjam of company resistance to meaningful negotiations.

Companies Involved

The Big Four companies are the Anaconda Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co. and Phelps Dodge Corp. Following their lead are smaller firms—Cerro Corp., Hecla Mining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Magma Copper Co., Miami Copper Co. and New Haven Copper Co.

The value of the U.S. Metals settlement, the Steelworkers reported, is substantially more than twice the level of proposals made before the mid-July walkout by any company, and still being adhered to by most of the larger and more profitable firms.

Federal mediators assisted in the settlement talks.

The new pact calls for gains of nearly 51 cents an hour in wages and other cash benefits; 31 cents in the pension program; and additional improvements in health and welfare plans. The latter included elimination of all employe payments for health coverage.

An immediate across-the-board

(Continued on Page 2)

Plan Joint Effort With Negro Groups

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Presidents of the 18 AFL-CIO building trades unions adopted a blueprint for "affirmative action" to bring more Negro and other minority group workers into apprentice training.

They also pledged cooperation with efforts to use the model cities program as a means of opening up job and training opportunities for residents of the inner-city slums.

In both programs, the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and its affiliates will work closely with government, employer and civil rights organizations.

BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty said the action programs are a follow-up to the policy resolutions adopted at the department's convention last December. The convention said the building trades "will not tolerate discrimination" and will work to expand jobs for minority groups.

The department's executive council, joined by the presidents of all 18 affiliates, voted a strong endorsement of the cooperative programs planned for 48 cities. These programs are already in progress in 31 cities.

They typically involve government financing with sponsorship by unions and groups such as the Workers Defense League-A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Urban League. They seek out qualified candidates for apprenticeship programs and provide "catch-up" classes to help otherwise qualified applicants overcome educational deficiencies.

The union presidents called on local unions to work actively with these programs and others that will be started. They urged locals to "explore mutual problems" with organizations representing minority groups in the community.

In a letter to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Haggerty said the building trades policy is one of "full and voluntary support of government efforts to eliminate, once and for all, discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin."

Haggerty said the building

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Vocational Funds Hike Called Vital

A federal advisory commission proposed a sixfold increase in federal spending for vocational education—to $1.56 billion a year—and declared that "no sounder investment can be made by the citizens of the United States."

The advisory council, established under the 1963 Vocational Education Act, said at least 25 percent of vocational education funds should be earmarked for training beyond the high school level and adult programs.

Goal Defined

It said the national goal should be free, post-school training for everyone.

The report to Congress and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare noted progress that has been made under the 1963 law—the first congressional updating of federal aid to vocational education since 1917.

But it stressed that the availability and quality of vocational education is poorest "for those who need it most."

In areas of rural poverty, it noted, "high schools tend to be too small to offer more than agriculture, home economics and office education. Most of their students will ultimately seek urban jobs but

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Over McCarthy Endorsement:

3 Union Presidents Withdraw from ADA

Charging that Americans for Democratic Action has become a "single issue" organization and has split the liberal coalition by its endorsement of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) for President, three AFL-CIO union presidents have resigned from the ADA board.

The board's 65 to 47 endorsement of McCarthy for the Democratic presidential nomination was assailed by the union leaders as a repudiation of Pres. Johnson on the issues of Viet Nam while overlooking his overall record of accomplishment.

Resigning were I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers; Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers; and Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Abel and Beirne are members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. All three indicated their unions would withhold any further financial support from ADA.

A number of unions helped found ADA in 1947 as an organization bringing together democratic liberals to help achieve liberal programs and support liberal candidates.

The board's endorsement of McCarthy brought the resignation also of a number of individuals including John P. Roche, an adviser to Pres. Johnson and a former national chairman of ADA, and Leon H. Keyserling, a vice chairman, member of the board since 1953 and former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Abel, in a wire to John K. Galbraith, ADA national chairman, declared that "the board's repudiation of Pres. Johnson on the basis of a single issue in a time of national concern and commitment, while ignoring the President's overall record of accomplishment in areas of traditional concern to ADA, is unwarranted, unrealistic, shortsighted and ignores the realities of

(Continued on Page 3)

Soaring Profits Head Toward Record Year

Profits are moving toward a record annual rate of $51 billion after taxes in 1968, the Wall Street Journal predicts on the basis of its own survey of earnings.

Business appears to be on "the track that leads straight from one quarterly profit record to another," the Journal declared.

The business paper's own compilation of reports from 581 companies reporting on earnings for the last three months of 1967 showed an increase of 5.2 percent over the same period in 1966.

If the government's survey on fourth quarter earnings for all U.S. corporations "shows a year-to-year gain as large as that posted by the 581 early reporters, it will mean that total corporate profits after taxes have hit an annual rate of over $51 billion," the paper said.

Even a gain smaller than 5.2 percent "would lift corporate profits above the previous record annual rate of $49.4 billion reached in the third quarter of 1966," the Journal concluded.

The outlook for the first three months of 1968, the paper said, "is for a bigger year-to-year gain in profits than was achieved in the fourth quarter."

Most industries expect sharp improvement in the first quarter of 1968, the Journal said, and the auto and rubber industries which "turned in a good profit per-

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Labor Bids U. S. Ban Foreign Farm Workers

The wages, working conditions and job opportunities of American farm workers are hurt whenever foreign agricultural workers are brought into the United States, union spokesmen testified at Labor Dept. hearings.

Purpose of the hearings is to determine the "adverse effect" wage level—the amount that growers must offer U.S. workers before the Labor Dept. will certify that there is a shortage of farm labor and permit the importation of seasonal workers across the border.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, testified for the AFL-CIO at Labor Dept. hearings in Washington, D.C.

He told the hearing panel that "U.S. workers will do any and all work in American agriculture if the wages and working conditions are right."

Similar testimony was given by the California State AFL-CIO at regional hearings in San Francisco.

Michael Peevey, the state federation's research director, said the ending of the large-scale bracero program three years ago led to substantial improvement in condi-

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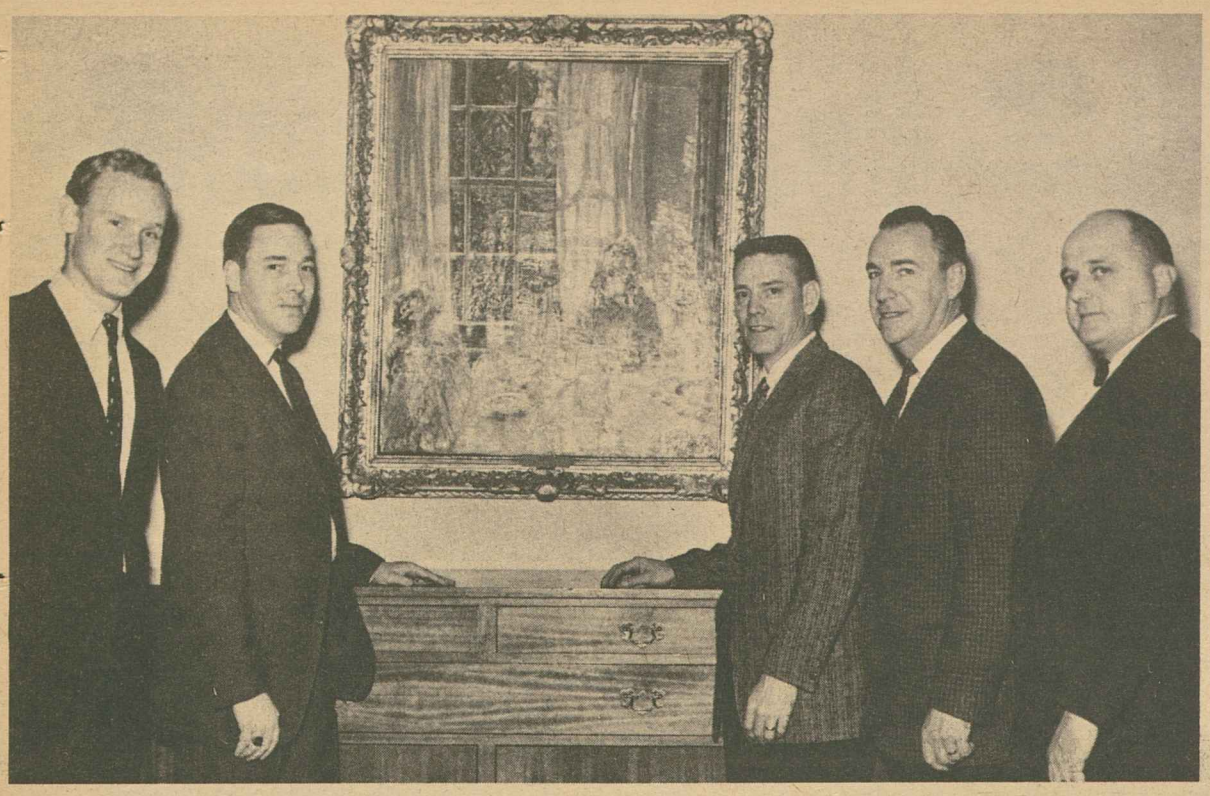


CULTURAL ART must be brought to union members if they are "to make free time meaningful," Edward J. Carlin, field operations coordinator for AFL-CIO Community Services, told a meeting of union leaders at the Minneapolis Art Institute. Left to right, Roger Mandle, MAI assistant director; Carlin; Jess March, Minneapolis AFL-CIO Community Services chairman; Minnesota AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Neil C. Sherburne and Acting Pres. Robert Biglow of the Minnesota AFL-CIO. Minneapolis is one of four cities chosen for a CSA "pilot project" to involve workers in the arts.

Copper Refinery Splits with Big 4, Reaches Pact with Steelworkers

(Continued from Page 1)

wage hike of 10 cents an hour was won, with further hikes of 10, 10 and 12 cents each year starting Dec. 1, 1968.

The union hailed as a major gain a job-class restructuring, effective at once, which reduces 74 different job grades to 17 classifications, with increments of 6 or 7 cents between each classification. The minimum rate was hiked from $2.66 an hour to $2.69 and the top rate from $3.67 to $3.74 an hour.

Two increments of a fourth of 1 cent each, effective now and on Dec. 1, 1969, plus the general wage increases, will bring the minimum and top rates to $3.11 and $4.24 respectively by Dec. 1, 1970, the USWA said.

Among pension improvements was an increase in the monthly benefit from $2 to $2.50 to $5 per year of service; full pensions at age 60 after 30 years of service, and $130 monthly supplements for disability or 30 years of service.

Widows' pensions were added, and the requirement for vesting was reduced to 10 years. The formula for actuarial reduction of early pensions was lowered, and present retirees will have their monthly benefit raised to $350 times years of service.

In the health and welfare area, weekly sickness and accident benefits were increased to a top of $75 for up to 52 weeks. Major medical coverage was increased to a top of $10,000, renewable by $1,000 yearly.

Other contract gains include improved vacations starting Apr. 1, 1969; a two-step increase in security-severance benefits to a total of $100 per year of service; an additional holiday for a total of nine; a shift differential boost and time-and-a-half pay for Sunday work as such.

Management agreed to cover clerical workers by the production workers' pension plan to to give them cash from the former company plan ranging from $2,000 to $9,000.

The unions pressing the strike in the balance of the nonferrous metals industry, besides the Steelworkers are the Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Iron Workers, Laborers, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Machinists, Molders, Office & Professional Employes, Office Employes Independent Union, Operating Engineers, Painters, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Railway Conductors, Sheet Metal Workers, Switchmen and Teamsters.

Students Back Strikers And Earn Extra Credit

Carlisle, Pa.—Political science students at Dickinson College here were given a choice of staging a mock Republican convention or actively supporting a local strike for extra credit. They chose the strike.

Now Dr. Lawrence Warner's students are strong allies of 450 members of Rubber Workers' Local 794 on strike at Carlisle Tire & Rubber Co., according to AFL-CIO Staff Representative Ben Stahl.

The students started things off, Stahl reported, by organizing a student-striker march through downtown Carlisle during Saturday shopping hours. They have since walked picket lines, worked in a strike kitchen and edited strike bulletins. Students not in Dr. Warner's classes have joined the activity.

Pres. Alfred Logan of Local 794 and Stahl have explained the strike issues to the political science classes, and the college is making arrangements for them to address other classes.

The union seeks wage increases, improved benefits, a union security clause and arbitration procedures, Stahl reported. Workers left their jobs on Jan. 29 after lengthy negotiations broke down.

The company's best offer has been an increase of 10 cents an hour over two years with no improvements in other benefits. "The union found the proposal completely inadequate," Stahl said.

The firm, one of three makers of bicycle tires in the nation, pleads hard times. But the union "won't take that from a company that recently bought out two firms in Ohio," Stahl reported.

The Rubber Workers won bargaining rights at Carlisle Tire & Rubber in 1966, but has been locked in tough battles ever since. The union beat back a decertification move last April.

Labor leaders here charge that Charles Kothke, the company attorney and an active leader in the National Association of Manufacturers, has master-minded the campaign against the local.

The employer obtained a court injunction limiting picketing. Stahl reported that the Salvation Army was pressured into removing its aid in a strike kitchen and police have escorted strikebreakers through picket lines.

"Dickinson College has been described as a conservative institution in a conservative community," he said, "but the action of the students may be just the thing to swing Carlisle citizens behind the strike."

Wallen to Direct New York Coalition

New York — Saul Wallen, a prominent labor-management arbitrator, has been selected by the New York Coalition to head its drive to bring jobs, job-training and better housing into the city's slum areas.

The coalition, formed in October, is composed of 100 leaders from labor, business, education, religion, civil rights and slum neighborhood groups. It is a local version of the national Urban Coalition.

New York Coalition Chairman Christian A. Herter, Jr., said Wallen would assume his post as executive director on Mar. 1.

Walsh-Healey Pay Floor Set at $1.60 an Hour

A minimum wage of $1.60 an hour has been determined for all industries under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, except those where the present determined minimum is higher, the Labor Dept. announced.

The determination under the law, which applies to employes working on government supply contracts in excess of $10,000, applies to contracts for which bids were invited, offers solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced after Feb. 1.

'Return to the 30's':

Guild Bids Hearst End Union-busting

Los Angeles—The Newspaper Guild's top leadership charged the Hearst Corporation with a systematic nationwide "assault against employe rights" and urged the company to bring an immediate end to newspaper strikes in both Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Disputes in the two cities have idled 5,000 newspaper workers, members of 12 AFL-CIO unions.

The Los Angeles fight centered on use of more than 100 professional strikebreakers imported by Hearst management to help operate the Herald-Examiner, which claimed to be the nation's largest afternoon newspaper prior to the strike Dec. 15 by members of ANG and the Machinists.

Hearst's "assault . . . against employe security, integrity and livelihood is being made while the Hearst Corporation is in the strongest financial position in its history," the Guild's executive board said after a four-day extraordinary meeting here.

The board announced it had authorized augmentation of a $1 million defense fund by arranging loans of "whatever size and at whatever cost" to win the fight with Hearst.

Guild local officials from cities where the union has contracts with Hearst attended the sessions.

ANG executives said Hearst's use of strikebreakers demonstrates the company's "contempt for the entire labor movement and the American system of free collective bargaining."

"An objective analysis of the facts . . . can only lead to the conclusion that Hearst is indeed embarked on a program to destroy his employes' rights to advance and protect their interests in the established American way," the ANG board said.

Hearst's California employes launched a massive mail campaign in support of state legislation to outlaw use of professional strikebreakers in industrial disputes.

Legislation was introduced Feb. 5 by Los Angeles Assemblyman Edward E. Elliott.

California labor for several years has unsuccessfully sought passage of such a law. It usually gets lobbied into limbo by employers, led by a strong newspaper publisher contingent, union sources explained.

Fourteen states and nearly 100 cities have laws banning use of professional strikebreakers.

The ANG board statement said the Hearst "anti-employe" campaign has a "single common denominator: emasculation of the locals' effectiveness at best, their total destruction at worst."

"Indeed, Hearst's action prior to and during the Herald-Examiner strike, together with its intransigence and harassments elsewhere, threaten nothing less than a return to the 1930s when Hearst fought the organization of the Guild with strikebreakers, private police and court orders in city after city," the statement added.

Guild officials cited four cities—San Francisco, Albany, N. Y., San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Milwaukee—in addition to Los Angeles where Hearst Corp. practices have indicated threats to job security and the union's ability to defend it.

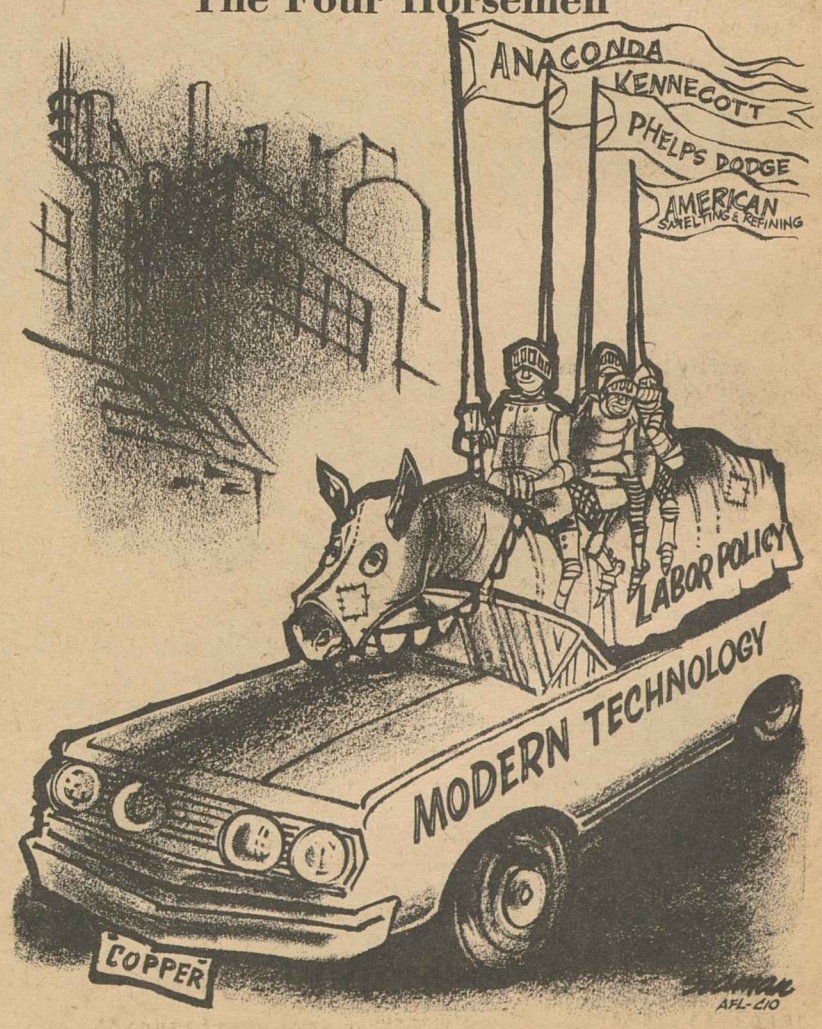
IUE District 3 Elects Officers

New York—Delegates from local unions representing 105,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers elected new officers of IUE District 3 to serve until regular elections next June.

Elected without opposition were Pres. William Bywater, who had been co-administrator of the district; Executive Sec. Jack Suarez, the other administrator; Marty Veneri, vice president, and Trustee Charles Folks. Edward Miller defeated one opponent for treasurer, 106-2.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings previously had lifted the administratorship imposed on District 3 last July 17, when the union executive board removed former District Pres. Milton Weihrauch and Treas. Joseph Iozzi on charges involving their use of district funds and the 135 locals voted 98 percent to oust them.

'The Four Horsemen'



Boost for Bargaining:

5-Day Strike Yields Trainmen's Accord

The Railroad Trainmen hailed the settlement of a five-day strike against three major railroads as a boost for collective bargaining in the industry.

BRT Pres. Charles Luna said the agreement proves that bargaining will work "if the principals to a dispute are given the opportunity to work out their problems face-to-face without influence of others."

Companies struck by 6,000 BRT members were the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Texas & Pacific Railway, a MoPac subsidiary, and the Atlantic Coast Line section of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad.

The walkout began Feb. 5 after the union charged the carriers with refusing to negotiate on train and yard crew sizes and arbitrarily changing work rules.

The Southern Railway and Union Pacific Railroad also unilaterally reduced train and yard crews, but the union chose not to enlarge the strike. Instead, it secured a court injunction in Lincoln, Nebr., requiring the UP to rescind its cutback. The BRT initiated similar court action against Southern in Washington, D.C.

Meanwhile, management spokesmen charged the strike was interfering with supplies for Viet Nam and urged appointment of a Presidential emergency board, which would have halted the strike for at least 60 days.

'No Emergency'

Luna immediately pledged that union members would help move all shipments for Viet Nam. He maintained that there was "no national emergency" in view of this offer and the availability of other forms of transportation in the areas served by the struck railroads.

When the Administration did not act to create an emergency board and Congress showed no inclination to legislate an end to the strike, the managements decided to negotiate, the union reported.

On Feb. 9, Pres. W. Thomas Rice of Seaboard asked Luna to meet with him and Presidents Downing Jenks of MoPac and W. Graham Claytor Jr. of Southern in Rice's Jacksonville, Fla. headquarters.

In a single day of bargaining, the railroads and the union reached agreement on a "memorandum of understanding" that ended the strike.

The railroads agreed to withdraw their unilaterally-imposed work rules and to increase 50 percent of the present one-brakeman and one-conductor crews to two-brakemen and a conductor no later than Feb. 15.

Further Talks

The carriers also agreed to further negotiations in line with the BRT's notice calling for minimum crews of two trainmen and a conductor on all runs.

The union served notices on railroads back in 1960 calling for two-and-one crews on all trains and it has since reached settlements on 34 railroads to provide for such crews.

However, after the compulsory arbitration award on train crews expired in 1966, eight railroads—including the four that signed the Feb. 9 interim agreement—delayed bargaining by litigation on the issue.

Recently, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review an Appeals Court ruling that the BRT is free to bargain with individual carriers on the issue and cannot be compelled to bargain nationally.

Luna said negotiations are also being pressed on the four companies not involved in the interim settlement—Union Pacific, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Boston & Maine.

NEWLY APPOINTED director of AFL-CIO's national register and vote drive for 1968, LaRoy H. Purdy (center), discusses plans with COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan (left) and Communications Workers Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood. Purdy is CWA's civic affairs director.

3 Union Presidents Resign ADA Offices

(Continued from Page 1)

the present political situation.

"It is extremely unfortunate that the board's action endangers the long-standing coalition of liberal forces dedicated to liberal objectives. This coalition has served the principles of the ADA and the nation well, but because of the decision to abandon ADA's general purpose and objectives over an issue for which there is no evidence of opinion to vindicate the decision, I can no longer serve. . . ."

Stulberg termed the action "irresponsible" noting that "it is without precedent for ADA to make such endorsement prior to its own convention and to the nominating conventions of both major parties. The only exception was the ill-fated effort of ADA to dump Truman in 1948 and draft Eisenhower to run as the Democratic candidate."

The endorsement of McCarthy "is a repetition of the Eisenhower fiasco repeated at a perilous moment for American liberalism. . . . ADA's decision obviously arises from the fact that it has narrowed itself down to a one issue organization ready to endanger campaigns against poverty, for civil rights, for social security, for education, for urban progress, for labor standards in order to escalate its war against Johnson.

"In backing a 62 percent liberal (ADA World's listing of McCarthy's voting record in 1967) against Johnson, ADA raises questions as to its political credibility and motives."

Beirne declared that "for some time ADA has shown signs of becoming a single issue organization. Now that fact is established." The McCarthy endorsement, he said is "merely the last straw."

David Dubinsky, an AFL-CIO vice president, announced his "total disagreement" with the board's action but said he will stay on the board so that he can participate in the decision ADA takes "when Pres. Johnson is renominated."

Trades Sign No-Strike Pact With Brewery

St. Louis—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council of St. Louis and a St. Louis brewery issued a joint announcement of a proposed $10,350,000 expansion project at the brewery and a no-strike pledge from the building trades unions for the duration of construction.

A resolution, adopted by the 26 unions in the council, pledged that no work stoppage "due to strikes or jurisdictional disputes" would occur during the construction of the new facility for Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

In return, August A. Busch, Jr., president and board chairman of the brewery, will furnish plans for the new buildings and other construction to the various building trades involved so that jurisdiction may be determined before the work begins.

The company also agreed to put into effect all wage and fringe gains obtained for other construction workers in the area, whether through negotiations or strike.

"This is no ordinary agreement, and we believe that it is the first of its kind in this area," said Joseph Cousin, executive secretary of the labor council.

"When a labor union gives up its right to strike, we all know that it is giving up one of its most potent tools or weapons to assure labor's rights. Frankly, it is an experiment in mutual agreement and understanding," Cousin said.

New York Labor Blasts Mayor's Bid for Troops

New York—The New York State AFL-CIO supported a plan proposed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) for settling the New York City garbagemen's strike and urged the state legislature to pass enabling legislation.

The governor proposed that the State Dept. of Health take over the duties of the city Sanitation Dept. as a temporary emergency measure.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett sent Rockefeller a message saying "you were completely right in rejecting the use of bayonets as a method of solution" and concluding "we heartily approve your program."

Earlier the New York City AFL-CIO condemned Mayor John V. Lindsay's request that the governor call up the National Guard to collect refuse piled up in the streets. The central body declared in a resolution "under no conditions will we tolerate the use of the National Guard against striking workers in New York City."

The resolution set up a special committee, headed by Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council, to take any action deemed necessary to demonstrate labor's abhorrence of the use of troops in strikes.

The Central Labor Council urged Lindsay to reverse himself and accept the plan for ending the strike recommended by a mediation panel named by Rockefeller.

Further, the resolution pledged labor's full support of the 10,000 members of the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, a local of the unaffiliated Teamsters, in their contract dispute with the city.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the dispute was still unresolved.

The sanitation workers, who struck on Feb. 2, returned to their jobs Feb. 10 under a settlement announced by Rockefeller.

The governor had rejected Lindsay's appeal for use of the National Guard, declaring such a move would cost the city far more than the proposed settlement with the union and create "real risks as far as the stability and structure of organized labor and organized community life are concerned."

Rockefeller announced that he would ask the legislature to take over the city's Sanitation Dept. temporarily while the workers returned to their jobs under terms proposed by the mediators.

These called for a $425 increase in annual wages that ranged from $6,424 to $7,956. Lindsay said the city's top offer was $375 annually, but Rockefeller contended the city had offered $400 in mediation sessions.

The legislature, however, delayed voting on the measure to give the city another opportunity to settle the dispute.

Meanwhile, State Supreme Court Justice Saul S. Streit fined the union $80,000 and suspended its dues checkoff for not obeying an anti-strike injunction issued under the state's Taylor Law which bans strikes by public employes.

Earlier, the local's president, John J. DeLury, was sentenced to a 15-day jail term by Streit after being held in criminal contempt for refusing to obey court mandates to order strikers back to work.

DeLury said the union would appeal the court decisions. Although embittered by the developments, the sanitation workers continued to remove the thousands of tons of piled up debris from the city's streets and sidewalks, working in shifts of up to 11 hours.

Contracts, New Strikes Mark Auto Bargaining

Detroit—The Auto Workers scored major gains in four new contracts covering 36,700 workers but took strike action to achieve union goals for 38,800 other workers in U.S. and Canadian auto plants.

The settlements were won by UAW negotiators for 17,000 strikers at the Pontiac, Mich., plant of General Motors; 7,500 strikers at seven plants of the Continental Motors companies in four states; without strikes for 8,500 at Chevrolet's metal fabricating plant and parts warehouse in Flint, Mich., and for 3,700 Champion Spark Plug workers in six U.S. and Canada locations.

Nearly 25,000 members of the UAW walked out Feb. 10 at six Canadian GM locations after rejecting the corporation's offer for conditional wage parity with U.S. workers. Committees resumed negotiations on local issues after the strike but no "master table" talks had been scheduled as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Two UAW locals in Flint struck Feb. 13 at the Chevrolet assembly and V-8 plants but returned after intensified talks brought an agreement on local contract supplements. To date 117 of 168 GM plant managements have come to terms with UAW locals on strictly local conditions. Strike deadlines have been set at some of the 51 remaining plants.

A strike that started Jan. 8 at the St. Louis plant of Chrysler Corp. continued, with 3,300 union members on the picket line.

The UAW reached agreement weeks ago with auto's Big Three on national contract terms but many local plant issues remained unresolved.

Union negotiators notified American Motors Corp., smallest of the major U.S. auto makers, that they will set a strike date in March if no company-wide contract is agreed to by Feb. 29.

Contract Ratified

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey reported that a new three-year agreement with Champion Spark Plug Co. has been ratified by vote of union locals with 3,700 members. Plants involved in Detroit, Toledo and Cambridge, O., Burlington, Ia., Hellertown, Pa., and Windsor, Ont.

An outstanding feature, Mazey said, is wage parity for Champion's Canadian employes—one of the first parity agreements in the auto parts industry.

The Continental settlement involved 7,500 workers who had been out since Jan. 31 at plants in Detroit and Muskegon, Mich., Chicago, Toledo, and Milwaukee, Wis. Local issues are still unresolved at several locations, the union said.

Gardner to Head Urban Coalition

John W. Gardner will become chairman of the Urban Coalition when he steps down as secretary of Health, Education & Welfare on Mar. 1.

Announcement of Gardner's selection was made by Andrew Heiskell, chairman of the board of Time, Inc., and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, the co-chairman of the coalition's 37-member executive unit.

The coalition is an alliance of mayors, labor, business, church and civil rights groups dedicated to overcoming the massive problems of America's cities and the millions trapped in its slums.

Gardner said he discussed the offer of the chairmanship with Pres. Johnson "and he urged and encouraged me" to accept the post.

Ancient Myths

THE U.S. LABOR DEPT. has given the lie once again to the ancient mythology that an increase in the minimum wage spells ruination for American business and industry.

Labor Sec. Wirtz, in a report to Congress on the 1966 increases in the wage floor from $1.25 to $1.40 an hour and extension of coverage to 9.1 million workers, declared flatly that "there is little or no evidence of layoffs or plant shutdowns related to the minimum wage increase."

When the minimum wage moved up to $1.60 an hour on Feb. 1, 1968, it was accompanied by the predictable chorus of dire warnings of ruination. There were additional warnings that bringing the pay floor for American workers to slightly above the poverty level would be inflationary!

The Labor Dept.'s report has effectively demolished these arguments—as the reports have in every past year when the minimum wage was increased or coverage expanded. But this will not destroy the perniciously spread mythology nor stop those who are willing to exploit workers in the name of free enterprise.

* * *

PRES. JOHNSON'S proposals for federal standards on occupational health and safety to protect the thousands of workers who needlessly die or are maimed each year has already drawn opposition from some sectors of business and industry.

The cry is always the same—wage floors and measures to protect a worker's health and prevent accidents are added costs that will force a business to close its doors. It's not true about the minimum wage and it's not true about safety and occupational health!

Safety and occupational health protection has been left to the states and by and large they have failed miserably in this area. The need now is for meaningful federal standards for all those working in plants or shops in interstate commerce and for federal aid to states in areas not subject to federal regulation.

Wirtz told a House Labor subcommittee that the annual death rate from on-the-job accidents can be reduced from the present level of 14,500; that the number of workers suffering disabling injuries can be reduced from the current level of 2.2 million a year.

Occupational health hazards resulting from exposure to radiation, various chemicals and other materials used in a modern economy can also be reduced and the long-term danger to workers eliminated.

* * *

SOME OF THE more enlightened sectors of American business and industry have come to understand the importance of an increasing minimum wage in terms of greater purchasing power and as a basic aid to a growing and expanding economy. They understand also that a plant or shop relatively free of accidental deaths and injuries is a more efficient operation that will reduce their costs.

This understanding unfortunately is far from pervasive in the American industrial world. But there is continuing hope that sooner or later the lesson will be learned that a decent wage and safe working conditions are basic to the progress of the nation as well as to the self-interest of business and industry.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO ASSOCIATION

'Just What I Need'

Equality and Opportunity:

Civil Rights Coalition Stresses 'Urgency' for Legislative Action

The following statement was adopted at the annual board meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group composed of labor, church, civil rights and liberal organizations.

AT THIS TIME of racial and social crisis, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, on the occasion of its annual board meeting, reaffirms its conviction that solutions to our nation's domestic problems can and must be achieved through peaceful, democratic means and within the American political system.

It is a reaffirmation made with a sense of burning urgency. For unless this Congress and this Administration act quickly, our reaffirmation may become empty rhetoric.

The bill the Senate is now debating, the civil rights protection act, would do much to protect citizens from violence in the exercise of such elementary rights as serving on juries, going to school, getting a job, using public transportation, visiting a restaurant or movie or enjoying the parks or other facilities paid for with their taxes. It would protect those working to help people achieve and exercise the rights to which they are constitutionally entitled.

But this bill alone will not advance us very far toward full equality. It does not address itself to two glaring injustices—the denial of equal access to housing and jobs. If the Fair Housing Act and the bill to strengthen the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission now before the Congress are added to the civil rights protection bill, we would then have legislation that would at least offer hope that Congress means to continue the work it began in 1964 and 1965 of correcting injustices through law.

We therefore call upon the Senate to combine the three bills into a single measure and to keep the Civil Rights Act of 1968 the pending business of the Senate until the filibuster is broken and this broader bill is passed. We call upon the President to exert the utmost influence in support of this course of action.

We deplore current efforts that tend to compromise the civil rights protection bill rather than strengthen it. The debilitating compromises being circulated are unnecessary and unacceptable retreats from the 14th Amendment. We urge the shelving of these proposed compromises and the return to the civil rights offensive through the passage of the fair housing and equal employment amendments.

BECAUSE WE BELIEVE that civil rights require not only the establishment and enforcement of rights in law, but also the realization of social and economic conditions in which alone the fulfillment of these rights is possible, we reaffirm our support of a legislative program that will guarantee decent jobs to all who are able to work, adequate housing, full education and a living income to all citizens mired in poverty.

We support the President in his call to private industry to help find 500,000 jobs for the hard-core unemployed. But it is a task that cannot be left to private industry alone. We urge enactment of legislation already before this Congress that would oblige the government to act as employer of last resort by channeling workers into needed public service jobs.

We also support the President's call for "a 10-year campaign to build six million new decent housing units for low and middle-income families."

The announced cuts in anti-poverty programs underscore the need for this Congress to provide adequate funds for the welfare and education programs it has already authorized. We know too well the disillusionment created when a program of promise is held out to desperate people and then withdrawn. We call on this session to vote sufficient funds to enable threatened programs to continue.

The first session of the 90th Congress committed a crime against the poor when it adopted welfare provisions that force mothers to take jobs, often wretched ones, or lose their benefits, and that put severe limits on aid to children in fatherless homes.

We therefore call upon this session to repeal these provisions and upon the President and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to see that defenseless people do not suffer.

The goals we set forth tonight are modest, minimal and necessary. We shall do all in our power to fulfill them in 1968. We cannot and must not falter in our drive toward full equality.

President's Message:

America's Foreign Aid Program Best Hope for Peaceful Change

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's special message to Congress on foreign aid entitled "To Build the Peace."

PEACE WILL never be secure so long as:

● Seven out of ten people on earth cannot read or write.

● Tens of millions of people each day—most of them children—are maimed and stunted by malnutrition.

● Diseases long conquered by science still ravage cities and villages around the world.

If most men can look forward to nothing more than a lifetime of backbreaking toil which only preserves their misery, violence will always beckon, freedom will never be under siege.

It is only when peace offers hope for a better life that it attracts the hundreds of millions around the world who live in the shadow of despair.

Twenty years ago America resolved to lead the world against the destructive power of man's oldest enemies. We declared war on the hunger, the ignorance, the disease, and the hopelessness which breed violence in human affairs.

We knew then that the job would take many years. We knew then that many trials and many disappointments would test our will.

But we also knew that, in the long run, a single ray of hope—a school, a road, a hybrid seed, a vaccination—can do more to build the peace and guard America from harm than guns and bombs.

THIS IS THE GREAT TRUTH upon which all our foreign aid programs are founded. It was valid in 1948 when we helped Greece and Turkey maintain their independence. It was valid in the early Fifties when the Marshall Plan helped rebuild a ruined Western Europe into a showcase of freedom. It was valid in the Sixties when we helped Taiwan and Iran and Israel take their places in the ranks of free nations able to defend their own independence, and moving toward prosperity on their own.

The programs I propose today are as important and as essential to the security of this nation as our military defenses. Victory on the battlefield must be matched by victory in the peaceful struggles which shape men's minds.

In these fateful years, we must not falter. In these decisive times, we dare not fail.

The foreign aid program for fiscal 1969 is designed to foster our fundamental American purpose: To help root out the causes of conflict and thus ensure our own security in a peaceful community of nations. For fiscal 1969, I propose:

● An economic aid appropriation of $2.5 billion.

● A military grant aid appropriation of $420 million.

● New and separate legislation for foreign military sales.

● A five-year program to develop and manufacture low-cost protein additives from fish, to help avoid the tragic brain damage now inflicted on millions of children because of malnutrition in their early years.

● That the United States join with other nations to expand the Intl. Development Association, the development-lending affiliate of the World Bank. For every two dollars the United States contributes, other nations will contribute three dollars.

● That the Congress authorize a contribution to new Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank.

● Prompt appropriation of the annual contribution to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank.

● A further authorization and appropriation of callable funds for the Inter-American Development Bank to stand behind the bank's borrowing in private money markets.

FOREIGN AID serves our national interest. It expresses our basic humanity. It may not always be popular, but it is right.

The peoples we seek to help are committed to change. This is an immutable fact of our time. The only questions are whether change will be peaceful or violent, whether it will liberate or enslave, whether it will build a community of free and prosperous nations or sentence the world to endless strife between rich and poor.

Foreign aid is the American answer to this question. It is a commitment to conscience as well as to country. It is a matter of national tradition as well as national security.

Last year some Americans forgot that tradition. My foreign aid request, already the smallest in history, was reduced by almost one-third.

The effects of that cut go much deeper than the fields which lie fallow, the factories not built, or the hospitals without modern equipment.

Our ambassadors all over the developing world report the deep and searching questions they are being asked. Has America resigned her leadership of the cause of freedom? Has she abandoned to fate the weak and the striving who are depending on her help?

This Congress can give a resounding answer to these questions by enacting the full amount I have requested. I do not propose this as a partisan measure. I propose it as an extension of the humane statesmanship of both parties for more than twenty years.

I said in my State of the Union address that it is not America's resources that are being tested, but her will. This is nowhere more true than in the developing countries where our help is a crucial margin between peaceful change and violent disaster.

I urge the Congress to meet this test.

Hazards Increasing:

Federal Job Safety Standards Urged to Halt State Failures

THE STATES have "failed miserably" to protect the on-the-job health and safety of workers, an AFL-CIO economist charged as he urged Congress to fill the void with strong federal safeguards.

New industrial methods and materials are increasing job hazards, said George Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, but there is "almost a total lack of effective state programs" to protect workers against them. He said that the Administration's proposed Occupational Health & Safety Act is a sound and economical approach to this long-neglected area.

Taylor pointed out that the pending legislation would provide effective safeguards for 50 to 75 million workers at a yearly cost of $2 or less per worker. He made the statements on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The labor economist said that some of the hazards workers face in the plant environment can also threaten the health and safety of people living in the general area of the plant. He cited the examples of radiation, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and sulphur, which "are released into the general atmosphere and never quite go away."

SUCH TOXIC MATERIALS build up, Taylor noted, and "become part of what you are exposed to day-by-day, whether you work in a particular plant or not." Therefore, measures that would make the workplaces safer and more healthful would "complement, rather than duplicate" legislative efforts to combat water and air pollution, Taylor asserted.

He said that the Administration's occupational health proposal provides for inter-agency cooperation that would add to the effectiveness of both efforts toward a common goal.

Reporters questioning Taylor were J. V. Reistrup of the Washington Post and Jerome Brazda of the Medical World News.

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR THOSE CONCERNED with fair play for the consumer the passage of the truth-in-lending bill by the House of Representatives must be one of the brighter pages in the history of the 90th Congress.

Of course, there is no law yet. The Senate could accept the far stronger House measure or the bill might go to a House-Senate conference and predictions on the outcome would be risky.

The strong House measure, however, and the strong position of the House members of such a conference committee are a tribute to the resoluteness of the bill's floor manager in the House, Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.).

Shortly after the Senate passed its far weaker legislation in truth-in-lending, she announced that she would fight to shore up the loopholes in the House bill.

Many felt she was talking for public consumption. If they did, they did not realize Rep. Sullivan is a mighty determined legislator.

The House Banking and Currency Committee accepted some of Mrs. Sullivan's recommendations on the bill but, by close margins, rejected others. She carried the fight to the floor of the House.

When debate on the bill opened, Mrs. Sullivan rose in the well of the House and told her colleagues:

"We have a long afternoon ahead of us and it should be a lively one, and well worth the members' time on the floor. There is nothing they could do in their offices this afternoon which would be nearly as important to as many of the constituents and businessmen in their districts as this first major bill to come before the House, one which will directly affect every citizen in many ways for years to come."

Mrs. Sullivan noted that "there is a lot to understand about the bread-and-butter, meat-and-potatoes and keep-your-head-above-water family financial problems involved in this legislation."

After exchanges with some members and some parliamentary by-play, the Missouri congresswoman zeroed in on one key amendment she wanted to knock out of the bill—the exemption where service charges are $10 or less. This would cover most credit transactions up to about $110.

This exemption, Mrs. Sullivan said, hits the low-income consumer hard—"when he buys a toaster or a washing machine or dryer or a radio or a small television set or a kitchenette set or some chairs or a sofa."

She clarified another point, too, which has confused many in credit transactions. If you go to a loan company and make a $100 loan for three months and pay $10 a month interest the interest rate is not 10 percent. Since the loan is only for three months, over a whole year it would be the equivalent of 40 percent. Mrs. Sullivan hit hard, in point after point, and won—the $10 exemption was knocked out.

HER NEXT TARGET was the exemption of revolving credit. Mrs. Sullivan said "we have talked about it for eight years and now we come to the moment of truth in truth-in-lending."

Most consumers are told they are paying 1.5 percent interest a month. What consumer groups and Mrs. Sullivan sought was a spelling out of both the simple annual interest rate and the amount in dollars and cents. At 1.5 percent per month the annual interest rate would be 18 percent.

The argument on revolving credit was sharp and confusing—but in the end the congresswoman got her way.

She did not stop there. She led the fight for provisions to limit the garnishment of debtor's wages and to include first mortgage loans. Also, under the House bill, advertisements mentioning any credit terms would have to provide detailed information on annual interest rates, cash prices, incidental charges and other conditions.

Mrs. Sullivan was not alone. She had strong support from liberal colleagues.

BROAD-BASED federal standards are essential to the on-the-job health and safety of millions of American workers, AFL-CIO Economist George Taylor (center), declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Jerome Brazda (left) of Medical World News and J. V. Reistrup of the Washington Post. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.

Labor Urged To Press Role Of Aiding Poor

Woodstock, Vt.—Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D-Vt.) called on the New England labor movement to continue to speak out on behalf of the poor of the area, declaring "if you don't care, who will?"

Hoff's appeal came at an anti-poverty seminar conducted for union activists from Vermont, Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island. The two-day program was one of a series arranged by the Office of Economic Opportunity's trade union leadership training program with the cooperation of the Labor Relations & Research Center of the University of Massachusetts and the New England AFL-CIO Council.

To date 126 unionists from a six-state area have attended seminars in anti-poverty techniques. Sessions have been held at Northampton, Mass., Niantic, Conn., Waterville, Me. and Woodstock. Topics include legal services for the poor, programs for which OEO funds have been allocated, regional problems and community action.

The Woodstock seminar drew 26 trainees from four states. All joined in a "problem clinic" led by Program Dir. William Kemsely.

Participants included Dir. Edward J. Reichert of the Tri-County Legal Services Program, Littleton, N.H.; Henry Becker of the Clothing Workers, Manchester, Conn., and Miles Holmes of Warwick, R.I., consultant.

Among the program planners were George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and Julius Rothman of the federation's Social Security Dept.

Sugar Wage Hearings Set for Puerto Rico

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz named three labor members to a review committee for the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico and announced that hearings on minimum wage rates will start Feb. 19 in Santurce, P. R.

Worker representatives are Vice Pres. Russell Lasley of the Packinghouse Workers, Assistant AFL-CIO Research Dir. Marvin Friedman and Luis G. Estades, UPWA attorney in Santurce.

TRAINING PROGRAMS for the war on poverty involving 126 New England trade unionists include a series of two-day seminars like this one at Woodstock, Vt. Left to right, seated: George O'Brien of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Northampton, Mass., assistant training program director; Gov. Philip Hoff; Ruth Colombo, women's activities director for the Vermont AFL-CIO and program coordinator for the Office of Economic Opportunity; standing, Executive Dir. James Carper, Community Programs & Training Consultants, Inc.; Program Dir. William Kemsley, Teachers Local 189, and Executive Sec. Julius Bernstein, Massachusetts AFL-CIO Committee on Human Rights.

House Agriculture Unit Fights Bargaining Bill

The House Agriculture Committee adopted what the AFL-CIO termed an "astounding resolution" calling on the Education & Labor Committee to kill legislation giving collective bargaining rights to farm workers.

The almost unprecedented attempt to intervene in the deliberations of another congressional committee was sharply denounced by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a telegram to Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr.

Thompson is chairman of the House Labor subcommittee which —after extensive hearings—approved the bargaining rights bill sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.).

Biemiller said the Agriculture Committee's action "was obviously based on either ignorance or bias."

The Labor subcommittee hearings "prove conclusively that the denial of social justice to America's farm workers is unwarranted and results only from widely exaggerated fears trumpeted by large corporate farm owners," Biemiller said. He noted that similar outcries were raised against the 1966 inclusion of farm workers under the minimum wage law and the "predicted disaster" proved "baseless."

The Agriculture Committee said "unlike industrial employers, farmers are uniquely susceptible to strikes . . . because of the perishability of their crops" and complained that "farm employers are now caught in a vicious cost-price squeeze."

Biemiller suggested that Thompson send copies of the subcommittee hearings to members of the Agriculture Committee. The hearings included testimony that the principal cause of farm worker strikes has been the refusal of the big growers to recognize and bargain with a union—a cause of strike the O'Hara bill seeks to eliminate.

Thompson, a strong supporter of the O'Hara bill, has invited Agriculture Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) to sit in with the Labor subcommittee for a discussion of the legislation.

Stress Cooperation:

Training Plans Set By Building Trades

(Continued from Page 1)

trades will make "maximum utilization of responsible civil rights organizations willing to join in a cooperative effort" to make the program work "with full recognition of the necessity for industry to formulate its requirements for employment and entry in the trade."

In reply, Wirtz commended the unions for "the forthright position" they have taken in voluntarily "recognizing and meeting social responsibilities."

Wirtz indicated that Labor Dept. will continue the anti-discrimination regulations of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and not seek to impose a numerical quota system, which the unions oppose.

He wrote Haggerty that the "affirmative action program" adopted by the building trades presidents would "represent a strong and progessive forward step toward answering, once and for all, complaints that building trades unions may not be exerting their best efforts in full support of private and public action to eliminate discrimination."

On the model cities program, the unions offered "full cooperation" to the rehabilitation of slum neighborhoods.

The law requires a "maximum opportunity" for residents of the areas being rehabilitated to obtain jobs and job training.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, his executive assistant, Lane Kirkland, and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan joined the building trades presidents in a discussion of the city rehabilitation program.

Meany and Keenan are members of a presidential committee, headed by industrialist Edgar F. Kaiser, which is charged with determining how private resources can best be mobilized to wipe out slums.

A seven-member committee of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. was named to meet with the Kaiser committee to discuss how the goals can best be accomplished.

The union delegation will include Haggerty, Dept. Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio, Presidents Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, and Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco of the Laborers.

Contract Opening Sought in Wools

New York — The woolen and worsted advisory council of the Textile Workers Union of America voted to recommend that contracts in the industry be reopened or terminated to clear the way for the negotiation of substantial wage and fringe improvements in the spring.

The council represents 15,000 workers in 50 plants. It will submit its recommendations to an industry-wide union conference here Mar. 2.

9 Fired Farm Unionists Win Jobs Back, Damages

Salinas, Calif.—Nine California farm workers, who charged they were fired for union activity, have won back their jobs at a guaranteed minimum wage of $4,500 a year along with $750 each in punitive damages.

Martin Produce Co. of Salinas agreed to the terms in an out-of-court settlement of a case pressed by California Rural Legal Assistance, a legal aid group funded by federal anti-poverty grants.

The workers, members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, said they were fired by Martin last summer after the company discovered they had joined UFWOC.

CRLA attorneys, taking up the workers' case, pointed to the State Labor Code which specifies that employes have the right to join a union "free from the restraint, or coercion" of employers.

Monterey County Superior Court Judge Gordon L. Campbell ruled that the code applied and that an employer who fires farm workers for joining a union must rehire them and pay punitive damages.

After that, the employer agreed by stipulation to rehire the nine workers at the above terms and not to fire them again as long as they do their jobs without "good cause" for dismissal.

As long as Martin has a gross income "substantially the same or higher" than its 1964-66 average, the workers will receive the $4,500 annual minimum.

The agreement also provides that if one of the workers is discharged, an impartial arbitrator selected by the American Arbitration Association will be chosen to resolve any dispute.

The court interpretation and settlement was viewed as a rebuff to Gov. Ronald Reagan whose Administration opposed CRLA's handling of the case. The state contended that the workers' total earnings of $26,000 in eight months—an average of less than $2,900 each—was too much to qualify them as "poor."

CRLA attorneys pointed out that the workers, each of whom had a number of dependents, were particularly suitable for the organization's help since all of them had been out of work since they were fired.

Higher Farm Wages Linked to Alien Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of domestic farm workers.

"No foreign workers will be needed to harvest California crops in 1968," he testified.

Both Mayer and Peevey urged a complete halt to importation of workers.

Availability of imported labor "cushions the growers against having to raise wages and improve working conditions to the point necessary to attract and maintain a sufficient labor force," Mayer said.

Both witnesses said that the "adverse effect" wage should be raised considerably if the government does not ban outright importation.

The rate in the lowest-wage states should be above $1.55 an hour, Mayer said, with a weekly guarantee of at least $63 a week during the period the employer expects the workers to be available to him.

In states with higher wage levels, he stressed, the adverse wage should be considerably higher. Mayer also urged a 25 percent premium rate for "difficult, arduous, hazardous and unpleasant work."

In California, Peevey said, the present adverse rate of $1.60 an hour should be raised immediately to $2.25 an hour, with a guaranteed 40-hour week and premium pay.

"In no event," he said, "should the hourly adverse effect rate be set below the highest hourly wage rate arrived at through collective bargaining between California growers and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee," plus comparable fringe benefits.

The State AFL-CIO stressed that despite the recent improvement in farm wages, the average agricultural wage rate in the state is now about half that of industrial workers, while 25 years ago it was two-thirds.

Mayer described foreign farm workers brought into the United States as "semi-captives."

He cited as an example the experience of a group of Jamaican workers brought in to work in a Florida sugar cane field.

They held a spontaneous sit-down strike, Mayer reported, to protest that they were credited with fewer hours than they actually worked. Local police rounded up the strikers and 52 were jailed under $11,500 bail each, then given the "free" choice of staying in jail or being sent home, he said.

Sharp Aid Boost Urged For Vocational Training

(Continued from Page 1)

have no preparation for urban life."

The report observed that vocational training also is generally inadequate in large city slums where schools suffer from "overcrowding, deficient personnel, inadequate budgets and deteriorated facilities."

For different reasons, more prosperous suburban schools also lag in the vocational field, the council noted. The reason is that "many suburban schools still assume that all students will pursue a four-year college degree."

A "substantial portion" of vocational education funds should be used for "the hard-to-reach and the hard-to-teach," the report said. It said "vocational education puts emphasis on doing, and provides strong motivation to learn those academic skills which are needed for occupational success. Here many students learn for the first time that reading, arithmetic and report writing have utility in the real world."

Otto Pragan, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, was one of the 12 members of the advisory council which conducted the year-long study.

The council urged expansion of vocational education enrollment from last year's 7 million students to 11 million. It said that some type of formal occupational preparation should be a part of every educational experience, with free advanced training available both to the student who continues beyond high school and to the adult who seeks to upgrade his skills.

Pragan noted the AFL-CIO's dissent from a council recommendation for a new Cabinet-level Dept. of Education & Manpower Development, which presumably would take over many of the programs now administered by the Labor Dept.

Social Security Hike to Aid 24 Million

Increase Due in March Checks; Other Changes Widen Coverage

Nearly 24 million Americans will have more money to live on when their next social security checks are delivered early in March—although not as much more as Pres. Johnson and the AFL-CIO had sought.

Benefit checks will be at least 13 percent higher than last month, reflecting the increases voted by Congress last year. Most of the individual monthly increases will be in the $10-$20 range. But the annual total will raise buying power about $3.7 billion—for the people who most need it.

Those on the social security benefit rolls include retired workers, widows and surviving children, disabled breadwinners and their dependents. Younger workers will benefit in future years by greatly increased insurance protection during their working careers and a higher retirement income. Higher-paid workers will be paying more in payroll taxes—as will their employers. But the increased wage base will mean bigger pensions, up to 30 percent more than the present maximum.

Neither the amount of the increase nor other provisions of the new social security amendments came up to the levels urged by labor and the Administration. And some of the changes, dealing with public welfare rather than earned social security benefits, were a step backward.

The total benefit increase, nevertheless, is the largest ever enacted under the social security program. The legislation also includes less-publicized changes in disability and medicare programs.

Following are major changes in the social security law:

BENEFITS: The minimum social security benefit was raised from $44 to $55 a month for an individual; from $66 to $82.50 for a couple over 65.

Above the minimum levels, the increase is 13 percent across-the-board.

The special benefit for persons 72 and over who lack the social security coverage to qualify for regular benefits was raised from $35 to $40 (to $60 for a couple.)

ELIGIBILITY: Nearly 500,000 more persons are eligible for social security benefits—but must apply in order to receive them. The breakdown is as follows:

- An estimated 65,000 widows, unable to work because of severe disability, will be able to get monthly benefits as early as age 50. Until now, the earliest a widow with no children in her care could qualify for payments was age 62. However the benefits will be less than the amount payable at age 62, the difference depending on the age at which benefits start.

The early benefit is also available to a disabled widower who had been dependent on his wife's earnings. A disabled woman who was divorced from her husband after at least 20 years of marriage may also be entitled to benefits if she had been receiving support payments from him at the time of his death.

- Another 100,000 younger people—disabled workers and their dependents—will become eligible under liberalized rules.

Under the old law, a worker needed social security credits for at least 5 of the 10 years before becoming disabled. Now a worker who becomes disabled between 24 and 31 needs credits for only half the time between age 21 and the time he becomes unable to work. And disabled workers under 24 need only 1.5 years of work under social security in the three-year period before disability.

- Some 175,000 children will be eligible for benefits based on the earnings of working mothers who died.

Previously, the mother would have had to work under social security for at least half of the three years before her death. Now benefits are payable to the child of a woman worker who has died, retired or become entitled to disability benefits if she had accumulated enough social security credits over her working life to be "fully insured," whether or not the credits were for recent work.

- A new, more restrictive definition of disability provides "that to be found disabled an individual must have an impairment so severe that he is unable to engage in any kind of substantial gainful work."

The Social Security Administration contends that the new definition is consistent with existing regulations. However the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security has urged unions to help workers appeal denials of eligibility benefits "to insure the most liberal administration of the new definition."

FINANCING: The amount of annual wages subject to social security taxes rose this year from $6,600 to $7,800. A worker earning under $6,600 will pay exactly the same amount of social security taxes in 1968 as he paid in 1967. A worker earning $7,800 or more will pay $52.80 a year more—the equivalent of about $1 a week.

The tax rate, including medicare coverage, is scheduled to rise from the present 4.4 percent to 5.9 percent of covered wages by 1987 under the new law. Under the old law, the scheduled increase was to 5.65 percent. The higher the taxable wage, the higher the insurance coverage and retirement benefits. Thus a 50-year-old worker paying taxes on $7,800 a year for the next 15 years would receive $188.80 a month on retirement for himself or $283.20 for himself and his wife—nearly 22 percent more than the benefits he would have received under present law.

RETIREMENT TEST: Persons over 65 will be able to earn more at part-time work without losing social security benefits. Starting this year, a person who makes as much as $1,680 can collect full benefits.

For amounts above that, $1 will be withheld from benefits for each $2 earned up to $2,880 and on a dollar-for-dollar basis above that. However, regardless of annual earnings, a person over 65 can receive the full monthly check for any month in which his earnings are under $140.

As in the old law, there is no restriction on earnings for persons 72 or older. About 760,000 persons will receive an estimated $175 million in additional benefits this year as a result of the change.

MEDICARE: An additional 60 days of hospital insurance is provided as a lifetime reserve, with the patient paying the first $20-a-day of the cost. This lifetime reserve is in addition to the 90 days per spell of illness already provided.

The voluntary medical insurance portion of medicare will now pay the full reasonable charges of radiologists' and pathologists' services for hospital patients. Previously, it paid only 80 percent of the charges, after the $50 deductible requirement had been met. Some X-ray and laboratory services previously not covered will now be paid for.

While the premiums for the medical insurance rise on Apr. 1 from the present $3 to $4 a month, this is not directly related to changes in the law. The rates were moved up because of the sharp rise in the cost of health care. The matching payment by the government is also raised to $4.

PAYMENTS TO DOCTORS: Many doctors have refused to cooperate with the medicare insurance program and have insisted on billing their patients directly.

Previously the patient had to pay the bill out of his own pocket and then send an itemized receipt to the medicare program. Now he is entitled to medicare reimbursement on the basis of the bill and can wait until he is paid before paying the doctor. However, the medicare program will only pay what it considers "reasonable" charges; the patient is stuck for the difference if the doctor bills him for a higher amount.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Some persons on social security benefit rolls are also receiving public assistance payments under state-federal programs for the aged, blind and disabled. In most cases, the higher social security payments will bring a reduction in state welfare payments; in some cases it might raise the income above the eligibility level for public assistance.

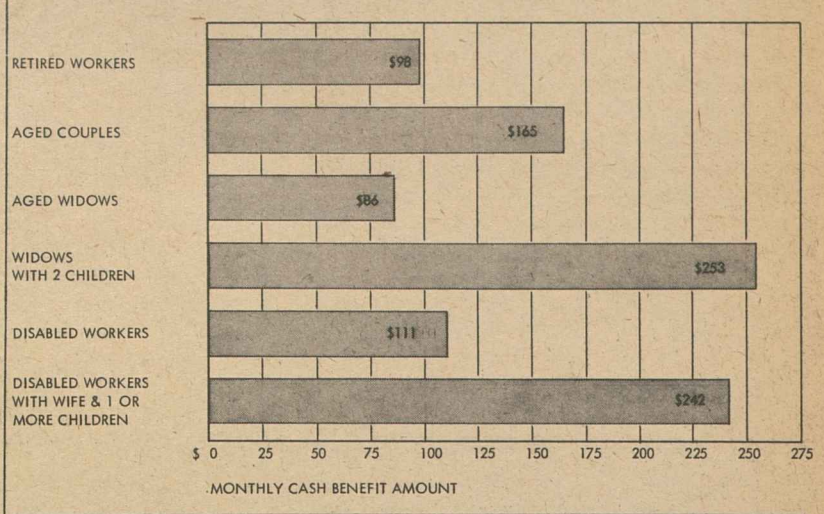
The law permits—but does not require—states to waive up to $7.50 of social security payments in determining both eligibility and amount of assistance. The previous waiver permitted, under 1965 law, was $5.

The AFL-CIO has urged its state and local central bodies to take the lead in pressing their states to make it possible for persons on public assistance to retain part of the social security increase voted by Congress.

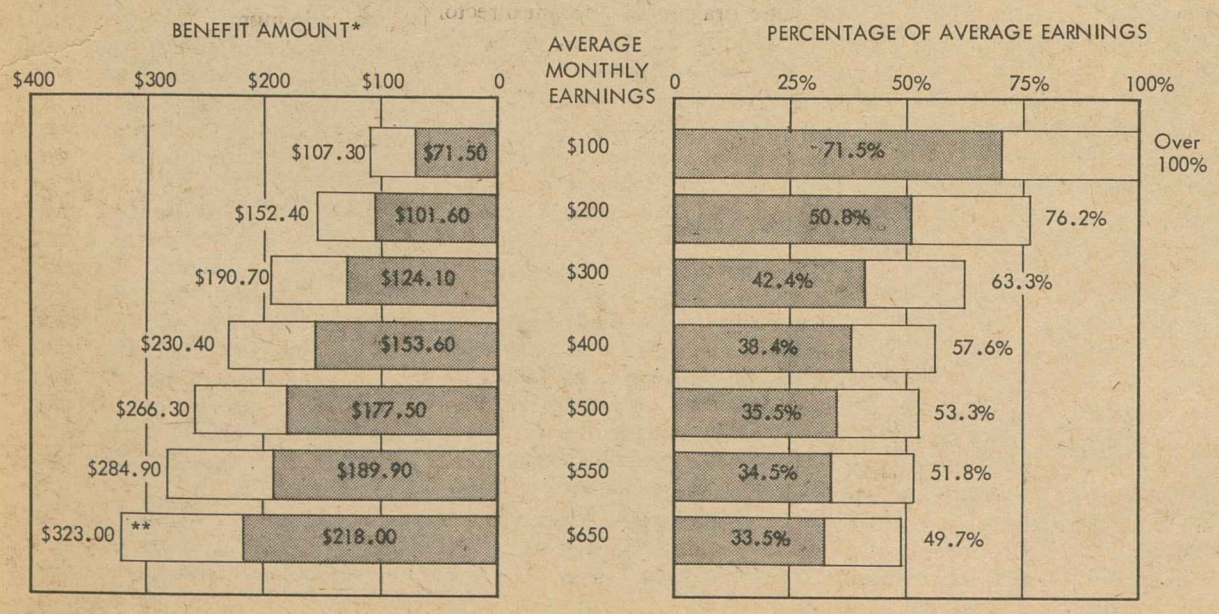
Major changes in the medicaid and public assistance programs are among the new amendments.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman has sent a detailed analysis of all the changes to affiliated unions and central bodies—along with recommendations for state action "to minimize some of the most harsh welfare and medicaid restrictions."

AVERAGE FAMILY CASH BENEFITS



MONTHLY CASH BENEFIT AMOUNTS Are Related to Average Earnings



* Examples of Benefits for Retired Workers and Couples Age 65 or Older
**Spouse's Benefit Limited to $105.

Sickpay Benefits Cover 29 Percent of Time Lost

Total value of time lost by workers through sickness was $12.2 billion in 1966 and about 29 percent of it—$3.6 billion—was replaced by sick-leave and insurance plans, the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. reported.

"This was no improvement over 1965 in terms of the proportion of lost earnings replaced," according to an article in a recent issue of the Social Security Bulletin.

In fact, the article, "Income-Loss Protection Against Illness, 1948-66," said benefits paid out through government and private plans amounted to precisely 29.4 percent of income loss in each year.

Nearly two workers out of every three in private industry had some type of formal protection against loss of income due to illness in the year.

In four states—California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island, it noted, some form of protection against lost income due to sickness was required by compulsory temporary-disability laws.

Under voluntary programs in the other 46 states, just over half of the workers—51 percent—had protection against lost income.

The $12.2 billion value of time lost by sickness in 1966, was an increase of $914 million over the total in 1965, the third largest annual increase in 18 years, the article stated. It reflected rising wages and employment and occurred despite a drop of about 1 percent in the average amount of sickness incurred per person.

The article estimated that wage and salary workers in private industry were off the job an average of 7 days because of illness in 1966.

Limited copies of the January Social Security Bulletin are available from the Office of Research & Statistics, Social Security Administration, Room 5628, HEW South Building, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Aged Benefits Go to 2,000 Centenarians

A former slave, a man who earned his first 50 cents minding the horses of Jesse and Frank James, and an ex-sparring partner of John L. Sullivan are among the 23.7 million persons who will receive bigger social security checks.

There are some 2,000 persons over 100 years of age on the benefit rolls, and the Social Security Administration takes a special interest in them. Each year it issues a collection of interviews with "America's Centenarians."

The agency says the oldest social security beneficiary is Charlie Smith of Bartow, Fla., who celebrated his 125th birthday last July.

He was brought to America from Liberia at the age of 12 and sold as a slave in New Orleans. He is receiving monthly benefits based on social security credits he earned beginning at age 113, picking oranges in Florida citrus groves.

Smallest in History:

Foreign Aid Request Keyed to Security

America's foreign aid programs are as important to the nation's security as its military defenses, Pres. Johnson told Congress as he asked approval of a $2.5 billion economic assistance program to carry on a worldwide struggle to overcome disease, hunger, ignorance and hopelessness.

In the developing nations, the President said, continuing help from the United States is "a crucial margin between peaceful change and violent disaster."

Johnson also sought approval of $420 million in military assistance to bolster "Free World collective security," plus an emergency $100 million in arms aid to threatened South Korea.

Overall, the President's foreign aid request was the smallest submitted in the 20-year history of the program. Even adding in companion programs such as Food for Peace and the Peace Corps brings the total request to only one-half of 1 percent of the gross national product. This contrasts with 2 percent the United States put into foreign aid in 1949 and the 1 percent goal set by the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the aid request faces an uphill course in the same budget-cutting Congress that last year slashed the foreign aid spending bill by one-third.

The President anticipated the argument that the dollar outflow of foreign aid spending worsens the balance of payment problem for the United States.

Not so, he told Congress.

He said 92 percent of Agency for Intl. Development funds in the next fiscal year will be spent on purchases of U.S. goods and services. This year, he said, the dollar outflow from AID operations has been reduced to less than $170 million. "Repayments of over $200 million on outstanding aid loans will more than offset this outflow," he noted.

"Ending foreign aid would not, therefore, significantly improve the U.S. balance of payments," the President observed. "But it would adversely affect the U.S. industries, workers and farmers who are manufacturing, producing and exporting aid-financed goods."

Johnson asked $625 million to continue the Alliance for Progress "partnership" in Latin America. More than two-thirds of this amount would go to projects in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Central America.

He asked $706 million to strengthen the economies of India, Pakistan and Turkey and $179 million for development assistance in Africa, primarily for regional rather than single-country programs.

The AID budget request for economic assistance in Viet Nam is $480 million, with a major effort "to restore and reconstruct the cities and towns attacked in recent days."

An additional $277 million was asked for East Asia, including Laos, Thailand, Korea and Indonesia.

The President concluded his message with an appeal to Congress and the nation not to turn its back on the rest of the world—and on the nation's best traditions.

Foreign aid "may not always be popular, but it is right," he stressed.

"The people we seek to help are committed to change," Johnson noted. "This is an immutable fact of our time. The only questions are whether change will be peaceful or violent, whether it will liberate or enslave, whether it will build a community of free and prosperous nations or sentence the world to endless strife between rich and poor."

AFL-CIO Sets Conference on Social Welfare

Four regional conferences for officers of AFL-CIO state and local central bodies will feature workshops and discussions on five areas of social legislation.

The topics at the two-day sessions include social security, health care, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and labor's role in anti-poverty programs.

The first conference, with delegates from 12 Northeast states and the District of Columbia, will be held in New York City on Mar. 1-2.

Twelve states in the South will be represented at Mar. 15-16 conference in Memphis.

The Midwest conference, in Chicago on Apr. 19-20, will be for delegates from 13 states.

Western participants, invited from 13 states, will meet Apr. 29-30 in San Francisco.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman is coordinating the conference program, in cooperation with Stanton Smith, the federation's coordinator of state and city central bodies.

PLUMBING MERIT BADGE for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was accepted by Federation Vice President Joseph D. Keenan at a Boy Scout week ceremony. Eagle Scout Jack E. Cater of Waldwick, N. J., presented the award. Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities (left) and Alden G. Barber, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts, took part in the presentation. Keenan and Perlis were also honored with merit badges.

Meany, Randolph On Rights Year Unit

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph have been named to a new Presidential Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year.

The worldwide observance will mark the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations.

Pres. Johnson set up the U.S. commission to arrange the American observance of the anniversary. U.S. Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman was named chairman of the commission. The vice chairman is Anna Roosevelt Halsted, daughter of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Post Office, Seven Unions Reach Pact

A new two-year contract has been signed by seven postal unions covering 625,000 employes of the Post Office Dept. It is the nation's largest single collective bargaining agreement.

A three-month deadlock in the negotiations was broken when Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien agreed to accept the recommendations of a mediator and drop a management proposal which the unions had strongly opposed.

The Department had sought authority to suspend employes on disciplinary charges for up to 10 days before, rather than after, they have exercised their appeal rights.

O'Brien said he disagrees with the mediator's opinion but would go along with it because he favors the principle of mediation and arbitration of disputes in federal employe-management relations. Agreement was reached that the disputed issue could be reopened on 60 days notice.

The national agreement, which includes improvements sought by the unions, will be followed by negotiation of local-level agreements with individual post offices.

Unions signing the national agreement were the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Maintenance Employes, Mail Handlers, Special Delivery Messengers and Motor Vehicle Employes, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers.

Boy Scouts Cite Labor For Aid, Leadership

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany received a merit badge in plumbing and a report of appreciation from the Boy Scouts of America in ceremonies marking the annual observance of Boy Scout week.

A group of 13 Eagle Scouts from across the nation made the presentation in Washington.

AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph D. Keenan was presented with a merit badge in electricity. He is secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A merit badge in citizenship was awarded to Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Merit badges are earned by Scouts for achievement in specific skills or services. The symbolic merit badge plaques presented to Meany and Keenan recognized their craft backgrounds, while the award to Perlis related to his current CSA post.

The appreciation report cited the AFL-CIO for its friendship and cooperation.

"This partnership has helped make scouting possible for 44 million boys and adults," the report said.

The number of Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops and Explorer posts sponsored by unions increased during 1967, it noted. Union members serving scouting in leadership capacities also increased.

AFL-CIO central labor bodies supported a program that enabled 26,000 boys—scouts and non-scouts—to attend Boy Scout camps during 1967, the report added.

Union members were lauded for their contributions to scouting—both in money through United Fund contributions, and in manpower. Many craftsmen "generously assisted in development and maintenance of camps," the report noted.

Keenan, a board member of the National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts, asked the Eagle Scouts to "go into the slums in your home towns and visit. See how some people live here in the United States."

He added that the AFL-CIO is dedicated to the support of youth "so every kid can exploit himself to the limit."

2-17-68

New York State Raises Pay Floor

Albany, N.Y.—The state minimum wage rose from $1.50 to $1.60 an hour Feb. 1 for practically every worker, including those subject to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and eight groups not protected by federal law.

The increase also will raise the state's overtime hourly rate for covered workers from $2.25 to $2.40, the part-time rate from $1.55 to $1.65 and the weekly guarantee from $52.50 to $56.

Profits Soar Toward New Record Rate

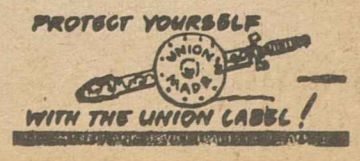
(Continued from Page 1)

formance" expect to do still better.

The article declared that "many industries expect their profits to rise even faster than sales" because of fuller use of capacity which spreads fixed costs over a greater output.

In many industries, the Journal added, a combination of higher prices and fuller capacity utilization "promise to outweigh the added costs" of union contracts.

The paper singled out the auto industry as having "just about everything going for it this quarter" with a huge increase in profits anticipated. This is expected to give a boost to sales and profits in many industries, especially steel and aluminum, the paper declared.



Terror Attacks on Cities Denounced by Viet Labor

Saigon—The Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) has condemned Viet Cong terrorist attacks in Saigon and other cities as "criminal actions" against the Vietnamese people.

A statement adopted by CVT's bureau at a meeting here denounced the Communists for breaking the Tet (New Year's) truce and called upon CVT members "to tighten their ranks in these troubled and perilous days."

CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu pointed out that the Viet Cong not only broke the truce but seized workers' homes and "treacherously" used them "for concealment and as a battle ground" to wage its war.

These tactics, he added, were used to make "the workers and their families . . . the miserable victims of street fighting inside the cities."

The CVT appealed to the South Vietnamese government "to apply suitable measures to protect the lives and property of the people" against the terrorist attacks and restore the general security and public order.

Labor Gears COPE Drive For Crucial 1968 Election

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THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK, the 1968 elections and Viet Nam were discussed by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey with members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Humphrey, shown here with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a council session, also addressed the COPE operating committee which likewise met in Bal Harbour, Fla.

'Strengthen His Hand':

Public Urged to Speak Out For LBJ's Viet Nam Policies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously and strongly reaffirmed its all-out support for Pres. Johnson's policies on Viet Nam and "his persistent efforts to end the war through negotiations."

The council appealed to the "millions in our ranks, to workers everywhere, to the entire American people to strengthen the President's hand." **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

The statement reviewed the recent Communist offensive against the cities of South Viet Nam, pointed up the terroristic tactics employed, pointed out that it had resulted in no "decisive military value to Hanoi" and had failed in its major purpose of undermining U.S. support for the democratic forces in the country.

The attacks on the cities, the council said, resulted in the slaughtering of thousands of innocent civilians and turned the streets into bloody battlefields.

The statement recited the clearly stated goal of the Communists that the struggle in Viet Nam "forms the spearhead of the world revolutionary tide," making clear, the council said, "the austere and painful reality of Viet Nam."

The Communists failed dismally in appealing for a popular uprising by the people in the cities, the council stated, but it is too early to estimate the extent of damage on the pacification and redevelopment programs.

In face of the Tet offensive, the council warned "there is a paramount urgency" to avoid overconfidence and to expand social, economic, political and military moves to deter and defeat aggression while "persisting in efforts to negotiate peace."

Noting reactions by critics of the war that the new Communist offensive is grounds for getting out of Viet Nam and all of Southeast Asia and that U.S. policy has been defeated, the council asserted that "this hasty conclusion is without foundation in fact." Viet Nam is only the latest place where Communists have resorted to so-called wars of liberation, the statement observed, noting that since World War II they have tried and failed in many countries and they have not gotten very far in Viet Nam.

The council welcomed the "assurance of our CVT (Vietnamese Confederation of Labor) colleagues that the 'terrorist cam-

(Continued on Page 2)

'Adopt-a-Striker' Drive Backs Copper Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor will not allow the courageous copper strikers to be starved into submission by the "barons of the copper industry," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared as it launched a nationwide local union "adopt-a-striker" program.

The determination of the companies to "relentlessly prolong" the eight-month-old strike, the council said, calls for an expanded pledge by the AFL-CIO to assure the workers of "adequate sustenance" for "the duration of this battle."

The council called on all branches of the labor movement and especially local unions to adopt one or more striking families on a "personal, name-to-name basis" for the duration.

The council also strongly supported the decision of the strike coordinating committee to reject a government panel's recommendations because they did not "develop a workable and acceptable collective bargaining formula."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that letters are going to 60,000 local unions of federation affiliates as well as to all state and local central bodies on the adopt-a-striker plan, with follow-up meetings scheduled to get all possible local resources into the struggle.

"If we have to fight we are prepared for a long fight," he asserted, charging the copper companies with losing all sense of responsibility to their workers and the country.

The federation has raised over $850,000 for the workers starting with the recent convention and more funds are coming in, Meany

(Continued on Page 4)

Focuses on Issues, Voter Registration

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO geared up for the crucial 1968 elections with an information and register-and-vote drive designed to bring the basic issues to all union members and the public at large.

The federation's Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting here at the Americana Hotel voted a five-cent per member voluntary assessment to finance the register-and-vote drive, a step recommended to it by the COPE Administrative Committee.

It reviewed and voted to make as widely available as possible a film of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Johnson discussing the basic issues confronting the nation, titled "Conversation at the White House."

And as it did at the recent AFL-CIO convention, labor strongly reaffirmed its all-out support for Pres. Johnson's policies on Viet Nam and "his persistent efforts to end the war through negotiations."

The council made clear, however, that in some areas such as education it felt that the President's message to Congress was only a beginning and that the AFL-CIO would go further to meet the urgent needs in this area.

The council voiced its determination to help the striking copper workers in their eight-month struggle and launched a nationwide "adopt-a-striker" program involving the 60,000 local unions of federation affiliates. It supported the striking unions also in their rejection of a government panel's recommendations on dividing bargaining into three parts. **(Story, this page.)**

It gave its full support also to the nine unions fighting the strike-breaking and union-busting of the Hearst Corporation at its papers in Los Angeles and San Francisco. **(Story, Page 3.)**

The council was scheduled to act on a number of other statements involving the economy, health and welfare, occupational health and safety, and congressional budget slashing before the conclusion of the sessions here.

The five-cent assessment for the register-and-vote campaign has successfully raised funds in previous election years to assist union members, their families and friends to become registered voters and get to the polls on election day.

Meany told the COPE Administrative Committee meeting that there has been a steady improvement and effectiveness in COPE operations and that it is in good shape for 1968 when the choice before the country will be between "liberalism and conservatism." He cited the four-year record of the Johnson Administration as equal to or better than the first four years of the Roosevelt Administration and stressed the need to maintain progress at home and abroad.

Earlier, the council had heard a report from Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey on the general programs and policies of the Administration and the general direction the country will take in the next four years.

The Vice President later told a press conference that the issue in 1968 is whether to continue the enlightened policies of Pres. Johnson or run the risk of the election of a "predictable reactionary." A defeat for the Administration in 1968, Humphrey warned, could

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Majority Insists On Strong Rights Bill

A solid majority of the Senate demonstrated support for a strong civil rights bill—including an open housing provision—in two key votes.

First the Senate voted 55-37 to halt a filibuster against the legislation.

That was seven votes shy of the two-thirds needed under the Senate's cloture rules. But it was the biggest vote for cloture since the breakthrough Civil Rights Act of 1964. Counting the four senators paired for cloture and the two paired against, the Senate divided 59-39 on the issue.

A day later, by an even stronger 58-34 vote, the Senate refused to table—and thus kill—an open housing proposal strongly supported by labor and civil rights groups. (Rollcalls, Page 10.)

On this key ballot, 39 of the 57 Democrats present for the vote rejected the advice of Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, and 19 of 35 Republicans present refused to follow the lead of GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Dirksen opposed both cloture and the open housing provision. He indicated that he would support only a watered down version of a bill that would make it a federal crime to interfere violently with Negroes and civil rights workers exercising legal rights, such as voting or using public accommodations.

Mansfield supported the cloture motion and said he personally favors the open housing provision.

(Continued on Page 12)

U.S. Shipping Revival Sought By Sea Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strong support for legislation aimed at reviving American-flag shipping and shipbuilding has been voted here by the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

In two separate resolutions—one dealing with Navy vessels and the other with merchant ships — the MTD recorded its continuing opposition to foreign building, noting that the use of shipyards overseas "has the effect of siphoning off the growth potential" of U.S. shipbuilding.

Since 1946, the department went on, nearly 1,200 vessels have been built in foreign yards for U.S. shipping interests. This has cost the nation $6 billion which has been drawn out of the domestic economy, and has resulted in the loss of 1 billion man hours of direct shipyard labor and another 1 billion man hours of work in supporting trades and industries, the MTD asserted.

The MTD board also urged passage of legislation that would bar the use of foreign-built offshore drilling rigs, warning that the purchase of such equipment abroad adversely affects the balance of payments and cuts U.S. employment.

'Right-to-Work' Petitions Invalidated in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Oklahoma's secretary of state—for the second time in less than three months—ruled that sponsors of a "right-to-work" petition hadn't collected enough signatures to get their proposition on the ballot.

This time it appeared that the turndown would stick.

The first turndown came when Sec. of State John Rogers said he had counted 102,996 signatures on the petitions to outlaw the union shop. This, he said, was nearly 2,000 short of the number required—even if all were valid.

Later the state attorney general ruled that only 101,589 valid signatures were needed to get on the ballot. However, a partial check by the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO uncovered 16,548 signatures of persons who were not registered voters, as well as numerous cases of duplicate signatures. The state federation presented its evidence at hearings.

On Feb. 21, the secretary of state handed down his ruling. The petitions were invalidated on two grounds: the form was improper and, after hearing all the evidence, the secretary of state was convinced there weren't enough valid signatures.

Humphrey Cites Choice Of Progress, Reaction

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told a press conference here that the issue in 1968 is whether to continue the enlightened policies of Pres. Johnson or run the risk of the election of "a predictable reactionary."

Humphrey met reporters after addressing the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the COPE operating committee on the programs and policies of the Administration and the general direction the country will take in the next four years.

The Vice President warned that cessation of hostilities in Southeast Asia does not necessarily insure a new era of social progress. He pointed to the reactionary record of the 80th Congress after World War II and the general neglect of progress following the war in Korea.

A defeat for the President in 1968, Humphrey warned, could result in another reactionary Congress similar to the 80th and a sharp setback for the social progress made under Democratic administrations since 1960.

He listed as some of the achievements that will play a role in the 1968 elections civil rights, federal aid to education, medicare and air and water pollution measures.

The Vice President voiced confidence that the war in Viet Nam will result in eventual victory for the democratic forces and that the Communist Tet offensive had failed in achieving either its military or political objectives.

The offensive, he said, demonstrated to the people of South Viet Nam the terroristic nature of the Viet Cong and reinforced the strength of the democratically elected government with formerly dissident elements now strongly supporting the elected regime.

Humphrey stressed that South Vietnamese army troops did most of the fighting in the last few weeks and proved to be an effective military force. He pointed out that not a single South Vietnamese unit or senior officer had defected to the Viet Cong during the offensive.

Disaster Aid Urged Regardless of Cause

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Community agencies can be more effective if they provide assistance in all disasters, man-made or natural, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council adopted a statement urging public and private agencies to adopt policies to meet need regardless of the cause and and to plan programs that can be put into action during an emergency.

"Victims of man-made disasters, such as riots, are no less human than the victims of natural disasters, such as floods and earthquakes," the council said. These victims are in need of the basic necessities as well as "human concern and care," the statement added, citing the "irrational human behavior" that causes man-made disasters.

The AFL-CIO believes all agencies should provide assistance to victims of disasters and it is pleased that many agencies gave speedy and effective service to the victims of recent riots.

Formalization of this policy is now needed, the council said, offering its cooperation to achieve this objective.

The council adopted also a statement calling for expansion of food stamp and donated food programs to all needy persons and declaring that these programs should not be considered a substitute for adequate public welfare.

Food stamps should not supplant the donated food program but should be used to supplement it, the council said, urging also that the stamps be donated to the needy who cannot afford to buy them.

The council also approved creation of a special awards program for AFL-CIO affiliates and state and local bodies to recognize community service contributions and to encourage other units to follow suit. The program would involve certificates for affiliates selected for outstanding contributions in the field.

NLRB Affirms Single Store Unit Decision

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled unanimously that a single store or restaurant in a retail chain operation is an appropriate bargaining unit.

The Board, in a 4-0 decision, reaffirmed its policy in reviewing an appeal by the Haag Drug Co., which runs a chain of 35 full line and six discount drug stores in Indiana and Ohio.

The Board then ordered its regional director to proceed with the representation election sought by Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 58 at the Indianapolis restaurant involved.

The Board recalled that its policy for many years was to find that an appropriate unit in retail chains was one which embraced all the employes in an employer's administrative or geographic area. This policy was revised, the Board observed, because it was judged to impede the workers' rights to self-organization and it overemphasized the employer's administrative role.

The present policy regards a single store in a retail chain as similar to a single plant in a multi-plant company in other industries, the Board said, adding it sees no reason to make an exception in the Haag case.

Public Support Rallied For LBJ on Viet Nam

(Continued from Page 1)

paign has only hardened the resolve of Vietnamese labor to resist terror and oppression.'"

The council pointed out that the "free people of Europe should have no difficulty in understanding our country's current Viet Nam policies and the urgency of their supporting the struggle against Communist aggression in Viet Nam" in light of the bitter struggle against Nazi aggression and the U. S. involvement.

The council reaffirmed its "full support to the President in his determination to achieve our country's sole aim in the Viet Nam conflict—to halt Communist aggression against the people of South Viet Nam."

It pledged its support also to help the CVT "enhance its effectiveness and enable it to play an increasing role in defeating Communist subversion and promoting social justice, the development of democratic institutions and a viable economy."

Congress Asked to Act:

Drug Firms Charged With Gouging Public

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American labor charged the nation's big drug companies with "betraying the public interest" and called on Congress to pass strong legislation to force down the price of prescriptions.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council handed down a five-point indictment accusing the major pharmaceutical companies of:

- "Promoting the sale of 'new' patented drugs which are less effective than established drugs not so protected.
- **"Promoting the widespread sale of drugs of unproven clinical value thereby endangering the lives of persons afflicted with conditions for which there would be an effective cure if they were treated with available effective drugs.**
- "Promoting over-use of drugs, particularly antibiotics, in spite of the accompanying danger of the development of resistant strains of disease organisms.
- "Promoting the sale of drugs having serious side effects when there are equally effective, less toxic drugs available.
- Promoting the sale of drugs which have dangerous side effects for minor conditions that do not require drug therapy.
- "Confusing the practicing physician with a multiplicity of over 18,000 trade names."

The Executive Council statement charged that no major industry has been more "socially irresponsible" than the large pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Evidence Cited

It cited evidence uncovered at congressional hearings, first by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and more recently by Senators Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

"The hardest-hit victims of the price gouging," the council said, "are the chronically ill aged" who find the cost "a crushing burden"—especially since prescription drugs are excluded from medicare.

The council praised Food & Drug Commissioner James Goddard for his efforts to administer existing legislation in the public interest but stressed that his legal authority is limited because "the law is not as strong as it should be."

Declaring that "the American people will never accept their health as a legitimate area for commercial exploitation," the Executive Council called for legislation to:

- Include prescription drugs under medicare, provide a national drug formulary, limit reimbursement for drugs under any federal program to the price for the generic—rather than brand name—product. Physicians should be required to prescribe by generic name when there is no question of quality differences, the council said.
- Give the Food & Drug Administration authority to compare the relative effectiveness of similar drugs and disclose the information.
- Reduce the price of drugs now kept artificially high by exclusive patents, and amend the patent laws to reduce the number of years a drug may be granted a monopoly.

The council statement noted that the major brand drug companies spend some $600 million a year—or $3,000 for each doctor—trying to influence physicians to prescribe by brand name.

"The advertising pays off," the statement noted. "A great majority of physicians prescribe by brand name and the patient has to buy the expensive brand name drug. Organized medicine itself takes no responsibility for evaluating the relative effectiveness of drugs. Drug advertising revenues are an important part of the total budget of the American Medical Association."

The result of all this, the Executive Council charged, "is gouging of the customer."

Victory Rate Holds In NLRB Elections

AFL-CIO unions won 54.5 percent of all the National Labor Relations Board elections they entered in the six months ending Dec. 31, the board said in a report of secret-ballot voting for the last half of 1967.

During the same period affiliated unions won 54.9 percent of elections involving newly organized workers, where 198,000 workers were eligible to vote.

Comparable figures for the last half of 1966 gave AFL-CIO unions a winning margin of 54.6 percent for elections in which an incumbent union was on the ballot, 54.4 percent among newly organized units.

AFL-CIO unions won 1,431 of the 2,618 elections they took part in for the last half of 1966. For the same period a year later, the figures were 1,291 victories out of 2,351 elections.

DEEP DISCUSSION engages AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel (right) and William Pollock during a break in Executive Council session in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Council Gears for Crucial '68 Election

Approves Voluntary COPE Assessment

(Continued from Page 1)
result in a reactionary Congress similar to the 80th Congress after World War II and the general neglect of progress that followed the war in Korea. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Budget Dir. Charles Zwick met with the council on the legislative program of the Administration with Zwick spelling out the details of the President's budget and the basis for the Administration's income tax surcharge proposals.

In its opening sessions the council adopted statements that:

- Appealed to the "millions in our ranks, to workers everywhere, to the entire American people (to) strengthen the President's hand" in Viet Nam. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- Called on Congress to go further than the proposals contained in Pres. Johnson's message on education, declaring that the message should be the "starting point for a legislative program rather than the outer limits of one." **(Story, this page.)**
- Urged the Senate to defeat the filibuster against the civil rights legislation before it, and allow a vote on a measure that contains "irreducible rights" that Congress should guarantee. The bill calls for full federal protection for civil rights workers and a fair housing law. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- **Asked for strong legislation to force down the cost of prescription drugs, charging the nation's big drug companies with "betraying the public interest." (Story, Page 2.)**
- Proposed a formal policy by community agencies of providing assistance on the basis of need regardless of the cause of the need, including man-made disasters resulting from "irrational human behavior" such as last summer's riots. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Selected former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) as the recipient of the 1969 Murray-Green Award for his outstanding services to the nation and humanity.

On internal federation affairs the council:

- Approved the merger of the Journeymen Stone Cutters and the Laborers Intl. Union. The Stone Cutters, with about 3,000 members, will become part of the 500,000-member Laborers ending a 115-year history as a separate organization. **(Story, Page 12.)**
- Voted to approve a change in name for the Building Service Employes Intl. Union to Service Employes Intl. Union with no change in jurisdiction, and gave tentative approval to the Commercial Telegraphers Union to change its name to United Telegraph Workers.
- Set up a subcommittee to report back during the meeting on the question of exonerating unions from payment of dues to the federation with directions to explore the need for more specific guidelines.
- Received a financial report from Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler showing the federation to be in good financial shape despite exoneration of dues to the Rubber Workers and Auto Workers during their strikes of about $426,000.

At press conferences held at the sessions, Meany, in reply to reporters' queries, said:

- The AFL-CIO encourages voluntary mergers of its affiliates and talks are currently under way between unions in the meat, shoe, paper, stone and glass, railroad and printing industries. He noted that unions in different fields can also merge under the provision of the federation's constitution.
- Strikes of public workers pose very difficult questions, but in a democratic system the individual worker has the right to quit his job, whether by striking or resigning, and passing punitive legislation is not the answer.

He suggested that some study might be given to a system of voluntary arbitration that would allow impartial and knowledgeable persons to enter the disputes and come up with terms for settlement. But he stressed that such arbitration must be of a voluntary nature.

- Anyone who disagrees with the policies of the AFL-CIO or the conduct of its officers should use the established machinery of the federation to air charges or grievances. He restated a policy statement adopted by the council in February 1967 in answering a query about a charge levelled by Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey on a comment about Viet Nam made by Meany at the recent convention. The council presently has no complaint or charge before it, Meany pointed out.

REPORTERS REPRESENTING the press, radio and television media gathered daily for news conferences at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported on actions taken by the Executive Council at its meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Full Support Pledged to Unions Battling Hearst Strikebreaking Bid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO threw its full support behind nine unions battling the Hearst Corporation's assault on trade unionism in Los Angeles and San Francisco, singling out the company's union-breaking tactics and its use of professional strikebreakers.

The federation's Executive Council voiced its support in a statement after receiving a report on the West Coast strikes from the unions involved declaring that they are preparing a "program of maximum effort" to defeat the Hearst attack.

The council, citing the legitimate trade union objectives of the unions and the use by the company of imported strikebreakers, reiterated its "determination to achieve legislation, already on the statute books in 14 states and 95 cities, forbidding the recruitment and importation of strikebreakers."

The nine unions met here earlier in the week to plan implementation of a program to counter the Hearst attack. The strikes, the report said, involve 4,500 union members in the two cities and "have in them the seeds of a coast-to-coast confrontation with Hearst."

At stake, the unions declared, "is the survival of viable trade unionism in an enterprise Forbes magazine has said has as its major problem 'an embarrassment of riches.' "

The strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner started on Dec. 15, 1967, when members of the Newspaper Guild and the Machinists struck for a new contract. Hearst, the unions said had "programmed his response" with plans for strikebreakers, guards, food, etc., and immediately put the plan into operation with limited editions of the paper produced ever since.

On Jan. 5, 1968, the Mailers struck the jointly owned production company which prints the San Francisco Chronicle and Hearst's Examiner. Neither paper has since published.

The unions reported that no industrial dispute in recent memory "has attracted the concern and provoked the response of the California labor movement" to the extent of the Hearst strike. Labor in the state has given the strikers wide support and assistance, the statement noted.

Present at the conference were representatives of the Pressmen, IBEW, ITU, Building Service, Newspaper Guild, Lithographers and Photoengravers, Stereotypers, IAM and Teamsters. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Pressmen, presented the unions' report to the executive council.

The unions said they were "not unmindful" that in San Francisco "meaningful collective bargaining has been underway for about 10 days" with the aid of mediator Sam Kagel.

"We are following these developments with close interest," the union statement said. "We trust and hope the Hearst Corporation is as well. Surely the format of bargaining now appearing, and producing progress, in San Francisco, is its own recommendation as an instrument worth examining for application in Los Angeles.

This possible path to industrial peace must be preferable to the industrial warfare events to date surely will otherwise produce."

Sharp Expansion of Federal Aid Urged at All Levels of Education

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A sharply stepped-up program of federal aid to education at all levels was called for by the AFL-CIO to carry forward the outstanding achievements of the past few years.

Pres. Johnson's education message to Congress should be considered "as the starting point for a legislative program rather than the outer limits of one," the Executive Council declared. In many regards, the AFL-CIO "would go further than the President's proposals," the council said. **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

The council singled out higher education as one of the areas for going beyond the Administration's recommendations, calling for restoration of a proposed $500 million cut in construction funds in addition to an increased student aid program.

The funds cut means that "thousands of young people who stand ready for higher education will be denied it by simple lack of space," and that student aid programs will be of little help if there is no room at the colleges and universities.

The council urged a return to the principle of government students loans rather than increasing the government subsidized and guaranteed private loans. The results of the latter program "have not been promising" and the latest proposals would only make the loans more profitable to the banks. Government loans are surer to get to the student who needs them and are less expensive in the long run, the council said.

The successful Head Start program, the council noted, needs to be expanded and placed on a year-round basis "and far more federal support" is required.

The council welcomed the changes recommended by the President in vocational education, noting that more than one-half of high school graduates do not go to college and that three out of every 10 students fail to complete high school.

"Vocational education must prepare every boy and girl who does not go to college with the necessary skills to obtain and hold a job," the council declared.

It supported the finding of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education that the promise of the 1963 vocational education act "has not been realized," and called for greater flexibility in federal matching grants "and a much higher appropriation of funds than is presently authorized."

The council called also for expanded programs of adult education adequately funded and administered to reach the 23 million adults who have not completed the eighth grade. These programs reached only 330,000 last year, the council noted, commenting that this "is hardly a cause for rejoicing."

The council renewed its call also for federal support for university labor extension programs with funds to help in the "training and education of union members, stewards and officers in the same way as federal grants are made available to farmers and business."

In terms of national priorities, the council concluded, the urban crisis presents the greatest challenge, and quality education at every level for all Americans is the most essential tool in meeting this challenge.

"In our view," the council asserted, "the rate of improvement is still too slow and fails to meet the urgency of our times." It called for high priority to the "expansion of programs which compensate for the years of decay, discrimination and apathy experienced by those who dwell in the ghettos of our cities."

Pilots at United Boost Strike Fund

United Air Lines pilots, still working under a contract that expired nearly 14 months ago, took steps to see that their members don't run out of cash in the event of a strike.

The Pilots executive committee for United Air Lines authorized its finance committee to negotiate up to $30 million in bank credit to supplement the union's regular strike benefits "in the event of a work stoppage." The ALPA regular benefits of $300 to $450 a month go into effect after 30 days of a strike.

The union will be legally free to strike on Feb. 29 and issues still in dispute include the crew size on new short-range jets, salaries and job bidding and scheduling rules.

George Brayfield Dies, Stage Union Trustee

Denver—George W. Brayfield, a trustee of the Theatrical Stage Employes and secretary-treasurer of its District 5 (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico) died here following a long illness.

A one-time cowboy hero in early Western films, Brayfield joined IATSE's Local 7 here in 1916 and served for many years as its secretary and business agent. He also was a former president of both the Denver Trades & Labor Assembly and the Colorado AFL.

COPPER SUPPORT RALLY called by Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local 3 in New York at Manhattan Center drew a turnout of 1,500 people. The main meeting was later divided into smaller sessions like this one at the Commodore Hotel, to discuss ways of mobilizing aid for the strikers. Local 3 Assistant Business Mgr. Thomas Van Arsdale (at microphone) answers a question as John Lavery, a Local 3 member (seated at table), serves as recording secretary.

Farm Bloc Finds Labor Panel Speaks Softly, Carries Key Votes

Not a voice was raised in anger and disagreements were gilded with the most courteous of congressional language. But liberal Democrats on the House Labor Committee served clear notice to farm bloc congressmen that legislative cooperation is a two-way street.

They didn't actually tell Chairman W. R. Poage of the House Agriculture Committee that he would find it harder to pass future farm bills if his committee tried to kill legislation giving collective bargaining rights to farm workers.

But the meaning was clear.

Poage's Agriculture Committee had voted 22-2 for a resolution asking the Labor Committee to scrap the bargaining rights legislation because farmers had enough problems without worrying about unions.

This set up a few sparks. To begin with, no congressional committee in anyone's memory had ever passed a resolution telling another committee what it should do about a pending bill.

The legislation at issue, sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), had been approved by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) after thorough hearings.

Thompson, a strong supporter of the labor-backed bill, couldn't have been sweeter in his letter of reply to Poage.

Cordial Invitation

"In view of the great interest of the distinguished Committee on Agriculture . . .," it began. It continued with an invitation to Poage to appear before the subcommittee at a special meeting to discuss the "unique" resolution from the Agriculture Committee. "We look forward, Mr. Chairman, to the honor of a visit from you."

A big turnout of subcommittee members was on hand for the confrontation. Poage allowed that he had been warned "that your members were but seeking the opportunity to get a helpless country boy before them to hold me up to ridicule," but he was sure that wasn't the case.

Nonsense, the subcommittee members assured him. Besides quite a few of them were just old country boys themselves, even if they did represent mostly urban districts now. Why, Rep. James H. Scheuer of the Bronx suggested, he would still match his cow milking skills against any member of the Agriculture Committee.

The warmth of his welcome assured, Poage went on to say that farmers "like to pay as high wages as they can" and the only reason "farm wages are low is because farm income is low."

A "third party" such as the National Labor Relations Board, "with no agricultural experience or orientation" just wouldn't understand such things. Besides, even if small farmers were exempt from the bill, it would be a "foot in the door" and there was no guarantee they would not be included in the future.

"My friends, I am imposing too long on your gracious hospitality," Poage concluded.

Not so, replied Thompson. What a welcome opportunity "to emphasize again the interdependent nature of our economy, how all of us rise and fall together."

Sheer Coincidence

And speaking of interdependency, he just happened to be checking the record and noted how consistently Democratic members of the labor committee—and northern Democrats from non-farm areas as a group—had voted for farm price supports and other key bills brought out by the Agriculture Committee.

It seemed that most of the other Democrats on the subcommittee had been doing similar record checking. Some of them confessed they had begun to wonder if they were right in supporting the farm bills when so many of the Agriculture Committee members seemed to vote against legislation to help the urban areas.

"Why there wouldn't be any farm bills if it weren't for the city votes," Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) observed. In tones more of sorrow than anger, he said there seemed to be "little awareness on the part of the Agriculture Committee as to where the votes come from."

It turned out that the Agriculture Committee's resolution was the idea of Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D-Miss.), whose record on farm legislation was somewhat poorer than that of most of the Labor Committee members.

And Poage, himself, wasn't too upset about the present bill. He was more concerned about what might happen in the future. After all, he said sadly, there are fewer congressmen from farm districts than when he came to Congress in 1936 and he can see the day coming when there wouldn't be many members of Congress who even knew how to milk a cow.

But since his good friends on the Labor Committee seemed so sensitive on the matter, he would suggest that in the future any Agriculture Committee members who want to express their views on labor legislation do so as individuals and not in the form of a committee resolution.

Anna Ornburn Dies, Union Wife, Mother

New Haven, Conn.—Mrs. Anna L. Ornburn, union wife and mother, died here at 75 after a brief illness and was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Ornburn was the widow of the late Ira M. Ornburn, former secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and past president of the Cigarmakers. She is survived by a son, Paul R. Ornburn of the Union Label Dept., and three grandchildren.

For many years Mrs. Ornburn was a member of Cigarmakers Local 39 here.

Copper Workers Backed:

60,000 Locals Urged To 'Adopt a Striker'

(Continued from Page 1)

said. The new plan is designed to supplement this program.

The copper strike, he told reporters, "represents a challenge to the progress of the entire labor movement. . . . We have to bring the copper barons into the 20th Century."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz at a news conference here had said earlier that he supported the panel's recommendations but that the strike is not presently "a Taft-Hartley situation" and that the national health and safety, the basis for a T-H injunction is not endangered "as of today."

The council declared that the panel recommendations would "have only perpetuated splintered bargaining."

The strike coordinating committee said earlier that the panel's proposal to divide bargaining with each of the Big Four copper firms into three parts "would not resolve any of the basic problems which caused the strike." The committee represents the 26 unions and 60,000 copper workers.

Joseph P. Molony of the Steelworkers, speaking for the committee, said the panel's recommendations came as something "of a shock."

Missed Issues

The statement voiced the unions' regret that the panel had failed to come to grips with the "basic issues in the copper strike," which the panel said were common expiration dates, a companywide economic package and settlement at all operations of a company.

"Members of the unions involved voted overwhelmingly to go on strike to eliminate the hundreds of existing inequities and injustices which prevail in this industry and in each of the companies," the statement declared. "They have suffered the strke for 221 days to obtain a measure of justice . . . a collective bargaining format which will insure equality of treatment."

The report, the unions continued, now suggests that the basic issues be shelved. The three-part suggestions "would perpetuate the outdated and one-sided method of collective bargaining long practiced by the copper companies. They would only formalize the fragmentation of collective bargaining into three categories with the pious hope that there could be 'discussion' of uniform expiration dates and equality of treatment within these groupings."

The concept that employe wage and work standards should be equal only within selected categories of production within a company "is not acceptable to us," the statement asserted.

It continued:

"We cannot accept proposals leading to a hodge-podge of dissimilar agreements with attendant discrimination in wage and working conditions among employes doing similar work within the same company.

"We cannot tolerate any arrangment which would freeze indefinitely the inequities and injustices which employes in this industry have long suffered."

'Unworkable'

The report is unacceptable, the statement concluded "because it is unworkable and would not resolve any of the basic problems which caused the strike."

The unions called upon the companies to resume bargaining immediately.

Molony declared that the government in "good conscience" could not seek a Taft-Hartley injunction that would send the strikers back to work for 80 days because there is no danger of a shortage of copper or other metals in terms of the nation's defense needs. He said 30 percent of the total copper refining capacity was in production turning out 600,000 tons of copper a year.

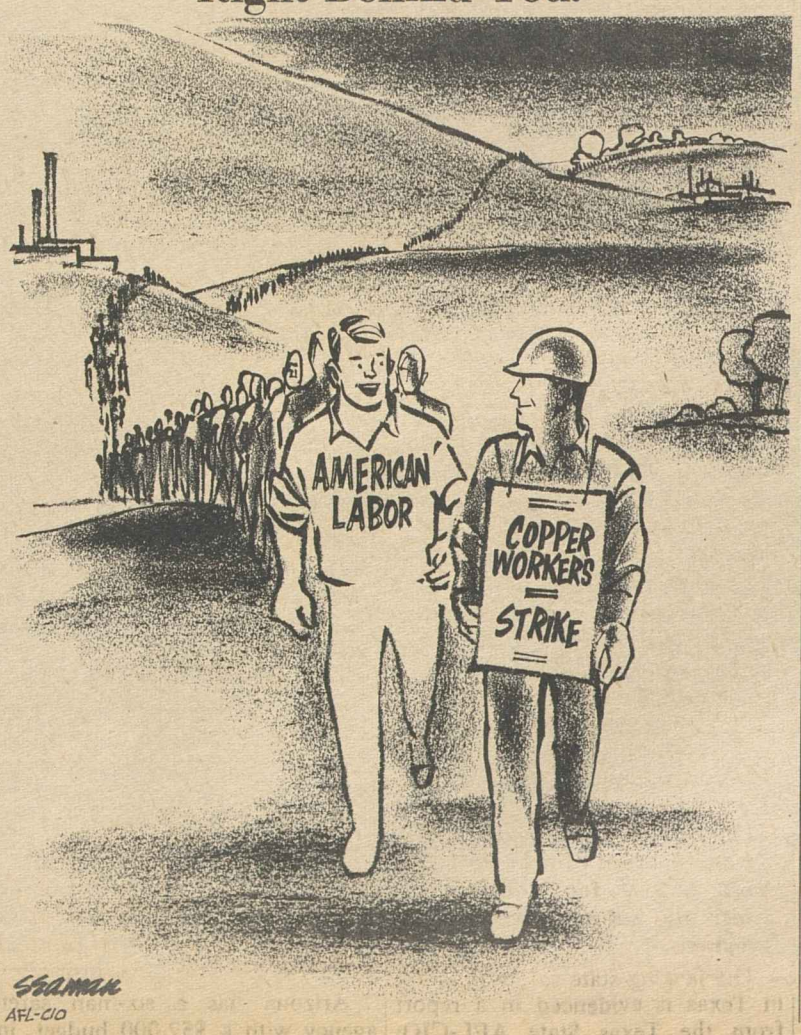
The three-member fact-finding panel was appointed in January by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Alexander B. Trowbridge at the request of the Johnson Administration.

It included Prof. George Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School as chairman; George Reedy, former White House press secretary, and Msgr. George Higgins of Washington, a veteran mediator.

After hearing witnesses from both sides, the panel issued a report proposing that bargaining be conducted for three broad groups of workers. One would cover those in mining, smelting and refining; the second, workers in other nonferrous metals, such as lead and zinc, and the third, fabrication of copper wire, cable and brass.

The strike began July 15, two weeks after the primary contracts expired at the four major copper companies. Contract settlements have been reached with several smaller producers, all calling for more than double any economic package that has been proposed by the Big Four of the industry—Kennecott, Anaconda, American Smelting & Refining and Phelps-Dodge.

'Right Behind You!'



CSA Staffer Named To Rehabilitation Unit

The National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services of Washington, D.C. has announced the appointment of Edward J. Carlin, AFL-CIO Community Services field operations coordinator, to its board of trustees.

NIRHS is a non-profit organization, sponsored jointly by Group Health Association of America and the National Rehabilitation Association, to improve rehabilitation and health services for the chronically ill and disabled.

'Can't See The Blood':

Poor State Safety Programs Blamed for Deaths, Injuries

By David L. Perlman

The statistics are overwhelming. From every source—the federal government, the states, the National Safety Council, reports from AFL-CIO central bodies—they lead to an inescapable conclusion:

With rare exceptions, the states are not doing an adequate job of protecting workers against avoidable on-the-job deaths and injuries or job-related illness.

For the most part, they don't have the laws or regulations. Almost invariably, they don't have the money or trained manpower to enforce the laws which do exist.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, leading the fight for federal safety standards legislation, was able in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee to bring the statistics to life.

Perhaps "life" is the wrong word.

He brought with him pictures of death—and of partial death.

Wirtz showed the subcommittee "what a hand looks like lying alone by a power saw . . . what half a man looks like when a falling girder has cut him in two."

He half apologized for displaying pictures "which it takes a strong person to look at and not turn away from quickly."

But, Wirtz insisted, this is what the Administration's legislative proposal is all about.

'Clear Issue'

"The clear, central issue," he stressed, "is simply whether Congress will act to stop a carnage which continues only because people don't realize its magnitude, and can't see the blood on the things they buy, on the food they eat, and the services they get."

With urgency, Wirtz told the senators: "Every minute we talk, 18 to 20 people will be hurt severely enough to have to leave their jobs—some of them never to work again."

By day's end, he said, the industrial accident toll will be 55 dead, 8,500 disabled, 27,200 hurt.

Wirtz told the subcommittee that over 1,000 workers are expected to die from lung cancer contracted from radiation in uranium mines, that more than half of the 137,000 bituminous coal miners probably have some degree of pneumonoconiosis, a dust disease, and that studies are uncovering widespread cases of a lung disease among textile workers.

Reports to the AFL-CIO News from state labor federations show that only a corporal's guard of state inspectors oversees industrial safety. By contrast, an army of state game wardens protects fish and wildlife.

Unions Cut Toll

Safety statistics would be even more horrifying if it were not for union-management safety programs in most big industries—and the lack of state inspection shows up dramatically in the much higher injury rate of smaller, unorganized shops.

There is a wealth of documentation as to the difference an effective safety program can make in death and injury rates.

The National Safety Council is a volunteer organization, including both safety-conscious employers and unions. For the past 10 years, the work-injury rate for firms affiliated with the NSC has averaged 4.6 per million man-hours worked, compared with 15.6 for non-members.

In specific industries, latest available statistics show the injury rate in foundries operated by NCS members was 10.5 per million man-hours; for the industry as a whole, including both member and non-member firms, it was 25.6. In the machinery industry as a whole, the rate was 12.5; for NCS members, 4.2.

One of the few states with a relatively effective safety and occupational health program is New York—which incidentally has three times as many safety personnel as game wardens.

The New York State AFL-CIO says improved laws and an expanded state inspection force are needed. But its report on the present program is a bright contrast to those from most states. Here is what is being done:

"New York State has more than 600 persons engaged in its industrial safety program, expends above $5 million a year. Its 200 game wardens cost $1.5 million annually . . .

"Division of Industrial Safety Services has 255 factory and mercantile inspectors, 123 in construction, 51 for uninsured boilers (insurance companies inspect the 50,000 insured ones, state inspects 43,000 others).

"Division of Industrial Hygiene handles chemical - dust - radiation problems, has staff of physicians, about 25 engineers, 20 chemists . . .

Six-Month Inspections

"Foundries and places of public assembly inspected every six months; factory and mercantile employment units of 100 and up, annually; smaller units less frequently, depending on safety history.

"Construction projects inspected one or more times during life; most hazardous ones at one and two week intervals . . ."

Texas has about 40 percent less population than New York, and a lower percentage of industrial workers. Yet in the last year for which comparable statistics are available, it had more than twice as many on-the-job deaths. And the rate of work deaths per 100,000 industrial workers was 74 as compared with 17 for New York and 9 for Connecticut, which also has an above-average program.

The lagging state safety program in Texas is evidenced in a report from the Texas State AFL-CIO: "An inadequate occupational safety bill was passed in the 1967 session of the legislature, setting up an occupational safety division in the State Dept. of Health. The budget is only $200,000. . . . Until this year, there were no occupational safety inspectors or regulations."

Some states have not even taken the first steps towards safety and job-health standards that Texas has done. Mississippi doesn't even have a state labor department and has two people in the health department involved in safety work.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is seeking to enlist the aid of state industrial safety directors to defeat the Administration bill by warning that the legislation would be a federal "takeover" of the state functions.

Opposition Defined

Wirtz anticipated such a charge in his congressional testimony.

"The issue is not states rights," he stressed, although the legislation "will be opposed by those who confound that principle with their interest."

It is a "fair question," Wirtz said, to ask those claiming an invasion of states rights whether they will support legislation in their states to set up effective state safety and health programs. Or, he suggested, will they merely "hurry from opposing it here to some state capitol to oppose it there?"

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) is both Senate sponsor of the bill and chairman of the Labor subcommittee which is considering it.

Over a six-month period, Yarborough said, there were more disabling injuries and deaths on the job than as the result of highway accidents.

And he came up also with another grim comparison. During the same period, there were 30 times more people injured at work in the United States than there were battle casualties among U.S. troops in Viet Nam.

C. R. Smith Named To Commerce Post

C. R. Smith, who has been chairman of the board of American Airlines, has been appointed Secretary of Commerce to succeed Alexander B. Trowbridge.

Smith's appointment was announced by Pres. Johnson after the resignation of Trowbridge because of ill health after less than 13 months in office. Trowbridge, although only 37, has suffered several heart attacks.

Johnson told newsmen that Smith, 53, had been recommended by both Trowbridge and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, "with whom he will be working very closely."

Still unfilled in the Cabinet is the head of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Johnson said he has no immediate plans to name a replacement for John W. Gardner. He said HEW has "a very outstanding man" as under secretary, Wilbur J. Cohen, who will continue as acting secretary "at least a few weeks."

COOPERATION of federal employe unions in encouraging purchase of U.S. savings bonds through the payroll savings plan was sought—and received—by Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien. He discusses the strictly voluntary campaign with John A. McCart (right), director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.

U.S. Surveys Uncover On-Job Health Hazards

Millions of Americans are working under conditions that can lead to illness, disability or death, the head of the U.S. Public Health Service told Congress.

Surgeon Gen. William H. Stewart cited public health studies demonstrating the inadequacies of present occupational health programs and illustrating the magnitude of the problem.

A survey of 1,700 industrial plants in six mentropolitan areas showed that 65 percent of the 142,000 workers were "potentially exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents, such as severe noise or vibration."

Of these, Stewart said, "only 25 percent were adequately protected. The remaining workers were plainly unprotected or working in conditions which needed immediate attention."

He told a House Labor subcommittee that the "precise nature" of the analysis made it possible to apply the findings to 30,000 plants, covering 650,000 workers." A "conservative" estimate, he said, is that there are at least 336,000 cases of occupational diseases a year in the United States.

Research into industrial illnesses hasn't been able to keep pace with the new chemicals that come into commercial use each year—one reason, he suggested, why "there are 800,000 people who suffer from some form of occupationally-caused dermatitis every year."

Stewart strongly supported the Administration's occupational health and safety bill, which would assign a major research and training function in the health field to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, with enforcement and safety responsibility in the Labor Dept.

The lack of trained experts in the industrial health field is critical, Stewart stressed.

"Illinois, the third largest of our industrial states, has only three industrial hygienists for the entire state," he noted. "Texas has two, one of whom is about to retire." There is an "immediate need" for at least 482 industrial health specialists in the states, he reported.

The costs of an adequate program are not easy to determine, Stewart conceded. But he cited as an example of the savings in workmen's compensation the $192 million paid out in compensation for silicosis cases between 1952 and 1962.

"I feel safe in asserting that we could have prevented such cases for less than a tenth of that amount," he declared.

Millions Available for Fish, Wildlife But Health, Safety Budget Is Slim

Ohio will have to move to the rear of the line when it comes to damaging comparisons between state expenditures for industrial safety and money spent for fish and wildlife conservation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany earlier this year cited Ohio as a "horrible example" of state indifference to on-the-job safety. He noted that it had 109 state fish and game inspectors but only 79 industrial safety inspectors.

The Ohio State AFL-CIO had used this comparison in urging the legislature to expand the state's safety program. It shook up a lot of people to learn that their state put a higher priority on wildlife than on human life.

Now it turns out that Ohio's program—undeniably inadequate—is nevertheless better than average.

The AFL-CIO News asked other state central bodies for a similar comparisons between safety inspectors and fish and game wardens. In the first group of replies received were these reports of imbalances far greater than Ohio's:

Alabama has 12 safety inspectors and six other employes in the agency, compared with 105 employed in fish and game inspection.

Arizona has a six-man safety agency with a $52,000 budget, including elevator inspection. Its 219-man fish and game staff has a $2.75 million budget.

Colorado's 15 safety inspectors and $136,000 safety budget compares with 120 fish-game inspectors and a $1.55 million budget.

Idaho has three safety inspectors, 40 conservation officers.

Iowa's 14 safety inspectors work with a $331,000 budget; its 67 fish and game wardens have a $3.6 million budget.

Kansas employs 21 persons in the safety division of the State Labor Dept., with a $184,000 budget. The fish-game comparison is 181 employes and a $2 million budget.

Missouri employs 19 industrial and mine safety inspectors under a $340,000 budget—and 145 conservation agents at a $7.9 million budget.

Minnesota has 18 safety inspectors, only three more than it had 44 years ago. But it has 135 full-time and 65-part-time game wardens.

North Carolina has a better-than-average program, but the ratio is still 55 safety to 160 fish-game inspectors.

Nebraska has 10 safety inspectors, 50 game wardens.

Oklahoma's five safety inspectors compare with 150 fish and game wardens.

Utah has 8 safety inspectors, of which five are for mines, but 57 fish-game inspectors.

Virginia has 13 safety inspectors with a $165,000 budget and 117 fish and game wardens with a $1.2 million budget.

Wyoming has three mining inspectors, none for other safety areas, and 45 fish-game wardens.

A Starting Point

IN HIS EDUCATION MESSAGE to the 90th Congress, on February 5, 1968, the President expressed his belief that the mid-1960's "will be remembered as a time of unprecedented achievement in American education." The AFL-CIO shares this view, even as it recognizes that staggering problems still remain and that what has been accomplished must be regarded only as a beginning.

In many regards, however, the AFL-CIO would go further than the President's proposals. We urge Congress to take the message as the starting point for a legislative program rather than as the outer limits of one.

Particularly in the field of higher education there is need for going far beyond the Administration recommendations. The AFL-CIO believes that the proposed cuts in construction funds should be restored in addition to an increased student aid program.

The AFL-CIO welcomes the changes recommended by the President in vocational education. More than one-half of the young men and women who graduate from high school every year do not go to college. In addition, three out of every ten students fail to complete high school. Vocational education must prepare every boy and girl who does not go to college with the necessary skills to obtain and hold a job.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 has provided our schools with new and modern tools to relate training and vocational education to the realistic needs of the labor market. A National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, established by the Act and appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, just completed an evaluation of the status of vocational education. The Council came to the conclusion that "the promise of the Act has not been realized." We in the AFL-CIO concur with that evaluation.

We believe that innovative programs, separately funded, must be encouraged to carry out the purpose of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Work-study programs that combine education, training, work experience as well as income opportunities must become an integrated part of our overall vocational education system. In addition, residential schools should be constructed and operated to provide training opportunities away from an unfavorable home environment. Specific funds must be earmarked for the vocational education of persons with educational, social and economic handicaps.

To carry out the programs that are urgently needed now requires a much higher appropriation of funds than is presently authorized in the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

In assessing our national priorities, we need to maintain a keen awareness that everywhere across the nation the urban crisis continues to be America's greatest domestic problem. In responding to that crisis there is no more essential tool than quality education at every level for all. Much of the unrest in our cities can be related to the hopelessness manifested by those who cannot see any substantive improvement in the quality of education in our inner city schools. In our view, the rate of improvement is still too slow and fails to meet the urgency of our times.

To effectively address ourselves to this total problem, high priority should be given to the expansion of programs which compensate for the years of decay, discrimination and apathy experienced by those who dwell in the ghettos of our cities. We believe that meaningful efforts in this direction will ultimately give rise to new hope to those who have long since given up.

—Excerpted from statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 20, 1968, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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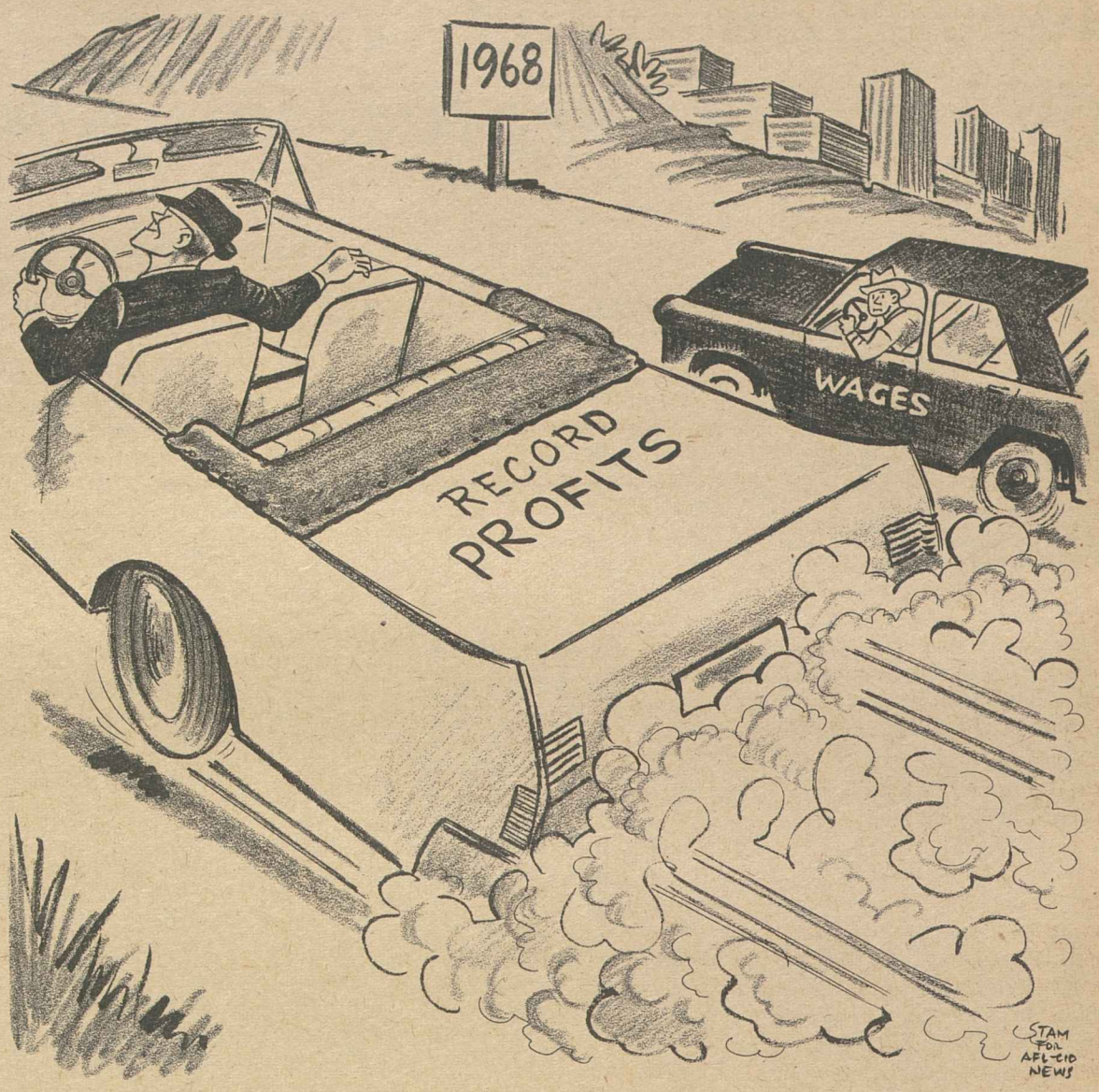


Executive Council Statement:

Labor's Support Reaffirmed As Viet Nam Crisis Sharpens

The following is excerpted from the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the crisis in Viet Nam adopted Feb. 20, 1968, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

FOR NEARLY three years, the U.S. has repeatedly offered to enter unconditionally into negotiations for ending the war in Viet Nam. These offers have fallen on deaf ears in Hanoi, Moscow, and Peiping.

To demonstrate further its earnest desire for negotiations, our government recently reduced considerably, for over a month, its bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong military targets. But Ho Chi Minh interpreted these peace efforts as proof of American weakness. Then, under cover of the Tet holiday, Hanoi proceeded to escalate its aggression by launching an offensive against the main South Vietnamese urban centers, slaughtering thousands of innocent civilians, turning the city streets into bloody battlefields.

The Communists appealed for and counted on a popular uprising to welcome their raiders as liberators. In this, they failed dismally.

It is still too early to estimate the extent of damage which this fruitless Communist attempt to seize power has inflicted on the pacification and re-development programs or on the recent progress made by the South Vietnamese in building constitutional government and democratic institutions. Clearly, this aggression against the cities was an integral part of the Communist strategy aimed at undermining America's determination and at strengthening those in our country who, wittingly or otherwise, would have the U.S. submit to the dictates of Hanoi as the road to peace in Southeast Asia.

THE OPPONENTS of the Administration's tenacious resistence to Communist aggression have hastened to seize upon whatever initial political and psychological successes Hanoi may have scored in its latest escalation of the war as evidence that our country's policy is wrong.

In panic, some academicians have rushed to conclude that the time has arrived for U.S. policymakers to realize that we have been defeated in terms of our original object—to prove that so-called wars of national liberation do not pay and that we can stop them.

This hasty conclusion is without foundation in fact. Viet Nam is not the first or only place where the Communists have resorted to their so-called national liberation tactics. After World War II, they tried it in Greece and Korea and failed in both countries. They tried and failed in Malaysia and Indonesia, in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela.

Nor have they gotten far in South Viet Nam, despite years of preparation, subversion, and aggression. They have already been driven out of most towns and the remaining fight in the cities is not going their way.

The Saigon CVT Council has pointed out that the "armed Viet Cong propaganda teams" which "toured the workers' neighborhoods, trying to hold rallies to influence the population against the South Vietnamese government and the U.S. did not attract crowds because of worker indifference and hostility to the Viet Cong." We welcome the assurance of our CVT colleagues that "the terrorist campaign has only hardened the resolve of Vietnamese labor to resist terror and oppression."

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO appeals to the millions in our ranks, to workers everywhere, to the entire American people:—Strengthen the President's hands in his persistent efforts to end the war through negotiations.

We further pledge our full support to the President in his determination to achieve our country's sole aim in the Viet Nam conflict—to halt Communist aggression.

We pledge our all-out support to help the CVT enhance its effectiveness and enable it to play an increasing role in defeating Communist subversion and promoting social justice, the development of democratic institutions, and a viable economy.

We are confident that the CVT and all other democratic forces in South Viet Nam will do their utmost to have their government speed rural reforms which will immediately give land to the individual peasant. Coincidentally, we urge our government to provide the peasants with the fertilizers and technical assistance which will enable them to raise their agricultural productivity and improve their living standards.

Such reform measures, combined with an invigorated campaign against corruption, will facilitate the resumption of the pacification program on a sounder basis and firmer foundation. Such social and economic actions will rally the people of South Viet Nam and strengthen the determination of our country and the efforts of our allies to halt the Communist aggressors and promote peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

'A Time for Testing':

Nation's Basic Unmet Needs Face New Congress Struggle

The following is excerpted from an article, "Congress—A Time for Testing," by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in the current issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

A DETERMINED ASSAULT on several decades of social progress made Congress in 1967 the battleground between a revived coalition of conservatives in the House and a thin liberal majority in the Senate. As the 90th Congress gets down to work in its second session, all signs point to an equally hard defensive struggle despite clear signs that the nation's need is for new and innovative remedies.

From the opening of the 90th Congress in January 1967 until the Christmas "truce" last December 15, there was a sustained drive by a coalition of Dixiecrats and conservative Republicans to erode the legislative landmarks of previous decades as well as cripple recently-enacted programs and halt their further expansion.

Early last year, when President Johnson proposed a fiscal 1968 budget of $141 billion, the cry rose immediately for heavy cuts. A reduction of only 5 percent would mean a saving of over $7 billion, the conservatives argued, but they knew $120 billion of the budget could not be touched, being marked for national defense, interest payments, veterans' benefits and various programs required by law. This left only $21 billion to suffer the slashes by the "economizers." This $21 billion was budgeted primarily for education, health, labor, welfare, anti-poverty programs, housing, transportation and conservation.

Even as programs survived the coalition's all-out assault, it was learned late in the session that they were to endure another mighty money whack.

The coalition declared further cuts in federal programs were necessary because of the nation's deepening deficit, but their true motives were closer to the statement by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), who said that he wanted "basic changes in federal programs, not merely appropriations cuts this year."

The Congress then enacted a flat across-the-board cutback of $4 billion in federal spending and $9 billion in federal obligations.

IN SPITE OF the limited progress achieved in 1967, in spite of the gains in meat inspection, in spite of the successful defense of school aid and anti-poverty programs, much unfinished business is still waiting action by the 90th Congress.

- High priority on the 1968 agenda goes to job creation for the hard-core unemployed. Representative James O'Hara (D-Mich.) and more than 75 other members of the House have sponsored a $4 billion "one million jobs" proposal to open up public service jobs in federal, state and local government and in private, non-profit organizations.
- **Situs picketing legislation is long overdue to restore to building trades the same basic economic rights enjoyed by unions in other industries.**
- Equal rights and equal opportunity must be assured in employment, housing, education and in the administration of justice.
- Farm workers need long overdue protection of their rights to organize unions and bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act.
- Truth-in-lending legislation, including coverage of revolving credit, must be enacted in 1968. In 1967, the Senate passed a weak truth-in-lending bill which exempted revolving credit, first mortgages and credit transactions where the dollar finance charges is less that $10. The House on Feb. 1, 1968, by a 382 to 4 vote, passed a bill which included all these safeguards.

AN OMINOUS SHADOW over the entire Congress is cast by the crisis of America's cities which will not await a slow evolutionary solution. The 1967 AFL-CIO convention approved a 10-point legislative "urban crisis" program to meet the immediate and long-range needs of the cities. In addition to the "one million jobs" program, the AFL-CIO is calling for construction of 2.5 million new housing units each year; improvement and expansion of mass transit; a $2 billion a year program of accelerated construction of public facilities; expansion of the Neighborhood Youth Corps to provide work and training for high school dropouts; special education aid for children and adults in slum areas; improved manpower training; improved and restructured public welfare assistance, including elimination of discriminatory and punitive restrictions; relief of rural poverty, including NLRA protection for farm workers; and sound economic planning under federal leadership with state and metropolitan participation.

In the second session of the 90th Congress, the AFL-CIO will not shirk its responsibilities. The American labor movement has consistently made it clear that it is willing to pay for the programs it supports—but it insists on equality of sacrifice.

In this respect, labor supports enactment of a temporary war surtax, but also insists on a surcharge on corporation incomes of at least twice the percentage on personal incomes. Corporation and personal income excluded from taxation by major loopholes in the tax structure should be subjected to the same tax rate as the surcharge.

The conservative coalition has seized on the war in Viet Nam as an excuse to cut back social progress at home, but this is the same anti-labor Republican-Dixiecrat coalition which fought against social progress even when it didn't have the Viet Nam war as an excuse.

The success and continuation of these vital programs for all Americans depends on the strength of the fight that liberals and moderates wage in the House and Senate in 1968. The defense of freedom in Viet Nam and social progress at home must proceed together.

Unfair Competition:

Congress Urged to End Abuse Of Tax-Free Industrial Bonds

MISUSE OF state and local tax-free bonds to finance private profit-making plants is "undermining the equity of the tax system" and boosting the tax load of million of citizens, a Steelworkers official charged.

Last year, more than $1.3 billion of tax-free bonds were issued to build factories and warehouses for private businesses, said Frank Fernbach, assistant for special projects to Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel.

The resulting annual revenue loss to federal, state and local governments runs to millions of dollars, Fernbach said, pointing out that "the rest of the American people have to make up" those losses. He made the statements on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on the Mutual Radio Network.

Fernbach noted that the tax-free bonding privilege was granted to help state and local governments build and expand schools, libraries and other public facilities. But, he said, forty states now permit use of the privilege to entice private firms, often at the expense of workers and communities in other areas.

"The private profit advantages that result from this abuse are tremendous," he declared. Factory financing costs are lower under tax-free bonds than when a corporation issues its own bonds, he said, which creates hardships for other businesses that have to compete without benefit of the special privilege. In addition, he noted, industrial bond financing has also increased both the difficulties and costs of bonding for true public purposes.

FERNBACH SAID there is growing support from Democrats and Republicans in Congress to change the law and the U. S. Treasury Dept. has formally "urged Congress to end this malpractice."

Plugging the loophole would let all states and localities compete for industry on a fair and equal basis, he said.

Reporters questioning Fernbach were Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE MINIMUM WAGE was extended to farm workers two years ago, there were outcries that farmers would be ruined, that mechanization would take over and farm workers by the thousands would lose their jobs. Actually, Congress limited the minimum wage protection to $1 an hour and 45 percent of the 430,000 hired workers on farms that used more than 500 man-days of hired labor during a peak three-month period.

The Dept. of Labor has just published a study of the effects of the $1 minimum on farm jobs. It shows conclusively that while farm employment is continuing its long-run decline, the drop in jobs during the past years was actually greater on farms which did not come under the minimum wage than on farms which did. The statistics were: Jobs on farms affected by the minimum, down 11 percent; jobs on farm unaffected by the minimum, down 31 percent.

Another area in which the powerful farm corporations, particularly in California and Texas, have been predicting disaster is the termination of the Mexican farm workers program. For more than a decade this provided a source of cheap labor for some of the wealthiest corporations, farm or otherwise, in the country. Ever since Congress finally stopped the program, the farm corporations have sought by every possible means to get it restored.

They dug up a little-used section of the immigration laws which opens the door to the importation of labor whenever it can be shown that domestic labor is not available. Each year the Dept. of Labor has to battle the farm corporations—and sometimes the states themselves—to hold down the number of entry visas.

But here again the predicted disasters—the threats of valuable crops rotting in the fields, the shortage of food that would result—have proved mostly propaganda. It has been proved that domestic labor is available when decent wages are paid and that there is no excuse for hiring Mexican farm workers at one end of Texas or California streets while at the other end domestic labor stands idle.

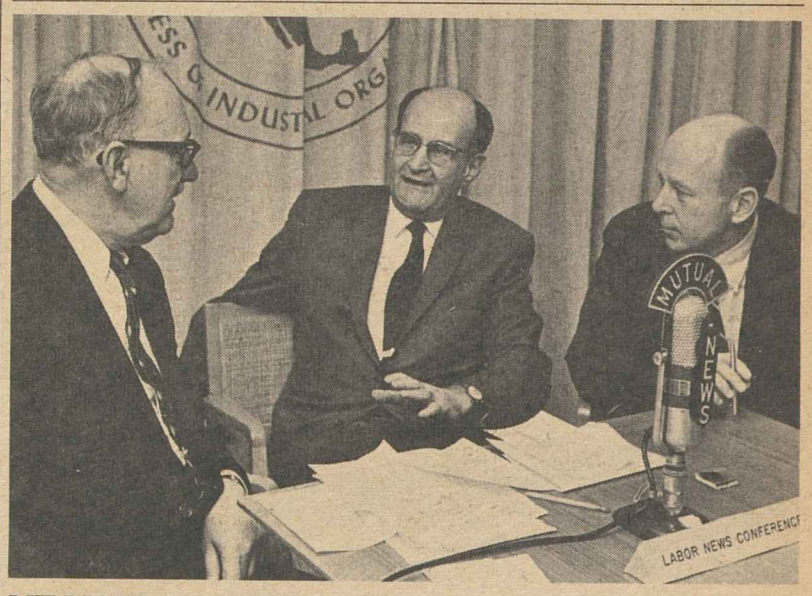
AS PART OF THE STRUGGLE to bring farm labor into the mainstream of American economic life, union organization has become a major factor. It has been proved by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee that farm workers can be organized and that organization can bring results. As the Labor Dept. minimum wage study noted, union contracts in California's vineyards have brought basic hourly rates of $1.65 and $1.75 cents an hour with further wage boosts scheduled this April.

These contracts have been won despite the fact that farm workers do not come under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act which gives the National Labor Relations Board the authority to hold secret representation elections, to certify unions as bargaining agents and to punish employers guilty of unfair labor practices.

Congress now has before it a bill that would correct this injustice. It would give farm workers under the protected rights assured almost all other American workers. The powerful farm corporations first sought to keep such legislation under the jurisdiction of the House Agriculture Committee whose membership is conservative and farm corporation-oriented. That maneuver failed and the legislation was referred to the House Education & Labor Committee where it belonged. Thwarted in its maneuver, the Agriculture Committee then adopted a resolution urging the Labor Committee to kill the bill.

Disaster for farming and notably for the family farmer was predicted just as it had been in the past when the Mexican program was killed and a limited number of farm workers placed under a minimum wage. All this is nonsense.

What is clear is that the new struggle is just a continuation of the long, stubborn and bitter battle that has been waged for the past years. Slowly but surely, the nation's conscience is being awakened to the tragedy of thousands of Americans who have been the victims of the grossest kind of injustice at the hands of one of the richest and most heavily subsidized segments of the American economy.



MILLIONS OF AMERICANS have heavier tax loads as a result of the use of state and local tax-free bonds to finance private profit-making plants, Frank Fernbach (center), assistant for special projects to the president of the Steelworkers, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Alex Uhl (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and Alan Adams of Business Week Magazine on the Public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Easter Shoppers to Be Faced With Higher Clothing Prices

By Sidney Margolius

YOU'LL BE GREETED by higher prices, especially for shoes, when you shop for Easter clothing this spring. One of the problems is that a short cotton crop has pushed up prices of cotton textiles.

If you are looking for a house, you'll have to cope with rising mortgage interest rates and higher tags on the houses themselves to the extent that working people are being virtually priced out of the housing market.

In food, prices are moving up again this year. But there are several good buys in March that can help hold down the impact on your food budget for the time being. The real problem will come this summer when you will be hit by the highest food prices on record.

To cope with 1968's living costs, you have to be a careful buyer and pay as much attention to how you spend your money as how you earn it.

Shoes are the largest single expense in a family clothing budget, and one that cannot be avoided. The problem is that shoe prices have jumped 28 percent in the past decade, about twice the rise in other clothing. Shoes have gone up again this past year despite the fact that hide and leather prices actually have come down. While hide prices dropped 21 percent and leather 7 percent, wholesale prices of shoes actually rose 3 percent.

One help is the trend to lower prices on shoes with uppers made of Corfam, Aztran and similar synthetic leathers (called "poromerics"). Synthetic soles have been widely used for some time, but the newer poromeric uppers are being increasingly used. Actually there was no real reason for the original high price of the du Pont Corfam shoes. There is less waste in manufacture of these than in using hide leather.

Are the synthetic leather shoes worth buying at their lower price? People who have bought them report that you can expect more scuff resistance and better appearance over a longer period without frequent shining.

The new synthetics are more comfortable than older synthetics since they "breathe" (let in air). They also are lighter weight than leather, and water repellent, and retain their shape well. However, they do not "give" like leather. So you need to make doubly sure you have a roomy enough fit when you buy them.

In general, watch out for quality deterioration which tends to occur when shoe prices rise. Look for the label inside the shoe which tells you what materials are used. In leather shoes look for pliable, closely-grained leather. A well-constructed shoe has a thin strip of leather called a welt, to which both upper and sole are joined (not directly to each other). A welted shoe is smooth inside, and generally sturdier.

Prices of children's shoes are especially worrisome—as much as $10 for even little kids' footwear. Prices are lower at chain stores and discount houses but you have to be especially careful about fit. These retailers often do not do as painstaking a fitting job as the specialty shops selling the higher-priced shoes. When bought, children's shoes should be one-half inch longer than the foot and at least one-quarter inch wider at the toe. The ball of the foot should come at the widest part of the sole, and the heel should fit snugly but without binding.

Eggs are the buy for March. Prices are dropping as the result of increased production. You can use eggs in many ways during the spring flush season; as sandwich fillings, for salads, desserts, and to supplement smaller portions of meat.

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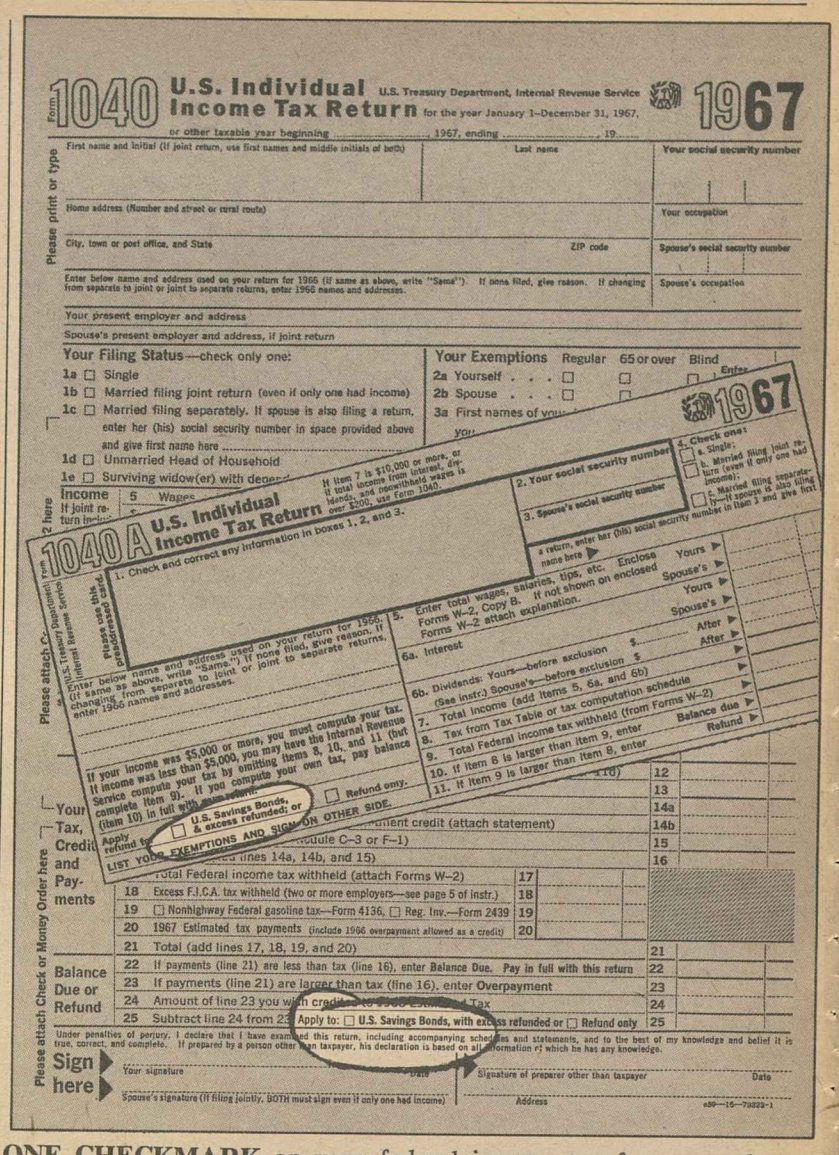


Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service for the year January 1–December 31, 1967, or other taxable year beginning ..., 1967, ending ..., 19... 1967

Please print or type

First name and initial (If joint return, use first names and middle initials of both) | Last name | Your social security number

Home address (Number and street or rural route) | Your occupation

City, town or post office, and State | ZIP code | Spouse's social security number

Enter below name and address used on your return for 1966 (if same as above, write "Same"). If none filed, give reason. If changing from separate to joint or joint to separate returns, enter 1966 names and addresses. | Spouse's occupation

Your present employer and address

Spouse's present employer and address, if joint return

Your Filing Status—check only one:
1a ☐ Single
1b ☐ Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)
1c ☐ Married filing separately. If spouse is also filing a return, enter her (his) social security number in space provided above and give first name here ...
1d ☐ Unmarried Head of Household
1e ☐ Surviving widow(er) with dependent ...

Your Exemptions Regular 65 or over Blind Enter
2a Yourself . . . ☐
2b Spouse . . . ☐
3a First names of your ...

Income 5 Wages

1040A U.S. Individual Income Tax Return 1967

1. Check and correct any information in boxes 1, 2, and 3.

2. Your social security number

3. Spouse's social security number

4. Check one: ☐ a. Single; ☐ b. Married filing joint return (even if only one had income); ☐ c. Married filing separately. If spouse is also filing a return, enter her (his) social security number in item 3 and give first name here ▶

Please attach Check or Money Order here

Your Tax, Credits and Payments

Balance Due or Refund

Sign here

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than taxpayer, his declaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.

Your signature | Date | Signature of preparer other than taxpayer | Date

Spouse's signature (If filing jointly, BOTH must sign even if only one had income) | Address

ONE CHECKMARK on your federal income tax form—as these reproductions show—is all that it takes to get your tax refund, if you have one coming, in the form of U.S. Savings Bonds. It's an easy way to save with interest and at the same time help your country in the labor-supported effort to expand the purchase of Savings Bonds.

Safety Council Reports:

Highway Death Rate Down Slightly in '67

Chicago—Although traffic accident fatalities in 1967 equaled those for 1966, American motorists drove more death-free miles last year, the National Safety Council said.

"These 1967 traffic statistics," said Howard Pyle, council president, "support our conviction that the tragic loss in lives and dollars on the highways is an unnecessary expense that the nation can control."

The council reported that traffic accidents killed 53,000 persons in 1967, the same number as in 1966. The cost of the accidents was estimated at $11 billion. Deaths for December 1967 alone totalled 5,210, up 3 percent from the 5,040 who were killed in December, 1966.

While the number of traffic deaths remained the same in 1967, vehicle-miles of travel rose, resulting in a lower death rate. The 1967 rate was 5.5 fatalities per 100 million vehicle-miles, a 4 percent decrease from the 1966 rate of 5.7 deaths per 100 million miles. The record low figure is 5.2 deaths per 100 million vehicle-miles in 1961. Ten years ago, in 1957, the rate was 6.0.

Mileage in 1967 rose to 970 billion from 930.5 billion in 1966, an increase of 4 percent. Increases in 1966, 1965, and 1964 had been 42, 41, and 42 billion miles respectively.

Pyle commented that the 1967 fatality figure must not be misinterpreted. "Any progress that has been made against the factors that produce traffic accidents will dissipate unless the nation strengthens its current efforts for traffic safety," he said.

"Coming months must see more motorists wearing their safety belts, a device that can save 8,000 to 10,000 lives each year. The nation must also work for increased safety inspection of automobiles, road improvements, and education of drivers—projects that can overcome problems created by years of inadequate attention to traffic safety. Only constant and long term effort can decrease the fatality figures."

In addition to the 1967 deaths, the council estimated that there were 1.9 million disabling injuries from traffic accidents last year. Of the total $11 billion economic loss, $3.5 billion came from damaged property, the remainder from wage losses, medical expenses, and overhead cost of insurance.

The nation's licensed drivers totaled 103 million at the end of 1967 while registered vehicles numbered 100 million.

Soup to Nonsense:

Grandma's Top Secret Recipe Now Part of the Public Domain

By Jane Goodsell

RECIPE-HOARDING has gone the way of smelling salts and whalebone corsets, and people today are baring their culinary secrets as freely and nonchalantly as they discuss their sex lives. And not just ordinary housewives, but opera stars, playwrights, famous hostesses, professional chefs, first ladies and U. S. senators.

It has become de rigeur for every political candidate to paper his constituency with printed copies of Ed's Favorite Hood River Apple Pie or Hazel's Hot'n Hearty New England Fish Chowder. The movie starlet whose favorite cookie recipe has never appeared in print had better switch to a new press agent; and the stand-up comedian who hasn't contributed his version of vichyssoise to the latest personality cookbook is simply not with it.

Celebrity recipes are excellent, make no mistake about that. Unlike great-grandma's vague, amorphous directions, they have been proofread for accuracy and carefully tested—although one might reasonably speculate by whom. (If that mezzo-soprano spends all that time in the kitchen making gnocchi, when does she practice her scales?)

Be that as it may, it is reassuring to know that a congressional candidate's recipe for Foolproof Seven-Minute Frosting really is foolproof. No politician is going to risk getting himself known as a man who doesn't live up to his promises. And when a famous chef releases his recipe for Poularde Pavillon, you can be sure you'll have a tasty dish if you follow to the letter his directions for chopping those truffles and measuring that dry French champagne.

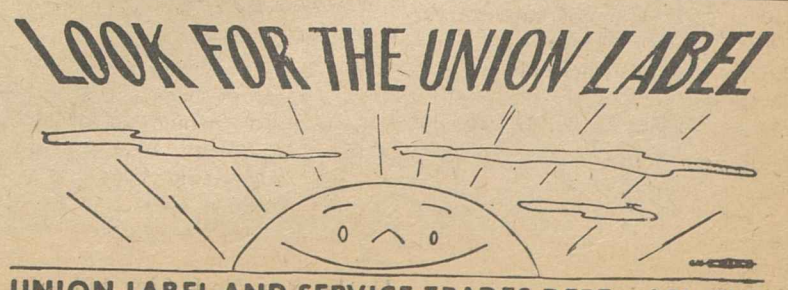
Etiquette has changed since great-grandma's day when it was impolite to ask for recipes. Now it's rather rude not to ask your hostess for the recipe for that divine Indonesian casserole she served. Possibly, if the recipe is a spectacularly successful one that she created herself (well, anyway, it was her own idea to add slivered almonds), she may feel a bit reluctant to toss it into the common domain. Still, she's flattered to be asked and, no matter how she feels, she's in an indefensible position to turn down the request.

Didn't the Duchess of Windsor graciously share her apricot mousse recipe with millions of Sunday supplement readers? Aren't Lawrence Welk's vegetable croquettes and J. Edgar Hoover's popovers available to one and all? Why, guests at the White House are even handed xeroxed sheets listing the page numbers of the cookbooks where they can find recipes for the dishes on which they have dined!

IN THE PREVAILING ATMOSPHERE of ungrudging generosity, a hostess can hardly refuse to divulge her own recipe for curried meatballs which, more likely than not, came from a cookbook which has sold, to date, eight million copies.

There is an additional force at work in this situation which dispels any lingering wistfulness we modern housewives might feel about revealing that meatball recipe. We're willing—nay eager—to circulate the list of ingredients as evidence of our sophisticated and cosmopolitan tastes.

If our guests merely ate the meatballs, they might not realize how exotic a dish they were privileged to enjoy. Which would be a shame, considering the effort involved in obtaining coriander, cumin and cardamon seeds, not to mention turmeric, ginger root and mace.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Special Panel Reports:

Fire Fighters Urged To Revise Strike Ban

The Fire Fighters should change the no-strike clause in their union's constitution to give firemen more power to win grievance settlements, a 10-man fact-finding commission has recommended.

The commission, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, proposed that the constitution be revised to provide that:

- In communities where "collective bargaining, conciliation, mediation, fact finding with recommendations or voluntary binding conciliation is available," the no-strike provision be continued substantially without change.
- In communities where such procedures are not available to fire fighters, IAFF locals "should not withhold fire protection service" but should refer the issue to the union's president and executive board for their further handling.

The commission—only three of whose members are IAFF members—was named by IAFF Pres. William D. Buck under a mandate of the union's 1966 convention, at which the long-standing no-strike provision was debated.

Since that time there have been work stoppages by fire fighters, or threats of stoppages, in a number of cities.

The commission suggested that some, if not all of these incidents, might have been averted if proper machinery had existed for redress of fire fighters' grievances.

It emphasized that the union, by waiving its right to strike, had reason to expect communities to deal fairly with fire fighters by providing such machinery. But that has happened in only some communities, the commission said.

Its proposed modifications, the commission pointed out, would reinforce IAFF's efforts to get "fair regulation and legislation" and awaken citizens "to the real danger inherent in the maltreatment of fire fighters."

IAFF officers who appeared before the commission's hearings or were interviewed "expressed with evident sincerity their belief that every effort should be made to avoid interruptions to fire fighting service," the commission said.

That belief, it added, rested upon "their strong sense of responsibility to their communities, and upon pride in and dedication to the service in which they are enlisted."

Panel Thanked

Buck thanked the commission for performing "public service of great value." The recommendations, he said, would be given "intensive study" by local, state, provincial and national bodies and the union's convention in Toronto in August.

Commission members, in addition to Harrison, were: Rev. Philip A. Carey of Xavier School of Industrial Relations; IAFF General Counsel Edward J. Hickey; Percy Bugbee, general manager, National Fire Protection Association; Exec. Dir. Ed. Johnson of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, City Manager Thomas Kay of Flint, Mich.; Henry Nabers, former city manager of Grand Rapids, Mich.; IAFF Ninth District Vice Pres. Harry Williams; IAFF Sixth District Vice Pres. Gordon R. Anderson, and IAFF Local 587 Pres. Charles A. Hall.

IT'S COLD in St. Paul, but Minnesota state employes are hot under the collar at accumulated grievances, including failure to finance promised merit increases, hazardous safety conditions and refusal of the state's Dept. of Public Welfare to negotiate with the union, an affiliate of the State, County & Municipal Employes. The AFSCME's state employes' council protests with informational picketing at the steps of the Capitol.

Wirtz Says Jobless Data Hides Severe Problems In City Ghettos

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has told Congress that "significant progress" is being made in identifying the hardcore unemployed in big city ghettos and in developing programs to help them get decent jobs.

But, Wirtz testified before the Joint Economic Committee, ghetto unemployment is greater in magnitude and more serious in nature than had been revealed in traditional surveys.

While the national unemployment rate was reduced to 3.5 percent by January 1968—the lowest rate since the Korean conflict—it is an average that obscures as much as it reveals, Wirtz noted.

More refined surveys taken city by city in the 20 largest metropolitan areas disclosed a jobless rate of 4.7 percent in the central cities and 3.1 percent in the suburbs during 1967. The chief reason for the difference, Wirtz said, is that most whites live in the suburbs while 80 percent of non-whites live in the city center.

Detailed figures released by Wirtz show that, for the 16 to 19-year old group, the jobless rate during 1967 averaged 15.7 percent in Philadelphia, 15.5 percent in Detroit, 19.6 percent in the San Francisco-Oakland area, 16.4 percent in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area, 12.9 percent in Chicago and 12.4 percent in New York.

Triple Rate

These teenage jobless rates are about triple the jobless rate in these metropolitan areas. The teenage group, in numerical terms, makes up about one-third of the unemployed in these areas.

Wirtz pointed out that considerable differences exist between cities. He said the unemployment rate ranges from 2.2 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul and 2.3 percent in Washington, D.C., to 5.6 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach and 5.4 percent in San Francisco-Oakland.

He described how the more refined methods now in use go beyond the recent emphasis on these facts: that Negro unemployment is twice that of white workers; that teenage unemployment is not much improved since 1961; that 3 million persons are jobless at any one time while about 11 million experience unemployment some time during the year; that a half million are jobless for at least half the year.

These traditional concepts are misleading with respect to the hardcore unemployed, Wirtz said, because they take no account of the fact that hundreds of thousands are not working due to remediable physical and emotional handicaps.

"Others are not looking for work because they lack the basic minimum of literacy or skill, or have been repeatedly rebuffed, or cannot find transportation to where the jobs are located, or cannot find child-care facilities," Wirtz declared, continuing:

"Still others have only part-time work although they need and are looking for full-time employment. Millions with full-time jobs cannot earn enough to support their families decently."

Wirtz told the committee that the Labor Dept. conducted experimental surveys in November 1966 in 15 slum areas of some of the largest cities to illustrate the problems of hardcore unemployment.

"In addition to an average 'unemployment' rate of 10 percent," Wirtz said, "we found another 7 percent of involuntary part-time workers; and, of those with full-time jobs, more than one-fifth were earning less than $60 a week.

"Outside the labor force, we found a large number of men so estranged from the world of work, and of women convinced that they will be barred from work, that they were not even seeking jobs.

"At least one out of three residents in these slums was found to have a serious problem related to employment."

The major redesigning of manpower statistics, Wirtz observed, will prove most useful to the citizens and public officials of individual cities who have so long worked in the dark without reliable information on their own jobless problems.

Specific Programs

The secretary spoke briefly about three special programs: the Concentrated Employment Program, the manpower aspect of the Model Cities Program and the new JOBS program. JOBS stands for Job Opportunities in the Business Sector.

CEP, aimed to help those in greatest need with counseling, training and job placement, will have been established in 76 urban slum and rural poverty areas by the end of this June, Wirtz said. In 1969, the objective is to have 99 urban and 47 rural area programs, he added.

The 65 model city grants approved in 1967, while involving a coordinated governmental attack on blighted city areas, all have manpower aspects, he noted. Work and training opportunities for neighborhood residents will be part of every plan, he said, and CEP will be wherever possible.

The JOBS program aims at involving private industry in training and employing the hardcore jobless in jobs with career potential. Of 113,000 trainees enrolled last year, he said, about two-thirds were disadvantaged.

Wirtz went on to describe other special training programs and concluded:

"All in all, programs administered by the Department of Labor will provide 1.3 million training and employment opportunities in 1969."

N.Y. Garbagemen, City Accept Arbitration Plan

New York—The garbagemen's union and the city have agreed to binding arbitration of their wage dispute that led to a strike and caused a public break between Mayor John V. Lindsay and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

The agreement followed three days of negotiations between city representatives and the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, a local of the unaffiliated Teamsters, representing 10,000 Sanitation Dept. employes.

The arbitrator is Vincent D. McDonnell, chairman of the State Mediation Board. He said he would have his decision Feb. 29 after both sides present their arguments.

The arbitration agreement, accepted by a meeting of 700 union shop stewards, provides that McDonnell will decide on wages and the length of a contract, which is to be retroactive to July 1.

The sanitation workers, who struck Feb. 2, returned to their jobs Feb. 10 under terms proposed by a mediation panel named by Rockefeller after rejecting Lindsay's request that he use the National Guard to collect piled up garbage.

Rockefeller also asked the state legislature to authorize the state to take over the city's Dept. of Sanitation temporarily. The legislature delayed voting on the measure to give the city another opportunity to settle the dispute.

Meanwhile, Rockefeller has reconvened a panel headed by Prof. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania to hold public hearings and propose changes in the Taylor Law banning strikes by public employes.

The panel, set up by the governor last year, made recommendations then that led to passage of the law in the closing hours of the 1967 legislature.

Law Invoked

The law was invoked to obtain an injunction banning the garbagemen's strike and later the local's president, John J. DeLury, was sent to jail for refusing to obey court back-to-work orders.

Rockefeller said that his main concern with the law was that it exempts New York City from its bargaining procedures which permits the state to intervene in a dispute prior to a breakdown in negotiations.

In another development, more than 70 unions leaders from local central bodies throughout the state, meeting in Albany, adopted a resolution condemning Lindsay's call for the National Guard as an attempt to "break a strike." A similar statement was adopted earlier by the New York City AFL-CIO.

H. B. Douglas Dies, Office Union Staffer

Ridgewood, N.J. —Henderson B. Douglas, director of organization for the Office Employes since 1953, died at a hospital here after a long illness. He was 53.

Born in Pittsburgh, Douglas became an organizer on the AFL staff in Washington in 1938 and was among those who helped organize employes of the Tennessee Valley authority when it was launched in the New Deal era.

Beirne Named To Non-Profit Broadcast Post

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to a four-year term on the 15-member board that will direct the new Public Broadcasting Corp.

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, was among 12 members named to the board by Johnson to serve with two members selected previously. Frank Pace Jr., former Army secretary and former Budget Bureau director, was named board chairman.

The semi-public, non-profit corporation and its board were created by the AFL-CIO-supported Public Broadcasting Act passed by Congress last October.

Financed by federal and private funds, the corporation will promote quality educational programs on radio and television, make grants for programming expenses and set up a broadcasting library and archives.

Two unions—the Auto Workers and CWA—were among the first private groups to pledge financial support. The UAW has pledged $25,000 and CWA $100,000.

The 1967 legislation authorized $9 million in first-year funds, although the money still must be appropriated by Congress. In addition, Johnson's budget for fiscal 1969 called for a $20 million appropriation.

Right Sought To Bargain on Scholarships

Labor and the Administration joined in supporting a bill that would allow unions to negotiate employer contributions to scholarship programs and child care centers for workers' children.

The Taft-Hartley Act stringently limits the purposes for which joint union-management trust funds can be used — as a safeguard against corrupt practices.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers told a Senate Labor subcommittee that the ACWA, in its forthcoming national bargaining, plans to seek both scholarship programs and day care centers. The union's Baltimore locals now have a child care center, but it had to be established as part of a physician-directed medical center in order to avoid conflict with the law.

Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue said the restrictions on employer trust fund contributions have proved to be "unduly rigid and narrow."

The proposed legislation, he said, "has two extremely worthwhile objectives." It would:

- "Broaden the horizons of our youth by providing increased educational opportunities.
- "Improve the caliber of child care centers available to working mothers."

The change in the law, Donahue noted, would merely permit "labor and management to use their own private funds for these purposes."

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. also testified in favor of the bill.

AMENDMENT of Taft-Hartley Act to permit employer contributions to joint programs providing scholarships and day care centers for children of workers was urged by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers. With him at the witness table during Senate subcommittee hearings were Jacob Sheinkman (left), the union's general counsel, and ACWA Legislative Rep. Jane O'Grady.

Draft System Ends Job Deferment List

The Selective Service System has suspended the use of the "list of critical occupations and essential activities" as a basis for granting occupational deferments from the draft.

In a telegram to all state draft board heads, Selective Service Dir. Lewis B. Hershey said local draft boards would continue to have discretion to grant individual occupational deferments based on "essential community need."

Hershey also announced an end to deferments for most graduate students except those in medicine, dentistry and "allied medical specialties," and others in their second year of graduate study. The new rules are based on memorandum from the National Security Council, which was given the responsibility for making recommendations in the occupational and graduate areas when Congress extended the draft law in 1967.

Although it abandoned the "list," the council called upon the secretaries of labor, defense and commerce to "identify" particular skills and occupations that "may warrant qualifying for deferment on a uniform national basis."

The council noted that only about half of all present occupational deferments have been granted through the use of the "list" and that the other half were given at discretion of local draft boards.

The needs of neither the armed forces nor the civilian economy "now require" the listing of draft-exempt occupations, the council concluded.

A selective service official estimated that there now are about 340,000 men holding occupational deferments.

"Since we don't know how the local boards are going to rule on each case, we don't know how many men will lose their occupational deferments," he observed.

On the matter of graduate students, the council said that deferring them—except for those in medicine and dentistry — is "not now required in the national interest."

Here again, it said that if government agencies identify an essential need for graduate studies in any other field it will pass on such need and advise selective service.

Meanwhile, Hershey also called upon the local draft boards to continue the present "order of call" in drafting. This means that older men in the 19-to-25 age draft brackets are called first in chronological order of their birth dates.

The AFL-CIO has opposed all educational draft deferments—including the present deferment "freeze" for four-year college students—as "clearly discriminating against sons of low income families."

It also has supported draft priority for the younger men first because drafting from the top-down causes hardships by breaking up young families.

Major Study Planned Of Public Service Laws

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has approved plans for an in-depth study of "unrealistic and unworkable" state and local laws restricting the collective bargaining rights of public employes.

Representatives of 40 national and international unions, attending the department's executive board sessions here, voted to create a legal panel similar to one which last year studied the impact of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The MTD board approved a resolution that expressed concern over "mounting tensions between public officials and public employes"—tensions, the department said, which are the result of government's failure "to recognize the basic collective bargaining rights" of public workers.

The board gave unanimous approval to the resolution, submitted by the State, County & Municipal Employes, which affirmed the right of public employes to pursue the same legitimate trade union goals of workers in private enterprise.

But, the resolution went on, public employes are "hobbled" in their efforts by the "antiquated concepts" of public officials, who seek to impose legislation containing "restrictive clauses and punitive provisions" that render the bargaining concept "worthless."

The department sharply criticized existing laws that "encourage the public administrator in his refusal to engage in any meaningful bargaining with public employes." It added:

"These laws impose massive restrictions on the rights of employes and their unions, and provide for severe penalties in the case of union violations—but there are no corresponding penalties on the public administrator who may pay lip service, and nothing more, to the belief that 'public office is a public trust.'"

Attacking "administrative indifference and bureaucratic bungling," the resolution said that "the advantage is given to the inept or hostile administrator, and the burden falls unfairly on the union and its members."

The MTD said that the study of public employe legislation could "form the basis for a coordinated effort by the trade union movement to effect what changes are necessary in these laws to assure equity for millions of public employes."

Maritime Dept. Names Moody Administrator

Bal Harbour, Fla.—O. William Moody has been appointed Administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., MTD Pres. Paul Hall announced at a meeting of the department's executive board here.

Moody also has been designated to serve on the department's board as the vice president representing the Seafarers, Hall said.

In assuming his new posts, Moody leaves his position as AFL-CIO Community Services liaison representative with the Boy Scouts of America. He took a leave from SIU to accept that assignment on April 1, 1965.

Prior to that, Moody served SIU in a variety of roles for more than 20 years, including posts as an organizer, public relations specialist, negotiator, international representative and legislative representative.

Senate Rollcall Votes On Rights Filibuster

The Senate on Feb. 20 voted 55-37 to end a filibuster which has blocked action on civil rights legislation. The vote for cloture fell short of the two-thirds margin required to limit debate under Senate rules. Labor supported the position of the 37 Democrats and 18 Republicans who wanted to let the Senate vote on the legislation.

The bottom rollcall shows the 58-34 vote on Feb. 21 against tabling an open housing amendment to the civil rights bill. Labor supported the position of the 39 Democrats and 19 Republicans who voted against killing the most meaningful part of the President's program.

FOR CLOTURE

Democrats 37

Anderson (N.M.)
Bayh (Ind.)
Brewster (Md.)
Burdick (S.D.)
Church (Ida.)
Clark (Pa.)
Dodd (Conn.)
Gore (Tenn.)
Gruening (Alaska)
Harris (Okla.)
Hart (Mich.)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Kennedy (N.Y.)
Lausche (Ohio)
Long (Mo.)
McCarthy (Minn.)
McGee (Wyo.)
McGovern (S.D.)
McIntyre (N.H.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Mondale (Minn.)
Montoya (N.M.)
Morse (Ore.)
Moss (Utah)
Muskie (Maine)
Nelson (Wis.)
Pell (R.I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Randolph (W.Va.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Symington (Mo.)
Tydings (Md.)
Williams (N.J.)
Yarborough (Tex.)
Young (Ohio)

Republicans 18

Aiken (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)
Boggs (Del.)
Brooke (Mass.)
Case (N.J.)
Cooper (Ky.)
Dominick (Colo.)
Fong (Hawaii)
Griffin (Mich.)
Hatfield (Ore.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Kuchel (Calif.)
Morton (Ky.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Percy (Ill.)
Prouty (Vt.)
Scott (Pa.)
Smith (Maine)

AGAINST CLOTURE

Democrats 19

Bartlett (Alaska)
Bible (Nev.)
Byrd (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)
Ervin (N.C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Hayden (Ariz.)
Hill (Ala.)
Holland (Fla.)
Hollings (S.C.)
Jordan (N.C.)
Long (La.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Russell (Ga.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Spong (Va.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 18

Baker (Tenn.)
Bennett (Utah)
Carlson (Kan.)
Cotton (N.H.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dirksen (Ill.)
Fannin (Ariz.)
Hansen (Wyo.)
Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Hruska (Neb.)
Jordan (Ida.)
Miller (Iowa)
Mundt (S.D.)
Murphy (Calif.)
Thurmond (S.C.)
Tower (Tex.)
Williams (Del.)
Young (N.D.)

Paired For Cloture: Hartke (D-Okla.), Magnuson (D-Wash), Mansfield (D-Mont.), Pastore (D-R.I.)
Paired Against Cloture: Byrd (D-W.Va.) and Smathers (D-Fla.)

* * *

FOR TABLING

Democrats 18

Byrd (Va.)
Byrd (W. Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)
Ervin (N.C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Hayden (Ariz.)
Hill (Ala.)
Holland (Fla.)
Hollings (S.C.)
Jordan (N.C.)
Long (La.)
Mansfield (Mont.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Spong (Va.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 16

Allott (Colo.)
Baker (Tenn.)
Bennett (Utah)
Cotton (N.H.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dirksen (Ill.)
Fannin (Ariz.)
Hansen (Wyo.)
Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Hruska (Neb.)
Jordan (Ida.)
Mundt (S.D.)
Thurmond (S.C.)
Tower (Tex.)
Williams (Del.)
Young (N.D.)

AGAINST TABLING

Democrats 39

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Bayh (Ind.)
Bible (Nev.)
Brewster (Md.)
Burdick (S.D.)
Church (Ida.)
Clark (Pa.)
Dodd (Conn.)
Gore (Tenn.)
Gruening (Alaska)
Harris (Okla.)
Hart (Mich.)
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Inouye (Hawaii)
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McGee (Wyo.)
McGovern (S.D.)
McIntyre (N.H.)
Mondale (Minn.)
Montoya (N.M.)
Morse (Ore.)
Moss (Utah)
Muskie (Maine)
Nelson (Wis.)
Pell (R.I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Randolph (W.Va.)
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Case (N.J.)
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Dominick (Colo.)
Fong (Hawaii)
Griffin (Mich.)
Hatfield (Ore.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Kuchel (Calif.)
Miller (Iowa)
Morton (Ky.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Percy (Ill.)
Prouty (Vt.)
Scott (Pa.)
Smith (Maine)

Paired For Tabling: Smathers (D-Fla.), Russell (D-Ga.), Murphy (R-Calif.).
Paired Against Tabling: Metcalf (D-Mont.), Pastore (D-R. I.), Monroney (D-Okla.).

Wirtz Cites 'Firmest Base':

Union Efforts Hailed In Apprentice Plans

New York—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz credited the AFL-CIO supported apprenticeship training programs for minority youth with having "the firmest base" of all current job programs.

Wirtz addressed more than 200 representatives from 51 cities across the nation who gathered here for the "Minority Youth and Apprenticeship Training Conference." The three-day meeting was sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the National Urban League.

Five speakers had preceded Wirtz—and each spoke of the potential and the sincerity involved in the recent adoption by 18 AFL-CIO building trades' unions of a blueprint for "affirmative action" to bring more minority group workers into apprenticeship training.

Wirtz added his endorsement, saying "we have found the key to the drawer that holds other keys that can lead to the job problem answer."

He said most action in the area of job development for minority workers "has been concentrated in the past two or three months, and, I feel, in the past week especially."

Good Results

Wirtz cautioned against playing with numbers in reporting successes but added:

"The statistics now are pretty blooming good."

He reviewed other programs which, like the apprenticeship training projects, are utilizing federal funds.

Wirtz said the cost of job-training programs is accelerating. The per capita cost of training or retraining a worker three years ago, he reported, was $475—less than half the current cost.

"We realize that if we mean business, it will have to be a lot higher," he said.

A person who is dependent on welfare costs the taxpayers about $1,500 a year, he added, or $60,000 during a 40-year working span. The nation not only loses those funds, he continued, but an additional $60,000 produced in various tax revenues by the average self-supporting individual.

He cautioned against programs that just provide jobs.

"If tomorrow every Negro had a job and still felt like he was a hired hand, we would be no further ahead than we are now," he told his applauding audience. "There exists a discontent that will not be satisfied by a job alone."

A. Philip Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, termed "historic and memorable" the program adopted by the building trades' unions.

"We are going to lose no time in making it operative," he added.

William McSorley, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept., said the craft unions would lay heavy emphasis on working with responsible civil rights groups in carrying out the commitment.

Dedicated, Committed

"We are dedicated and committed to this," McSorley said. "We are going to find the individual. If he doesn't come to us, we are going to go out and get him. And we want and need the help of responsible civil rights groups."

Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, told the group that "our goal is to have in every city in this country a full-time program where youngsters can be shown how and where to apply for apprenticeship training."

In noting that the AFL-CIO unions are cooperating in programs active or planned in 47 cities now, Slaiman said:

"We have had excellent cooperation among the leadership and the membership of the AFL-CIO building trades unions. Without their open advocacy of equal employment opportunity, I'm certain we would not be able to report the successes that today provide a foundation for even greater advances in the weeks to come."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the Randolph Educational Fund, stressed the need for a political alliance between organized labor and the civil rights movement.

Only through a "basic alliance," Rustin said, can a Congress be elected that will provide the legislation and the funds for the construction and rehabilitation of homes and public institutions.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING for minority youngsters being sought by 18 AFL-CIO building trades unions brought together more than 200 representatives from 51 cities across the nation for a conference in New York City. Discussing programs and plans were top, from left, Ben Brown, director of the Urban League's Learn, Earn, Advance, Progress (LEAP) program in Atlanta; Mark Battle of the Labor Dept.; AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. Dir. Donald Slaiman; Charles Bremer, Workers Defense League-Randolph Educational Fund project director in Cleveland; Ernest Green, director, Joint Apprenticeship Program of the WDL-Randolph Fund, and Napoleon B. Johnson II, director of the Urban League's LEAP project. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, bottom, answered questions after the opening session.

Florida Reporter Wins Guild's Broun Award

A series of articles on graft and corruption that resulted in the conviction of one county official and indictments against two others has won the Newspaper Guild's 1967 Heywood Broun Award for Robert Wyrick of Today, two-year-old Gannett daily in Cocoa, Fla.

The judges—columnists Rowland Evans, Jr., Bruce Biossat and Mary McGrory—picked Wyrick's entry over 93 others as the one that "best exemplified the crusading spirit and enterprise of the Heywood Broun tradition."

Wyrick will receive $1,000 and a citation.

The judges awarded an honorable mention to Haynes Johnson of the Washington Star for a series on life in Washington's Anacostia district, the most densely-populated area in the nation's capital. They termed his entry "the most illuminating of half a dozen submissions on the nation's Number One Problem."

Wyrick's stories exposed corruption at several levels of government in Florida's Brevard County, the nation's space capital, resulting in the grand-larceny conviction of the county school superintendent, bribery indictments against the county manager and a county commissioner, and the removal of a member of the county licensing board for builders on grand-larceny charges.

His disclosures of corruption and mismanagement also led to the elimination of $860,000 in waste money from school budgets, an overhaul of school purchasing practices and revisions in building-license procedures.

The Broun award has been presented annually since 1941 in memory of the noted columnist who was the founder and first president of the Guild, which now represents some 35,000 employes of newspapers, news magazines, news services and related enterprises in the United States and Canada.

Industry's Psychological Testing Causes Growing Union Concern

The rapid and widespread increase in industry's use of psychological tests to hire and upgrade workers has become a matter of "great concern" for organized labor, according to an article in the February issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Many tests are riddled with fallacies and threaten seniority, on-the-job performance and other proven ways of determining ability, the article points out.

It stresses that even though the tests are becoming " a fact of life," unions can take steps to prevent their misuse.

The article, "Psychological Testing and Collective Bargaining," is written by Reginald Newell, a Machinists economist who has specialized in the testing field.

Newell concentrates on what a union can do through negotiations to either prohibit promotional testing or keep it from undermining contract provisions and protections.

The article also analyzes tests and testing procedures, defines terms used in connection with them and deflates a number of claims made for the tests' value, validity and reliability.

Basic Questions

It is essential that unions "understand what tests can and cannot do, whether the specific test . . . can do the job the company says it can and, finally, to determine if the test is misused," Newell writes.

He defines a psychological test as "a systematic procedure for comparing the performance of two or more persons in the area of aptitude, achievement, intelligence and personality development."

But more important than the definition, Newell says, is the "validity" of the test. Does it do the job for which it is intended? He cites reasons why it often does not.

The article raises questions as to "whether or not characteristics being measured are required or even related to the job," the lack of standards which consider the "test-wiseness" of young persons compared to older workers, and the qualifications of those who give the tests.

Other Influences

There are many things that "may influence a person's score on an examination, quite apart from the actual aptitude and ability being tested," Newell observes.

Through collective bargaining, he points out, a union can bar an employer from using a test or negotiate a contract which "clearly indicates the relative weight" assigned to seniority, ability as related to promotion, layoffs or transfers.

In other areas, he suggests that the contract:

Indicate employes covered by a testing program, spell out its use, require proof of its validity, entitle a low-score employe to re-testing, assure the union of access to all pertinent data on the test, and provide for "the union's right to grieve on testing."

Since disputes regarding testing often end up in arbitration, Newell continues, it is important that a union insist on an arbitrator who has experience in cases involving tests.

Newell does not condemn tests per se. He acknowledges that they may be helpful in promoting individuals, provided they are "used in conjunction with other criteria."

The things to remember, he concludes, is that tests "are not sufficiently accurate to be the only device for selecting individuals for a particular job". . . "Above all, seniority should remain the main consideration for promotion."

The article notes that the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research has instituted an annual one-week seminar on testing which is open to any full-time union representative.

Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer who has conducted the class, describes the seminar as "designed to give a union representative the knowledge he needs to successfully prevent test abuses through arbitration proceedings."

Details on this year's seminar, tentatively set for September, may be obtained from the Dept. of Research.

Open Housing Backed:

Senate Votes Show Solid Rights Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

He told the Senate that he was "reluctantly" moving to table the open housing proposal because he did not think it would be possible to end the filibuster if a ban on discrimination in sale or rental of housing was included in the bill.

Supporters of the legislation said they will agree to modifications of the housing provision to lessen its impact. But Mansfield told the Senate he will call for another vote on cloture Feb. 26. If that also fails of the two-thirds margin, he indicated, he will favor putting aside the legislation and moving on to other business.

The civil rights coalition has served notice that it is not prepared to settle for a token protection bill.

In a resolution wired to all senators before the votes, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had urged support for cloture "to halt the filibuster."

Protection of persons exercising their civil rights and equal access to all housing, the council said, "are irreducible rights in this nation and Congress must guarantee them. Therefore it is vital that all members of the Senate be allowed to vote on these issues and that the undemocratic device of the filibuster be defeated."

The two Senate votes—particularly the decisive rejection of the attempt to table the housing provision—demonstrated more legislative strength than many observers had predicted. It was particularly impressive in view of widespread claims that the "mood" of the country has turned against further progress on civil rights.

In the two most recent tests in which civil rights were an issue, the Senate majority has been slimmer.

Two years ago, when Dirksen and the southern bloc joined in fighting a civil rights bill also including open housing, the vote for cloture was only 54-42.

Last year, when civil rights supporters sought to amend the Senate rules to allow three-fifths instead of two-thirds of the senators to impose cloture, a filibuster blocked a vote on the rules change. An attempt to invoke cloture and force a vote on changing the rules fell far short, with a 53-46 majority.

If the 60 percent rule had been adopted, the 59-39 margain for cloture on the current civil rights bill would have been sufficient.

On the other side of the Capitol, the House Ways & Means Committee dangled before the Administration the possibility that it might yet approve some form of the income tax surcharge Pres. Johnson has termed "essential" to the nation's financial health.

The committee approved an extension of the present 7 percent excise tax on automobiles and the 10 percent tax on telephone bills. Without legislation, the auto tax would drop to 2 percent on Apr. 1 and the telephone tax would end on that date.

The committee wrote into its report on the bill a statement that its action does not preclude future consideration of the income tax surcharge.

THE ELDERLY POOR in ten different cities will be recruited for part-time community service jobs under a program to be operated by the National Council of Senior Citizens. Pres. Johnson and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced allocation of $1.1 million in federal funds for the project at a White House ceremony attended by members of NCSC's executive board.

Senior Citizens Receive Grant For Jobs Plan

The National Council of Senior Citizens has been awarded a $1.1 million federal contract to recruit the elderly poor for part-time jobs in public and non-private community agencies.

The demonstration project, financed by Manpower Training & Development funds, will seek out 400 of the aged poor in 10 cities, yet to be designated, as Senior Citizens AIDES.

Project Goals

The project's name relates to the work involved as teachers aides, clerical aides, recreation aides, custodial aides, library aides and day-care center aides.

The jobs will last a year. Wages will average $2-an-hour and those chosen generally will work about 20 hours a week. The council also announced that all aides will be over 55.

The contract to NCSC, along with two other demonstration projects to provide jobs for the elderly, was announced by Pres. Johnson and Labor. Sec. W. Willard Wirtz at a White House ceremony.

The National Council on the Aging of New York City received a $1.1 million grant also to recruit the elderly for part-time public service jobs and the National Farmers Union received $3.4 million to employ seniors on horticultural work in several states.

Unfit Poultry Found In Check of Markets

Twenty percent of chickens not federally inspected were found unfit for human consumption, the Agriculture Dept. reported to Congress after a spot check of retail markets in 16 states.

The survey was cited at House Agriculture subcommittee hearings on legislation to extend federal inspection standards to the 13 percent of poultry now exempt—in somewhat the same manner as the meat inspection law was extended last session to products not sold across state lines.

Dr. George L. Mehren, an assistant secretary of agriculture, said the same 16-state survey also checked on federally-inspected poultry being sold in retail stores. Not a single one of the nearly 500 chickens in the inspected sample showed signs of disease.

The subcommittee also heard a strong plea for expansion of federal inspection from the Meat Cutters, representing 30,000 workers in the poultry and egg industry.

Disease Reduced

Arnold Mayer, the union's legislative representative, said enactment of the poultry inspection law 10 years ago had greatly cut down the incidence of poultry-transmitted diseases among workers as well as safeguarding the health of the consumer.

He urged enactment of compulsory federal inspection of all plants slaughtering or processing poultry for human food.

Mayer asked, however, deletion of one section of the proposed bill that would permit state-inspected plants to ship into interstate commerce.

Even if state inspection is required by law to be "at least equal" to federal inspection, there will be variations in enforcement from state to state and "the tremendous pressures" exerted in a highly competitive industry "will not always be withstood."

Presently, 87 percent of all poultry sold is federally inspected and a large segment of the industry is supporting extension to the remainder.

Mayer strongly opposed a bill by Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) which would offer federal funds to states that set up their own poultry inspection programs, but would not require them to do so.

Poage took a similar approach to the extension of meat inspection last year and the House initially passed his bill. But under a storm of consumer protest, the Senate adopted a stronger bill and the House went along with it.

2-24-68

NLRB Upholds Union In Time Study Dispute

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Inc., to permit a union of its employes at the Springfield, Tenn., plant to make its own time studies of a piecework pay system the company started unilaterally 20 months ago.

The board, disagreeing with a trial examiner, ruled that the information sought by the United Textile Workers of America, Local 233, was not only relevant but necessary to enable the union to make an intelligent decision on whether it should proceed to arbitration.

It is "well settled," a three-member panel of the board said, that the National Labor Relations Act "imposes an obligation on an employer to furnish on request all information relevant to the bargaining representative's intelligent performance" of its job.

In 1965 and 1966, the board decision related, Wilson began eliminating hourly paid work for most of its operations and established standard piece rates for various jobs after time studies.

In changing over from 1965 to 1966 models of Wilson golf bags, management established new piece rates for employes sewing zippers in golf bag pockets. When some employes found their total pay decreasing under the new rates the union filed a formal grievance.

The grievance was processed through the first four steps without being resolved satisfactorily and the union, preparing to ask for arbitration, advised management it did not want to proceed without first being permitted to make its own time studies of the new rates.

Wilson management denied the request on the ground that the union could not derive any "meaningful information" from a new study since the issue was one of contract interpretation. Examiner Eugene F. Frey ruled for the company but the board did not agree.

The time studies requested by the union, the NLRB reasoned, were needed to "police and administer" its contract. It was within the company's power to make such information available to the union, and the facts in the case require Wilson to cooperate with UTWA by making plant facilities available for the study, the board said.

AFL-CIO Clears Merger Of Laborers, Stonecutters

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A merger agreement between the 500,000-member Laborers and the 115-year-old Journeymen Stonecutters was approved here by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Negotiations between Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi and Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco of the Laborers, and Pres. Howard L. Henson of the Stonecutters led to the merger pact.

The stone union has some 3,000 members in the U.S. and Canada but large areas of its jurisdiction remain to be organized, the Laborers said. They announced plans for an extensive organizing campaign and a vigorously-supported union label program to encourage the use of union-made products in the construction industry.

Moreschi and Fosco said the merger takes the Laborers a step nearer to the goal of "organizing all employes in the concrete and masonry building materials field." Already a major force in the construction industry and in the production of building materials, the Laborers also seek to amalgamate many smaller unions whose members produce building materials in order to advance joint collective bargaining goals, the two men said in a statement.

The Stonecutters, formally established in 1853 with roots dating back to 1830, became the first craft to win a universal eight-hour day—in 1904. Three years later the union became an AFL affiliate. The Laborers were founded Apr. 13, 1903.

Canadian Unions Ask Network Pact

Ottawa—Three unions representing all performers in Canada's broadcasting industry, some 20,000 workers, have agreed to mutual cooperation in this year's negotiations with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

One of the unions, the Musicians, is now negotiating with CBC and the other two, Federation des Auteurs et Artistes and Canadian Television Radio Artists, will open talks in a few weeks.

All three are affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress and it has pledged full support for their effort to get a greater share of CBC's budget allocated to performers' wages.

Mediators Call Joint Session In Glass Strike

Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers pledged full cooperation with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in their efforts to settle the glass container strike, now in its third week.

William E. Simkin, director of the service, scheduled a Washington meeting with both sides involved in the strike of 35,000 union members.

The strike is against 86 glass container plants east of the Rocky Mountains. They produce 90 percent of the nation's glass container output.

GBBA members continued to work a month after the contracts expired on Jan. 31 in an attempt to negotiate a settlement without a strike.

The union is also negotiating renewal of a National Automatic Machine Dept. contract with all manufacturers including those on the West Coast. That agreement expires. Mar. 1.

Council Gives Top Priority To Economic, Social Goals

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FILMED DISCUSSION of issues by Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "Conversation at the White House," was viewed by the COPE Administrative Committee as the federation's Executive Council met in Bal Harbour, Fla. The movie is being shown at all 1968 COPE area conferences.

As Profits, Productivity Rise:

Higher Wages Held Essential To End Lag in Buying Power

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The trade union movement will continue to press for wage increases to offset rising living costs and improve purchasing power convinced that rising productivity and profits make these improvements possible within a relatively stable price level.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, setting out economic policy guidelines, declared that the "lag of real wages and salaries must be ended" and that workers deserve to "share equitably in the gains of the economy's progress."

Sustained economic growth to reach full employment and maintain it can be achieved, the council asserted, through an improved balance in the economy between wages, profits, dividends and other forms of income. The council declared that "rising business profits should be based on expanding sales volume rather than on swollen profit margins at the expense of workers and consumers."

The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its position that if the President determines that there is a national emergency "that warrants extraordinary stabilization measures with even-handed restraints on all costs, prices, profits, dividends, rents, corporate executive compensation as well as employe wages and salaries, he will have the support of the AFL-CIO."

But, it warned, "rigid application of a single 'magic number' based on one economic factor alone" is neither workable nor fair. "We are prepared to sacrifice," the council said, "as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice." (Excerpts Page 7.)

Reviewing the gains and failures of the 1960s to date, the council came to the following conclusions:

- The American economy has the resources to extend and expand social advances at home while meeting requirements in Viet Nam.
- Full employment should be the top priority objective of national economic policy.
- Adoption of a program to create one million public service jobs for the unemployed and seriously under-employed is essential.
- Manpower training programs including literacy education, personal guidance and health rehabilitation are essential to aid the unemployed and under-employed.
- The lag of real wages and salaries must be ended.

On the record of the economy in the 1960s, the council pointed out that the economic advance has

(Continued on Page 4)

Congress Urged to End Harsh Welfare Limits

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Legislation to remedy the "repressive and inhumane" restrictions on federal aid to families with dependent children received a strong endorsement from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Included in last year's amendments to the Social Security Act were a freeze on the number of children in any state who could be helped under the program and a requirement that mothers of small children take jobs or work training.

While labor strongly opposed these restrictions at the time they were being considered by Congress, "the cruel impact . . . on hundreds of thousands of the poorest and most disadvantaged people in America is only now beginning to be fully realized," the council said.

Its statement translated the "complex and technical" amendments, which take effect July 1, into "stark, human terms." **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

It means, the council said, that states which cannot bear the additional financial burden themselves "will withdraw support altogether from sizeable numbers of needy children."

They will be forced to "slash assistance payments for those re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Programs Stress Justice for Workers

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO put a top priority tag on programs to secure economic and social justice for American workers in both the legislative halls and at the collective bargaining table.

The federation's Executive Council spelled out the nature of the battle in a series of statements that stressed the unmet needs and the gaps in welfare, health, minimum wage, occupational safety, housing, the anti-poverty struggle and other areas.

Earlier at its mid-winter session at the Americana Hotel here it had pinpointed the deficiencies in education, civil rights, drug costs and other domestic problems and had geared up for the crucial 1968 elections by launching a register and get-out-the-vote drive.

It had voiced its strong support for Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam and appealed to all workers and the American public to strengthen the President's hand.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a series of press conferences held during the council sessions made clear his belief that the nation could continue to make progress at home while shouldering the burden of defending freedom in Viet Nam.

He stressed the strength and unity of the federation, pointing to the success of the internal disputes plan in reducing jurisdictional and other disputes and the efforts of all unions in aiding the long and bitter strike of the copper workers.

He made clear also his concern over the critical nature of the 1968 elections and the choice it posed between conservatism and liberalism.

At its concluding sessions the council took these actions on domestic policy:

- Declared that the trade union movement will continue to press for wage increases to offset rising living costs and improve purchasing power, convinced that rising productivity and profits make these improvements possible. **(Story, this page.)**
- Called the action of the conservative coalition in Congress "economically foolhardy and dangerous" for asking the Administration to slash budget requests before a tax increase is considered. **(Story, Page 3.)**
- Voiced its support for Pres. Johnson's urban crisis message, his call for full funds for the anti-poverty program and his plans for low and moderate income housing, but regretted the rise in interest rates that is indicated by the program. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Urged further improvements in the minimum wage law to extend coverage to all workers, upgrade the pay scale of farm workers and set the wage floor at $2 an hour. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- **Gave strong endorsement to legislation to remedy the "repressive and inhumane" restrictions on federal aid to welfare recipients, particularly families with dependent children, that were imposed with last year's amendments to the Social Security Act. (Story, this page.)**
- Called on Congress to undo the damage it inflicted upon the medicaid program by repealing the sharp income restrictions and restoring the original matching grants provisions. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Urged "the strongest support from all elements of organized labor" to win passage of the Administration's program for "long overdue" federal standards of job safety and occupational health protection. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Voted full support for the President's proposed child health program and urged its extension to furnish health services from the

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Outlook Bright For Strong Rights Bill

By David L. Perlman

A strong civil rights bill, including a ban on discrimination in housing, appeared assured of Senate passage—despite a filibuster most observers had predicted would doom the legislation.

The last-minute conversion of Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen virtually guaranteed the two-thirds majority needed to limit debate and permit the Senate to vote on the bill.

Two years ago, Dirksen had helped block Senate action on an even milder bill, and just two weeks ago he was still saying "never" to fair housing legislation.

He had to do some running to catch up with a majority of Senate Republicans who had already—along with more than two-thirds of the Democrats—lined up for cloture on debate and for a fair housing bill.

But explaining to newsmen that he is now "older and wiser," Dirksen quickly reached agreement on a strong open housing provision and turned his back on the hard-core southern segregationist bloc.

Four years ago, in a similar switch, Dirksen joined in helping

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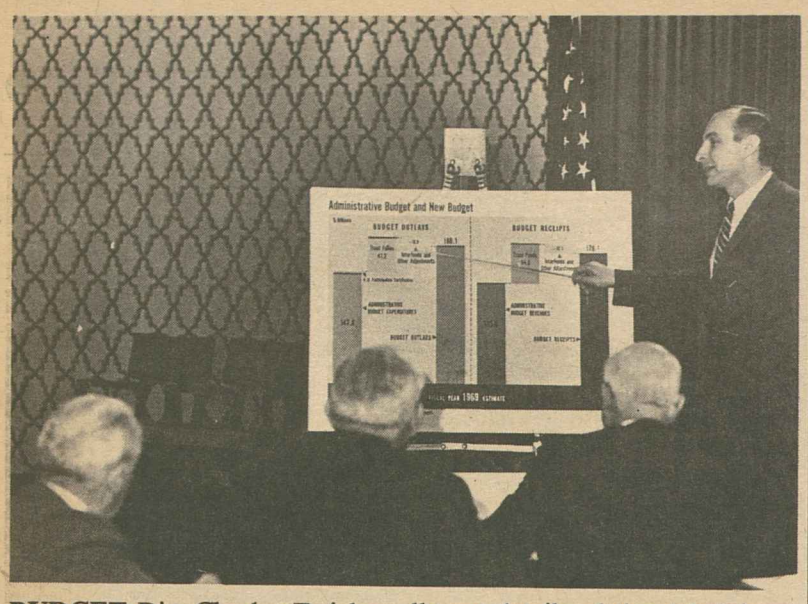


BUDGET Dir. Charles Zwick spells out details of the Administration's 1969 budget and its case for an income tax surcharge to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting.

Drive Launched to Win Job Safety Standards

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American labor opened a major drive for passage of federal job safety and occupational health legislation.

Action to protect the nation's 75 million workers from job-related hazards is "long overdue," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

It urged "the strongest support from all elements of organized labor" to push the Administration's bill through Congress.

"The annual death and accident rate is a grisly reminder of national neglect," the council said. "Each year 14,500 workers are killed at their jobs; 2.2 million are injured; 250 million man-days of work, $1.5 billion in wages and more than $5 billion in production are lost."

The Executive Council proposed some strengthening amendments to the Administration bill and stressed the importance of "adequate appropriations" to carry out the goals of the legislation.

If this is done, the council statement said, it will mark "the first historic breakthrough toward the long neglected goal of a safe, healthy work environment for every American holding a job . . . And it will hopefully end an almost unbroken era of inadequate federal and weak, archaic and poorly financed state laws and programs."

As proposed by Pres. Johnson, the legislation would direct the secretary of labor to set mandatory safety and occupational health standards to protect the 50 million workers whose employment affects commerce.

He would have inspection powers, emergency authority to close down unsafe plants and to seek civil or criminal penalties against violators.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare would launch a major research program into occupational illnesses, help train specialists in the field, assist states in setting up programs and work with the Labor Dept. in developing standards.

To strengthen the legislation, the AFL-CIO urged that the law establish a new Center for Occupational Health within the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare—along the lines of the present Center for Air Pollution Control.

The council said the secretary of labor should be specifically authorized to withdraw any delegation of authority to a state that fails to set up and enforce an effective program meeting federal standards.

The statement reiterated the AFL-CIO's long-standing support for "a strong, broad-based" federal job safety and health program. Pres. Johnson's legislative proposal, the council noted, was along the lines urged in resolution adopted at the last two AFL-CIO conventions.

Repeal Sought Of Restrictions On Medicaid

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Congress should undo the damage it did to the medicaid program last year and repeal the sharp income restrictions it imposed, the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged.

The original intent of medicaid, the council noted, "was to provide comprehensive health care to all persons who could not afford it."

The 89th Congress had broadened the medicaid program to make it possible for combined state and federal grants to be used to pay the medical expenses of persons of all ages whose incomes—although above the poverty or public welfare level—were too low to meet the expenses of costly illnesses.

Although sometimes confused by the similarity of names, medicaid is not directly related to the social security medicare program for the elderly.

Last year's amendments, which restricted eligibility to the lowest income groups "broke faith" with states that had tried to do the most in this area, the council charged, and "seriously compromised the program's goals."

The Executive Council statement urged Congress to eliminate all limitations on federal financial participation in state medicaid programs and "at a minimum" to repeal the 1967 amendments and restore the original matching grants provisions.

Distillery Workers Backed in Boycott

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed the boycott of Stitzel-Weller Co. products as part of the organizational drive of the Distillery Workers and called on all affiliates to give appropriate publicity to the action.

The Distillery Workers have been engaged in a struggle with the Kentucky-based company for over six years over arbitrary rejection of proposals previously accepted in the rest of the industry.

The company produces brand-name bourbons including Old Fitzgerald, Cabin Still, Old Elk, W. L. Weller in addition to countless private label brands.

As UN Conference Nears:

Senate Urged to End Delay, Ratify Human Rights Pacts

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United States has an obligation to ratify long-pending human rights treaties if it expects to "participate effectively" in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Human Rights, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council pointed out that Pres. Johnson had emphasized that ratification of the treaties was long overdue when he proclaimed 1968 as Human Rights Year. The UN conference is scheduled for April at Teheran, Iran, to mark the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly.

Noting that the initial drive for adoption of the declaration was provided by the American labor movement, the council pledged "to do its utmost" to help assure the success of the Teheran conference. (Excerpts Page 7.)

Its statement called on Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "to cease all further delays" in holding hearings on three pending treaties:

A convention on freedom of association adopted by the Intl. Labor Organization in 1948, and conventions recommended by the UN General Assembly in 1948 and 1957 that condemn the crime of genocide and spell out political rights of women.

Further, the council said, the committee "cannot afford to lose any more time" in favorably reporting out a convention approved by the ILO in 1957 to abolish forced labor, which was the subject of Senate hearings last year.

The council noted that 76 nations have approved the freedom of association convention, 71 have approved the genocide convention, 55 have approved the political rights convention and 79 have approved the convention on forced labor.

Continuing delay by the Senate, which has constitutional responsibility for ratifying these conventions, will place the U.S. "in an entirely unnecessary and dangerously ambiguous position," the council said.

This is so, it said, because the inaction "plays into the hands of slanderers of the U.S. at home and abroad."

Since Americans now enjoy the rights and freedoms provided by each convention, the council continued, no one in the Senate can raise "the question of the so-called sanctity of states' rights as an objection to their ratification."

The statement recalled American labor's "unceasing interest in promoting and preserving human rights," including its action in 1947 "in placing the issue of forced labor before the entire world community." U.S. unions at that time called for a "comprehensive survey" by the ILO of the extent of forced labor and adoption of an up-to-date convention to condemn it, the council noted.

Senate failure to ratify human rights conventions is "especially distressing," the council stated, in view of recent evidence of "massive growth" in the practice of forced labor in Russia, Communist China and other totalitarian nations.

The Teheran conference gives the U.S. government a "unique opportunity," the council pointed out, to take the lead in seeking worldwide implementation of the Intl. Covenant on Human Rights, adopted by the UN general assembly in 1966.

It recommended that the U.S. seek:

- Full implementation of articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declaring that all persons should have "the right to leave any country, including his own," and return, and "the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."
- Creation of a permanent UN commission on the preservation and promotion of human rights with authority to name observation committees for investigation, surveillance and reporting.
- The elimination by UN members of all barriers among their peoples to the widest circulation of all UN publications, surveys, reports and other documents.
- Enforcement of effective sanctions against "repressive colonialist regimes" in Africa under Portuguese and Spanish administration and in Rhodesia and South Africa.
- **Preparation of a program for a more effective solution to all Arab and Jewish refugee problems by ratifying the 1967 Protocol on Refugees which enlarged the scope of the 1951 Refugee Convention.**

The Council also urged that the U.S. government include a representative of the AFL-CIO in the U.S. delegation to the Teheran conference.

Political Action Called Key to $2 Wage Floor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Effective political action is the key to further improvements in the minimum wage law, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, setting out as immediate objectives extension of the law's coverage to all who work for wages, an upgrading for farm workers and a $2 pay floor.

The council reviewed the improvements voted in the law by the 89th Congress which are still in the process of taking effect and declared "they demonstrate the lasting rewards of effective political action" stemming from the election victory in 1964.

But despite the recent gains, the Fair Labor Standards Act "remains far short of its stated objective of assuring a minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

The $1.60 an hour that went into effect Feb. 1, 1968, "still falls far short of providing adequate support for a family," and for newly covered workers the $1.60 floor will not be reached until 1971. For farm workers the upward movement will stop next year at $1.30 an hour, and "still worse," there are 11 million wage earners who are completely excluded from the law's protection.

Calling for complete coverage and putting farm workers on the same schedule as other workers, the council declared that "the AFL-CIO's objective of a $2 minimum wage can no longer be regarded as a long-range goal; it must be reached as soon as possible."

Noting the recent report by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to Congress on the impact of the recent increases on the economy, the council stressed his finding that the impact has been "beneficial" and that despite efforts to encourage reports on adverse effects, out of 700,000 newly covered establishments only three plant closings involving 33 workers could be found.

Each wage-hour change "intensifies the importance of effective enforcement," the council said, pledging that the AFL-CIO will continue to press for thorough enforcement by the Labor Dept. and through the federation's state and local central bodies to assist workers to "receive their full due under the terms of the law."

The council deplored the delay in effective coverage for school and hospital workers of state and local governments by litigation initiated by Maryland and other states and expressed its hope that the Supreme Court "will shortly clear the way for effectuation of this much-needed coverage."

Congress Asked to Drop Harsh Welfare Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

maining on the rolls which, on the average, are 44 percent below the minimum poverty level."

Corrective legislation introduced in the Senate—with 26 co-sponsors—and in the House would:

- Eliminate the "harsh freeze" on the number of children who can be helped. "This is absolutely essential to forestall the most cruel hardship for the poorest of the poor," the council said.
- Exempt from forced participation in work or training mothers of preschool children or children attending school except during their school hours.
- Require all states to make aid available to families with a jobless father living in the home, while maintaining the requirement for fathers to accept suitable employment or training. The council said this would eliminate the so-called "man in the house" rule effective in many states which forces fathers to leave their families to make them eligible for assistance.
- Establish meaningful financial incentives for aid for AFDC recipients to seek training and employment.
- Require payment of the minimum wage for newly-covered workers to those assigned to work programs set up under the new law.

The Executive Council noted that governors of 22 states have "already registered their alarm as to the terrible hardships that will be inflicted on poor children on AFDC in their states when the freeze takes effect."

The council urged Congress "to return to the path of compassion and decency by enacting without delay the corrective legislation now before it."

Council Puts Priority on Nation's Needs

Calls for Bargaining, Legislative Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

prenatal period to school age "as a matter of right" for all American families. **(Story, this page.)**

- Endorsed Project Transition, a program to help prepare veterans to take their place in the economy in good jobs at decent wages. **(Story, this page.)**
- Pledged its cooperation with the President's program to employ the hard-core unemployed through the National Alliance of Businessmen and its 50-city program.

The council heard a progress report on the NAB program, first set out in a special presidential message to Congress, from Joseph Califano, assistant to Pres. Johnson, and Leo Beebe, executive vice chairman of the business group on leave from Ford Motor Co.

Meany told a news conference that the federation will cooperate in the program, name a labor person to work with the business group at the national level and assure cooperation from central labor bodies in the 50 cities where the program will be concentrated.

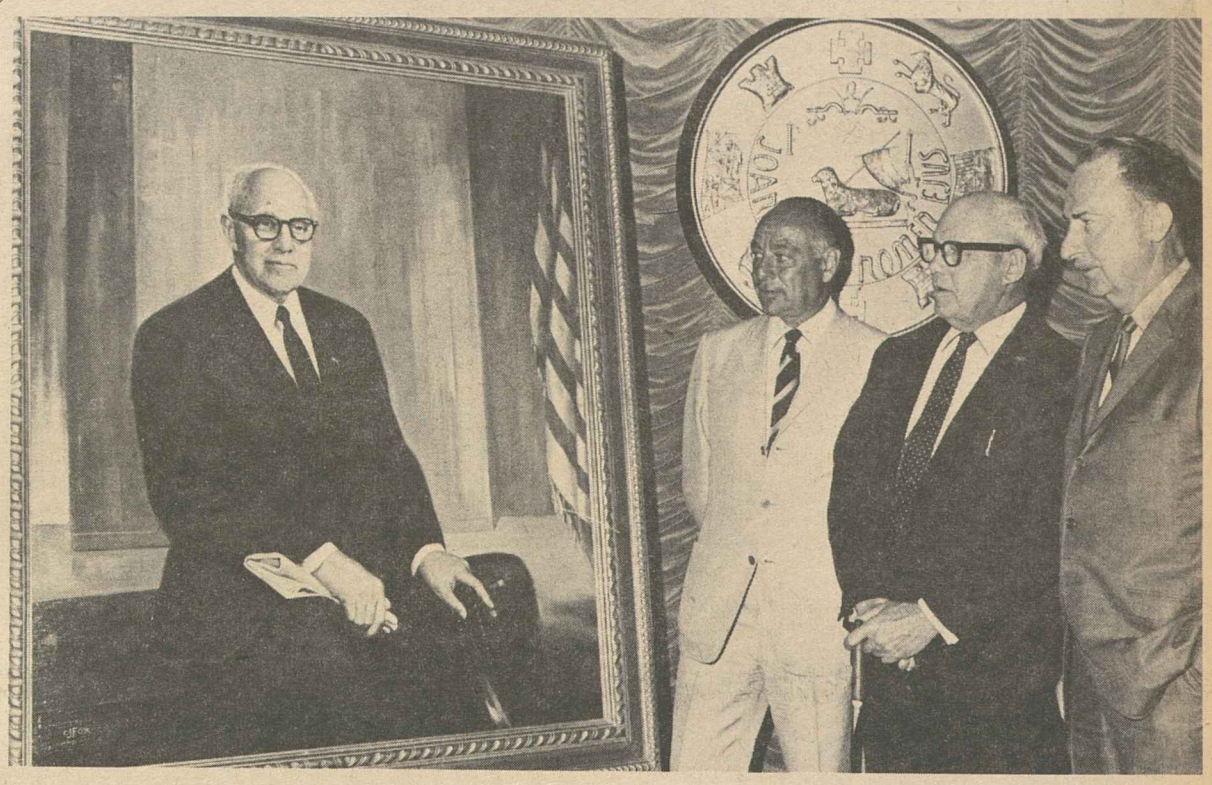
In the area of international affairs, the council:

- Pledged "to do its utmost" to help assure the success of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Human Rights at Teheran, and called on the United States to ratify long-pending human rights treaties to enable the U.S. to "participate effectively" in the conference. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Noted that the Intl. Labor Organization, which has received "generous American support" from its earliest days, will observe its 50th anniversary in 1969 and invited the ILO to hold its jubilee conference in the United States. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Voted a total of $35,000 to aid South Vietnamese workers through the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT), including $10,000 for emergency relief to aid victims of the communist offensive. The aid includes $25,000 to purchase vehicles and tractors for use in rice cultivation by cooperatives and for other uses by CVT unions.
- **Approved the expenditure of $35,000 to build a labor center in Ethiopia with the help of matching AID funds and $50,000 for impact projects in Africa with $250,000 to be put up by AID. These projects are small, quickly finished undertakings that help workers and members of villages improve their standard of living.**

On internal federation affairs, the council:

- Adopted a report setting guidelines for exoneration of affiliates from payment of per capita taxes to the federation. The report declared that good cause for exoneration exists "only when the financial stability of an affiliate has been or will be seriously endangered," and set up machinery to deal with cases as they arise. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Received a report showing that the internal disputes plan was operating effectively with over 60 percent of the cases filed settled at the mediation level. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Approved a statement calling on all voluntary social service and other agencies to employ union labor, buy only union-made goods and services and recognize the right of their employes to join unions and bargain collectively. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- **Endorsed the boycott of Stitzel-Weller Co. products as part of an organizational drive by the Distillery Workers. (Story, Page 2.)**
- Acted on a number of resolutions referred to it by the last convention and referred to a council subcommittee for further study a group of resolutions on the maritime industry. The subcommittee is composed of Vice Presidents John J. Grogan, Paul Hall and Joseph Curran.
- Voted funds to help the work of a number of organizations including the Clergy Economic Conference, Conference of Economic Progress, National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, U.S. Committee on Refugees, National Council of Senior Citizens, National Committee for the Employment of Youth, National Institute for Rehabilitation & Health, Urban Coalition, CARE, National Housing Conference, Southern Regional Council.

The next meeting of the Executive Council was set for May 13 in Washington.



A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was presented to him by the federation's Executive Council during the council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. The portrait was done by Charles J. Fox (left) and presented to Meany on behalf of the council by Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge.

Child Health Care Termed Family Right

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Child health care, from prenatal services up to school age, should be provided "as a matter of right" to all American families, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council voted strong support to Pres. Johnson's proposed child health program to furnish health services from the prenatal period through the child's first year for families that otherwise could not afford it.

The council statement noted that the United States—"the richest country in the world"—has dropped to 17th place in infant mortality.

It said the principle reason is that "poor families simply do not have enough money to pay for the health care their children need" and cited Head Start findings that 60 percent of children from low-income families found suffering from chronic ailments had never been treated.

It said the program recommended by the Administration should be extended beyond the first year to include all pre-school children and should not be restricted to low-income families.

Congress Urged to Bar 'Foolhardy' Budget Cuts

Bal Harbour, Fla.—It is "economically foolhardy and dangerous" for the conservative coalition in Congress to call on the Administration for slashes in domestic spending before considering a tax increase, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council urged Congress to reject the "reactionary appeals" of those who would block social and economic progress and instead to vote full appropriations for authorized programs.

The council reaffirmed labor's position that "America can afford both the defense of freedom in Viet Nam and a meaningful program at home" and that it is "prepared to pay our fair share of the costs of such effort."

The statement recalled the AFL-CIO position on the Administration's income tax surcharge proposal and said labor is convinced that its position on the tax increase "continues to be in the best national interest."

The AFL-CIO has advocated that the surtax rate be made progressive for individuals, that the rate be doubled for corporations, and that it be applied to income not taxed under present law such as interest-free bonds, mineral depletion allowances and the untaxed portion of capital gains.

The council called for defeat of the conservative coalition's drive for across-the-board cuts in federal expenditures, declaring that America's urban crisis, its growing population, its educational needs, its housing shortage, its poverty-stricken citizens and its other pressing problems "demand immediate attention, not avoidance."

Strong Backing Pledged Jobs Plan for Veterans

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has strongly endorsed Project Transition, to help prepare veterans "to take their place in our economy in good jobs at decent pay."

The council approved the creation of a staff committee to work with the Dept. of Defense to help those veterans leaving the armed forces who have not gained the skills or knowledge that would ready them for a productive return to civilian life.

Steps have already been taken to advise the Dept. of Defense of existing training and apprenticeship programs sponsored by unions, and all AFL-CIO affiliates have been asked to make available openings for returning servicemen in such programs.

Whenever feasible organized labor will attempt to establish special projects in conjunction with the Defense Dept. to help train and place veterans, the council said.

The statement pointed out that 750,000 servicemen are separated from the armed forces each year and that for the most part they find their way back to school or to jobs or other civilian pursuits.

"However, there is a large group of veterans, who for a variety of reasons, have not gained the skills or knowledge which would prepare them for a productive return to the economic life of the country," the council declared.

The council noted the role of the AFL-CIO in helping secure legislation last year to provide sound occupational training opportunities for veterans, and noted the need for a general upgrading of skills in the current labor market. Veterans released from the armed forces without skills and "in many cases without significant work experience" face the likelihood of "prolonged unemployment in an economy which has little need for additional unskilled labor."

Organized labor, said the council, recognizes the "debt it owes the young men and women who are serving in the armed forces" and, in line with its traditional concern for the well-being of the veteran, "is pleased to endorse Project Transition."

PROGRESS REPORT on the National Alliance of Businessmen's program to create jobs for the hard-core unemployed was given by Joseph A. Califano (center), assistant to Pres. Johnson, at the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. Leo Beebe, executive vice chairman of the business group, also discussed the program with the Council.

ILO Invited to Mark Jubilee At U.S. Parley

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Intl. Labor Organization, which will celebrate its 50th birthday in 1969, has been invited by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to hold its jubilee conference in the United States.

In extending the invitation, the council pointed out that ILO, now a United Nations agency, "has always received generous American support and relied on steadfast dedication of the U.S. labor movement" in pursuing its goals.

These goals, the council noted, are defined in the ILO constitution as elimination of "injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people" and "recognition of the principle of freedom of association and the protection of the interests of workers."

"As we approach the ILO Jubilee," the council added, "it is appropriate to recall that Samuel Gompers, the founder of our modern trade union movement, was among the prime movers" in organizing the ILO following World War I.

In urging that the conference be held in the U.S., the council suggested that "the experience of the United States . . . has many valuable lessons to offer" the newly-independent nations where "the task of stimulating economic growth under freedom is of the greatest urgency and magnitude."

EMPHASIS is supplied by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh (standing) to Vice Presidents Herman D. Kenin (left) and James A. Suffridge during a conversation between sessions of the federation's Executive Council in Bal Harbour, Fla.

New Guidelines Govern Per Capita Exoneration

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council set out guidelines for exoneration of affiliates from payment of per capita taxes to the federation, adopting a report of a special council subcommittee created to study the matter.

The question of exoneration was brought to the council's attention by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who had a request for continued exoneration of the Rubber Workers. The union had requested and received exoneration of per capita during its strike last year.

"Article XV, Section 8 of the AFL-CIO Constitution authorizes the Executive Council to exonerate any national or international union, organizing committee and directly affiliated local unions from the payment of per capita tax or assessments due the AFL-CIO if, upon a proper showing made to it, the Executive Council concludes that 'good cause' exists from such exoneration.

"Your committee believes that the phrase 'good cause,' as used in the Constitution, needs the refinement of interpretation so that affiliates may better judge if it might be appropriate for them to request such exoneration. To that end your committee recommends to the council that it declare 'good cause' to exist only when the financial stability of an affiliate has been or will be seriously endangered because of heavy financial loss or because of unusually heavy and necessary expenditures required to be made by it in the performance of its legitimate objectives as a labor organization and exoneration is a necessary, important and effective aid to such affiliate.

"Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council adopt as policy a procedure under which all requests for exoneration be first considered by the president of the AFL-CIO or by an ad hoc committee appointed by him for that express purpose and that the president or the ad hoc committee, as the case may be, thereafter recommend to the Executive Council whether, in his or its opinion, good causes exist for exoneration."

'67 Rise in Joblessness Found in Most Countries

Geneva, Switzerland—The year 1967 was not a good year for most of the workers of the world.

Unemployment went up both in the industrialized countries and in those in the development stage, and while there were wage boosts they did not contribute much more to buying power than compensate for a drop in the work week and increases in the cost of living.

"In most industrialized countries," said the annual report of the Intl. Labor Organization "the slackening of economic expansion or the extreme slowness of recovery was translated into a drop in employment and a rise in unemployment. . . . In the developing countries, information, though still incomplete, testified that the situation is not improving. The growing excess of manpower is far from being absorbed."

The report said unemployment rose in almost all of the industrialized countries, in some cases reaching the highest levels since the end of World War II. Employment dropped in one country out of two, and where increases were reported the climb was generally slower than during 1966.

Employment in manufacturing industries dropped in 15 of the 27 countries for which statistics are available. This included the United States and Canada where the general level of employment went up. The ILO said that manufacturing employment in the United States reached a high of 19,640,000 in October of 1966 but by October 1967 this had dropped by 250,000.

Agriculture and mining, notably coal mining, the report said, continued to drop in the majority of industrialized countries.

Unemployment ,the ILO said, rose in 30 countries during 1967. West Germany, Finland, Luxembourg and New Zealand showed a doubling of joblessness while Belgium, France, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden showed an increase of more than 30 percent.

Young workers, women and aged persons were affected most.

The cost of living rose by more than 10 percent or more in six countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Congo, Indonesia and Uruguay. Prices more than doubled in Indonesia with prices in Uruguay going up almost as much. In 31 countries, including the United States and Canada, prices went up between 3 and 5 percent. In the United States they rose 3.1 percent over the year.

Mediation Held Successful in Disputes Cases

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO internal disputes plan is operating effectively with over 60 percent of the cases filed settled at the mediation level, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported to the Executive Council.

Since the plan went into effect 739 cases have been filed (through Feb. 10, 1968) with 443 settled by mediation and 11 cases presently in the mediation stage.

Of the 258 determinations by the impartial umpires set up under the plan, violations of the plan have been found in 180 cases. Of the 85 appeals from the determinations received by a subcommittee of the Executive Council, 68 were denied and eight referred to the council.

There were 43 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of the impartial umpires and compliance was achieved in 23 cases, non-compliance found in 12, six were withdrawn and two cases are pending.

Sanctions required by the plan are in effect on five affiliates: Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, Switchmen's Union of North America, Intl. Typographical Union.

Arkansas Adopts Minimum Wage

Little Rock, Ark. — Arkansas finally joined the list of states with a minimum wage law covering both men and women — a major goal of the State AFL-CIO for many years.

The new law, signed by Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller (R), gets off to a modest start next January, with a $1-an-hour pay floor. It rises to $1.10 the following year and $1.20 the third year. Some 50,000 workers in establishments with five or more employes, who are not covered by the federal wage-hour law, will benefit.

When it takes effect, the new law will replace a 1915 statute that guaranteed $1.25 a day — not an hour—for experienced women.

Action Pressed on Housing:

LBJ's Urban Goals Hailed by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council hailed Pres. Johnson's "determination to build the housing America needs so desperately" and praised the intent of the President's legislative program to meet the crisis of the cities.

At the same time, the council pressed for congressional action on an even broader front to provide jobs, public facilities and services for people living in city slums.

The President's message to Congress sounded a "clear and urgent warning" that "there is no time to lose" if the decay of the cities is to be halted.

It called for a 10-year program to build 26 million new homes and apartments—20 million of these with private money. Federal interest subsidies would bring the housing within reach of both low and moderate-income families, Johnson proposed.

In other sections of the message, the President asked Congress to vote the full amount authorized for the anti-poverty program, stepped-up appropriations for model city grants, a fair housing law, and an array of other federal programs.

The Executive Council expressed its dissent from one of the President's recommendations—to lift the present 6 percent interest ceiling on FHA and veterans' mortgages and permit the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to set a higher rate.

The council termed the overall program outlined in Johnson's message "challenging and eminently worthwhile."

Since specifics of the legislation weren't available, the council expressed support for the President's program "in its broad sense," but said the AFL-CIO would reserve detailed comment for testimony before Congress.

The council went on immediate record, however, on three specific areas of the message:

- To support "with all vigor" the President's plea for the full level of appropriations for the anti-poverty program—$2.18 billion.
- To endorse the President's determination to build 6 million publicly assisted low and moderate income housing units over the next 10 years. It noted the President's determination to get 75,000 already authorized units started this year and called it "a big forward step."
- To oppose a further increase in interest rates indicating "regret" that the President's proposals would have the inevitable result of boosting rates. "We do not believe that higher interest rates are going to produce the urgently needed acceleration of low and moderate income housing."

Johnson proposed a series of new approaches in an effort to induce private enterprise to finance a large-scale housing program which will enable low-income families to buy homes as well as rent apartments.

To encourage a flow of private capital into low and moderate income housing, the President asked Congress to authorize "national housing partnerships" under a federally chartered corporation to spread the risks.

Johnson also proposed a new form of federally-guaranteed financing for new communities built by private capital, along with a greater federal contribution to the construction of public facilities to serve these "new towns."

Social Agencies Warned On Anti-Union Policies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on voluntary social service and other agencies to "practice what they preach" and to employ union labor, use union-made goods and services and recognize the right of their employes to join unions and bargain collectively.

The Executive Council adopted a statement noting the long relationship between these agencies and organized labor and the important financial support and active participation by trade unions.

This relationship stems from the common concern of the agencies and the trade union movement for the "well-being of the total community and its citizens, including AFL-CIO members and their families," the council said.

"It is with regret," the council noted, that labor finds some of the agencies fail to live up to their goals. They deny their workers the right to join organizations of their own choosing for bargaining purposes, employ non-union labor for building and construction work and purchase non-union goods and services. This is true of enough of the agencies "to present a problem," the council declared.

Calling on the agencies to respect union goals and objectives, the council requested that all central labor bodies refer all requests to boycott all such agencies involved in local labor disputes to the Dept. of Community Services and directed the department to intervene with the agencies to reach a satisfactory and speedy resolution of the problem.

The council action came after consideration of a resolution referred to it by the convention dealing with a union-agency dispute.

Higher Wages Called Vital to Buying Power

(Continued from Page 1)

failed to provide enough jobs for a rapidly growing labor force, particularly for most disadvantaged job seekers among teenagers, Negroes and unskilled workers.

The benefits of the economy's performance have not been shared equitably, with a disproportionately greater share going to business and wealthy families, the council said.

The price level has been rising in recent years, it pointed out, regardless of what happened to labor costs per unit of production. Between 1960 and 1965 unit labor costs fell but wholesale prices rose, and when workers sought to catch up with rising living costs in the past two years "business raised prices at a faster pace to maintain enlarged profit margins."

The council warned of the danger of restrictive monetary policies being pursued in 1968 despite the fact that unemployment persists and industry is operating at only 85 percent of capacity. It noted that similar policies in 1966 contributed to the slowdown for part of 1967.

Address List Ordered:

New Remedies Set In 'Runaway' Case

The National Labor Relations Board has fashioned a series of "remedies" to give the Ladies' Garment Workers an opportunity to organize a swimsuit manufacturer who illegally "ran away" to avoid the union.

The firm, the Garwin Corp., closed its New York plant in 1963, discharged its employes and hired new workers in Miami, Fla., where it reopened under the name S'Agaro, Inc.

The NLRB in a unanimous decision in 1965 found that the firm had hastily and without advance consultation with ILGWU Local 57 closed its operations and fled "to deprive" employes of bargaining rights.

The board ordered reinstatement of the former workers with backpay or compensation for losses until they had found other employment of comparable status.

It further ordered Garwin's successor company to bargain with the ILGWU, temporarily at least, for the employes at the Florida plant.

This part of the order, however, was refused enforcement by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The court said that the requirement to bargain would deprive the new Florida employes of their freedom to select their own bargaining agent or, if they chose, to have none.

The case was remanded to the board for "further consideration" of this aspect of its remedy. Five months later the U.S. Supreme Court denied review petitions of the case filed by the board, the ILGWU and the employer.

In reconsidering the case, the board observed that its task was largely what it was earlier—"devising effective remedies in this and other cases involving the unlawful removal of a plant to a distant site."

The question before it, the board said, was to adopt remedies that would offset "massive unfair labor practices" in a case where its bargaining order had been denied by the courts.

The board then unanimously directed the firm to:

- Furnish the ILGWU, upon request within one year, the names and addresses of all employes at its Florida plant and keep the list current for one year.
- Grant the union, within a month, access to "its bulletin board and all places where notices are customarily posted for a period of one year."
- Permit employes to have access to union organizers on plant parking lots and plant approaches during nonworking hours.
- Bargain with the ILGWU "upon proof that a majority of employes" at the Florida plant "have designated the union as their representative."

The decision, the board concluded, will remove "imbalances" created by the firm's illegal practices and diminish its opportunity "to achieve the benefits of unlawful conduct."

PICKET LINE COFFEE BREAK is taken by members of Auto Workers Local 174, outside the Detroit plant of the American Brass Co., a subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Co., the site of a bloody beating of union organizers 30 years ago. The pickets are among members of 26 international unions engaged in the showdown struggle with major non-ferrous metals producers.

Montreal Bank Union Votes to Join OPEIU

Montreal—A union reported to be the largest independent union of bank employes in North America has voted to affiliate with the Office & Professional Employes.

The affiliation came after OPEIU helped tellers, clerks and junior accountants at 77 offices of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank win recognition and a first contract. Bank employes ratified the agreement, a 30-month contract providing increases of $1,150 to $2,575 for 1,080 workers.

The same bank's 110 accountants and assistant accountants formed their own local and then agreed to affiliate also with OPEIU, which is helping negotiate a separate contract for them.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin said the new union was certified by the Canada Labor Relations Board last Oct. 13. When management balked at a contract, the independent called on OPEIU for help. Local Pres. Charles Bilodeux reported: "We will now be the best-paid bank employes in Canada."

New salary rates range from $3,800 to start to a top of $10,000 a year for employes below the accountant category.

Aerospace Workers Press Goals Keyed to 'Substantial' Wage Hike

By Eugene A. Kelly

Los Angeles—The Auto Workers and the Machinists set joint goals for bargaining with big aircraft and space vehicle manufacturers this year and served notice they will not be sidetracked by management foot-dragging or government intervention in the bargaining process.

Some 550 delegates unanimously approved a program designed to win a "very substantial wage adjustment" for 450,000 aerospace workers in the U.S. and Canada; a substantial additional adjustment for the skilled trades along with wage equalization for Canadian Machinists and Auto Workers, and major improvements in pensions, health care, income security and union shop provisions.

Both IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther assured the delegates at the ratification meeting that neither a work stoppage or federal intervention will be necessary if the companies bargain in good faith. If they do not, both unions are prepared to back their aerospace members with every resource available, they agreed.

The program draft as approved pointed out that "contrary to the assertions of the Council of Economic Advisers, we do not believe that our wage demands are inflationary." It declared:

"We believe that they are fair and justified in accordance with the needs of aerospace workers."

The conference said "we strongly resent and reject the assertions that aerospace unions must dilute and temper their demands for justified wage adjustments while aerospace managements continue to amass profits without any restrictions whatever."

Despite the prevalence of cost-of-living clauses, "aerospace workers have not shared in the growing wealth of this nation as have millions of others," the conference said. It cited "an obvious need for a very substantial wage adjustment" to meet the basic economic needs of aerospace industry workers and to "bring them on a par with their brothers in other industries."

Other Goals

Besides increases in take-home pay, union negotiators in 1968 will "seek creation of opportunities for workers to learn more and hence to earn more." They listed these objectives among others:

- Improved cost-of-living provisions and incorporation of existing payments into base rates.
- A substantial wage adjustment for skilled workers, applied through the labor grade wage structure in a manner that will truly reflect the skills required to perform the individual job.
- Correction of inequities based on local needs.

The conference called for health benefit coverage for the worker and his family with full payment of premiums by the employer; coverage for laid-off employes and their dependents, along with disabled employes, retirees and their survivors.

In the pension area, the conferees declared a major contribution to retirement security could be made if "portability" could be provided so that pension credits could be transferred from one company to another as a worker moves. They called on major companies to join the unions in devising a "practical scheme of pension portability."

The delegates agreed that all aerospace contracts must be amended to provide for a basic uniform plan of supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB) with adequate funding. They called also for income savings plans to give workers additional income security.

The delegates voted to support the 60,000 workers on strike against the copper industry and urged local groups to "adopt" a needy striker. Also they called for an immediate start on voter registration drives among labor families as a related part of the bargaining and organizing process. Before the meeting, Siemiller and Reuther addressed standing-room-only meetings held separately for area workers.

Aerospace contracts start expiring Mar. 31 at Hayes Intl. Corp., Birmingham, Ala., for the UAW and Apr. 19 for the IAM at Lockheed Electronics Co., Los Angeles. Fifty others are due for renegotiation by Dec. 4.

Steelworkers Wrap Up Pacts In Can Industry

The Steelworkers completed bargaining in the nation's can industry by winning new three-year contracts for 3,500 workers at National Can Corp. and 1,500 employes of Crown Cork & Seal Co.

The new pacts, negotiated in Washington and ratified by the union's can industry conference, contain the same economic benefits won in earlier contracts at American Can Co. and Continental Can Co., a USWA spokesman said.

Workers will get wage boosts ranging from 40 to 49 cents an hour over three years, improved pensions, insurance and hospital care coverage, holidays, and other gains.

The union also won a key objective when all of the companies agreed to revised rates in an industry job manual. This will give a large number of employes in skilled trades an added 8.5 cents an hour in the first contract year.

USWA said it also gained another important objective, a common contract expiration date, Feb. 14, 1971, at all four companies. Previously, National and Crown Cork contracts lagged 30 days behind experation dates at American and Continental.

Thompson Vows Continued Effort To Curb Employers 'Flouting' Law

Charlotte, N.C.—Congress must continue to seek a way to "deter the handful of employers" who openly flout the nation's labor laws, the chairman of a House Labor subcommittee told 500 unionists at a rally here.

"We do not yet have a solution but I for one intend to keep up the search," Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) said at a southern regional conference called by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Thompson was repeatedly cheered by a crowd that included a large delegation of workers from plants of J. P. Stevens Co., Inc., which has repeatedly been found in flagrant violation of the federal labor relations act. There were five standing ovations for Thompson, and heavy applause for other speakers including TWUA Pres. William Pollock, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan and Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Congress is not backing the promise it made in the labor act "when we permit a five-year lag between discharge and reinstatement" of the workers fired by employers like Stevens, Thompson declared. He charged further that backpay awards to the fired workers do not compensate them "for the misery and heartbreak of forced unemployment."

Pollock told the audience that Stevens, which was compelled by the courts to call back 72 of the many workers it fired for joining the union, makes a major issue of the fact that it has not yet lost an election to the union.

"The Mafia has never lost an election either," he commented.

Barkan and Zonarich spelled out the necessity for a vigorious labor effort in the fields of organizing, bargaining, and political action.

Thompson called the Stevens Co. a "bad loser" and declared "it doesn't look any less like a loser because its champions" in the House "keep crying foul."

In 1966 the National Labor Relations Board, after four years of litigation, found the company guilty of "massive and deliberate unfair labor practices . . . in its successful efforts to frustrate organization by its employes."

The NLRB decided that Stevens, a major government supplier of textile materials, had unlawfully:

- Discharged 71 employes and discriminated against two others to to smash a union organizing drive.
- Made at least 23 threats of reprisal and promises of benefit to employes.
- Engaged in at least 17 illegal interrogations of employes about their union activities.
- Posted threatening notices on plant bulletin boards.

A three-judge Court of Appeals decision unanimously upheld the ruling, and the Supreme Court refused to review it, Thompson recalled.

Punishing the Poor

THE AMENDMENTS to the Social Security Act passed late last year include a number of harsh and punitive measures aimed at poor mothers and children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Although the Senate voted to remove most of the worst features of the legislation, almost all were reinserted in the final bill by the Senate-House Conference Committee on the insistence of Congressman Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee. The cruel impact these ill-considered and backward provisions will have on hundreds of thousands of the poorest and most disadvantaged people in America is only now beginning to be fully realized.

By far the worst feature of the new amendments is the absolute freeze established on the number of children in fatherless families whose assistance payments can continue to be partially met by federal funds. This provision limits federal reimbursement to the states for assistance payments for children in need because of a parent's absence from the home (by reason of desertion, illegitimacy, separation or divorce) for any quarter after June 30, 1968, to the same proportion of the total child population as existed in the quarter beginning on January 1, 1968.

Just to state the provision demonstrates how complex and technical it is.

In stark, human terms, it means that after July 1, 1968, states, unable to bear the additional financial burden themselves, will withdraw support altogether from sizeable numbers of needy children and their parents, slash assistance payments for those remaining on the rolls which, on the average, are 44 percent below the minimum poverty level, or both. This freeze will take its toll in the hunger and misery of millions of needy children.

Those responsible for enactment of the freeze insisted that establishment of mandatory work or training programs for adults, principally mothers on AFDC, and day care facilities for their children would make possible drastic cutbacks in welfare rolls. Thus, in House debate on final passage, Congressman Mills said that the freeze "is there to get the states to act on the other provisions of the bill requiring them to do something to reduce dependency and to take people off welfare who should not be there. It is as simple as that."

But the real facts are not "simple" at all, nor do they support the assumption of Congressman Mills. There is not the slightest possibility that any significant number of mothers will be placed in work or training programs, which must start from scratch, or children in day care, which does not now exist, by July 1 of this year when the freeze takes effect.

These are only the worst of the provisions of the 1967 amendments. They all add up to legislation aimed at punishing the poor for their own poverty and depriving them of any incentive for employment or training except the pangs of hunger.

The punitive measures against welfare recipients Congress enacted last year are contrary to the fundamental principles of humanity and justice which have always marked America as a nation. We ask the Congress to return to the path of compassion and decency by enacting without delay the corrective legislation now before it.

—Excerpted from statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 23, 1968, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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'Get Lost!'

Council Asks Stronger Laws:

Big Drug Producers Accused Of Profiteering, Price Gouging

Excerpts from statement on drugs adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 19, 1968:

THERE IS NOT a major industry in the United States that is more socially irresponsible than the large pharmaceutical manufacturers who promote the sale of brand name prescription drug products.

Specially excluded from this charge are the many reputable small FDA-certified drug manufacturers who produce a quality product and market these products under competitive conditions by their generic or official names.

In contrast to these smaller companies, the major brand name pharmaceutical manufacturers spend about $600 million a year or $3,000 per year per prescribing doctor to influence doctors to prescribe by brand name.

Studies conducted by the Food and Drug Administration clearly indicate the record for purity and effectiveness of generic drugs is about the same, and, if anything, slightly superior to the record of brand name products.

But the advertising pays off. A great majority of physicians prescribe by brand name and the patient has to buy the expensive brand name drug. Organized medicine itself, takes no responsibility for evaluating the relative effectiveness of drugs. Drug advertising revenues are an important part of the total budget of the American Medical Association as well as for its publications.

The result is gouging of the customer.

The hardest hit victims of the price gouging are the chronically ill aged whose continuing need for drugs may cost them as much as $500 or more per year.

The 1962 Amendments to the Food & Drug Act greatly strengthened the authority of the Food & Drug Administration to require proof of the effectiveness of drugs as well as proof of their purity and safety.

Yet, the law is not as strong as it should be. The 1962 amendments gave the FDA authority to require proof of the effectiveness of drugs, but not the authority to compare the effectiveness of different drugs used in treating the same disease. This weakness allows the major pharmaceutical manufacturers to promote so-called "new" drugs, protected by patents, where well established old drugs, not so protected, are, in fact, more effective.

While the charge of exploitation and profiteering is a serious one, the charge of social irresponsibility is even more serious. After due consideration of the testimony given before the Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business chaired by Sen. Nelson, the AFL-CIO charges the major pharmaceutical manufacturers with betraying the public interest by:

- Promoting the sale of "new" patented drugs which are less effective than established drugs not so protected.
- Promoting the widespread sale of drugs of unproven clinical value thereby endangering the lives of persons afflicted with conditions for which there would be an effective cure if they were treated with available effective drugs.
- Promote over-use of drugs, particularly anti-biotics, in spite of the accompanying danger of the development of resistant strains of disease organisms.
- Promoting the sale of drugs having serious side effects when there are equally effective, less toxic drugs available.
- Promoting the sale of drugs which have dangerous side effects for minor conditions that do not require drug therapy.
- Confusing the practicing physician with a multiplicity of over 18,000 trade names.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE will never accept their health as a legitimate area for commercial exploitation. The AFL-CIO Executive Council therefore calls upon Congress to pass legislation which would:

1. Include prescription drugs under medicare, provide for a national drug formulary and limit reimbursement for drugs under any federal program to the price for the generic or official product along the lines of the bills introduced by Senators Long (La.) and Montoya. The AFL-CIO favors strengthening these proposals by requiring all physicians to prescribe by generic name in all cases where there is no question of therapeutic equivalency.

2. Extend the authority of the Food & Drug Administration beyond merely evaluating the effectiveness of drugs to comparing the relative effectiveness of drugs and provide for the distribution of such information.

3. Reduce the price of drugs now kept high under patents owned by single manufacturers or shared only with an exclusive small group.

4. Amend the patent laws to reduce the number of years a drug may be granted a monopoly.

Executive Council Stresses:

Economy Has Ability to Meet Both Military, Social Needs

The following is excerpted from the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the national economy adopted Feb. 23, 1968, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

1. **WE REITERATE** our conviction that the American economy has the resources to extend and expand social advances at home while meeting military requirements in Viet Nam. The cost of the war should not be absorbed by cutting back or freezing essential federal programs for domestic progress. The great productive ability of the American economy can provide the foundation for both continued social progress at home and an honorable settlement of the war in Viet Nam.

The expected sharp rise in the government's administrative budget deficit in fiscal years 1968 and 1969, due to military expenditures, can be reduced, without mounting pressures on interest rates and the availability of money and credit. A temporary war surtax is needed to reduce the amount of money the government will have to borrow in the money market and to eliminate the threat to home-building and related industries from tight money and higher interest rates.

The needed temporary surtax should be based on ability to pay, including taxation of personal and corporate income that escapes taxation through major loopholes in the tax structure. The surcharge on corporations should be at least twice as great as on personal income. The surcharge on personal income should be clearly set on the basis of ability to pay. Corporate and personal income, excluded from taxation by tax loopholes, should be subjected to at least the same tax rate as the surcharge.

2. We insist that the top-priority objective of national economic policy should be to achieve and sustain full employment—jobs at decent wages, for all people who are able to work and desire employment. The demand for goods and services from consumers, government and business must expand sufficiently to provide enough new job opportunities for the unemployed, for the great numbers of entrants into the labor force and for those displaced by spreading automation. The federal government's tax, expenditure and monetary policies, in combination, should encourage the necessary expansion of demand to achieve and maintain full employment.

3. Adoption of a program to create one million public service jobs for the unemployed and seriously under-employed is essential—along the lines of the bill introduced by Congressman O'Hara of Michigan. Such a decisive measure to create jobs in socially useful work—to perform much needed services that would not otherwise be done in parks, playgrounds, hospitals and other public facilities—is urgently needed.

4. Manpower training programs — including basic literacy education, personal guidance and health rehabilitation—are essential to aid the unemployed and under-employed to compete more effectively for available employment. Although such programs do not create jobs, they can be of great benefit to the national economy, as well as the workers themselves, by upgrading the skills of the unemployed and unskilled.

The recent emphasis on government-financed business programs to train workers should not include wage subsidies or other payments to the employer beyound the extra cost of providing special training and supportive services for the hard-core unemployed, that are in addition to his normal training costs. Even the best-planned training programs, however, can be of little avail, if they are not accompanied by government programs to create jobs and achieve full employment.

5. The lag of real wages and salaries must be ended. A substantial rise in the buying power of wages, salaries and fringe benefits is needed to provide wage and salary earners with a fair share of economic progress and to strengthen consumer markets that are the foundation of the American economy. Only through an improved balance in the economy—between wages, profits, dividends and other forms of income—can there be assurance of sustained economic growth to reach full employment and maintain it.

Rising business profits should be based on an expanding sales volume—rather than on swollen profit margins at the expense of workers and consumers.

We will continue to press for wage and salary increases to offset rising living costs and to advance buying power. We firmly believe that wage and salary earners deserve to share equitably in the gains of the economy's progress. The nation's rapidly rising productivity and great profitability of business make possible such improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits within the context of a relatively stable price level.

We repeat again, as we have in the past two years: If the President determines that there is a national emergency that warrants extraordinary stabilization measures—with even-handed restraints on all costs, prices, profits, dividends, rents, corporate executive compensation (salaries, bonuses and stock options), as well as employes' wage and salaries—he will have the support of the AFL-CIO.

But rigid application of a single "magic number" based on one economic factor alone, cannot be a workable or fair means of wage determination in a country of continental size, with thousands of different markets, industries and occupations.

We are prepared to sacrifice—as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else—so long as there is equality of sacrifice.

'Long Overdue':

Human Rights Pacts Demand Ratification

The following is excerpted from the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the Intl. Human Rights Conference adopted Feb. 23, 1968, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

IN HIS FORMAL proclamation of 1968 as Human Rights Year, Pres. Johnson emphasized that U. S. ratification of human rights treaties was long overdue. This ratification is all the more urgent because, otherwise, our government will not be able to participate effectively in the United Nations Conference on Human Rights to be held in Teheran next April.

American labor has had an unceasing interest in promoting and preserving human rights. Devoted to this course, the AFL-CIO Executive Council strives to do its utmost to help assure the success of this historic conference which marks the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Human Rights by the U. N. Assembly.

The Executive Council calls upon Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to cease all further delays in holding hearings on the ratification of the remaining human rights treaties—as strongly urged by the late Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson.

The Foreign Relations Committee must realize that it is no credit to our country that the U. S. is not one of the 71 nations which have approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genodice that was unanimously recommended, on December 9, 1948, by the UN General Assembly for ratification by member states; the U. S. is not one of the 79 nations which have approved the Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor; the U. S. is not among the 76 nations which have approved the Convention on Freedom of Association; and the U. S. is not among the 55 nations which have already approved the Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

Since the American people as a whole now enjoy the rights, freedoms and standards provided by these Conventions, no member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee can, at this very late date, raise the question of the so-called sanctity of states' rights as an objection to their ratification.

THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE provides our government with a unique opportunity to take the lead in seeking concrete worldwide implementation of the International Covenant on Human Rights which was adopted by the U. N. General Assembly in December 1966 . The AFL-CIO Executive Council urges our government to take the initiative in proposing that the Teheran Conference take positive steps for implementing:

- Article 13(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which provides that "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."
- **Article 14(1) which provides that "Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."**
- The creation of more effective safeguards against the violation of human rights by establishing a Permanent UN Commission on the Preservation and Promotion of Human Rights, with authority to appoint Human Rights Observation Committees endowed with the rights and powers of investigation, surveillance and reporting.
- The elimination by the UN Member States of all legal, political administrative and police barriers to the widest freedom of circulation among their peoples of all UN publications, surveys, reports and other documents acted upon by the General Assembly or any of its subdivisions.
- Enforcement of effective sanctions against repressive colonialist regimes in the African territories under Portuguese and Spanish administration, in Rhodesia, and South Africa.
- Preparation of a program for a more effective solution of all refugee problems (Arab and Jewish alike) by ratifying the October 4, 1967 Protocol on Refugees which enlarged the scope of the 1951 Refugee Convention.

Finally, we urge our government to include a representative of the AFL-CIO in the U. S. delegation to the Teheran Conference.

Public Interest Stressed:

Tight Anti-Trust Reins Urged To Curb Newspaper Mergers

EXEMPTING newspaper mergers from the federal anti-trust laws would harm both advertisers and readers, a top newspaper union official declared as he urged Congress to reject the proposal.

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild, charged that the proposed Failing Newspaper Act, now pending in the Senate, would "encourage and accelerate the trend toward monopoly and chain-owner domination of the nation's newspaper industry." He said experience shows that "as the papers become monopolies, rates go up and news content goes down." He made the statements on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Farson rejected the contention that high operating costs and stiff competition from other media make it impossible for independent newspapers to survive as profitable businesses. "The fallacy that newspapers are marginal operations—that they are not making profits—is one that the general public and some of the people in the industry have swallowed," he said.

But, he pointed out, the president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association recently announced that " the nation's daily papers are in a state of unprecedented economic vigor, and the economic well-being of the newspaper business has never been better."

FARSON URGED that so-called "failing newspapers" be required to offer themselves to the public at a fair market price before they are allowed to sell out to a competing newspaper. "Maybe a new management could make a success of it; maybe somebody else would like to try it," he said.

Such a requirement, he asserted, would protect both "the public and the business community, by assuring an opportunity for a competing firm to run a newspaper. And if both of the newspapers can make money, the community is going to be a lot better off."

Reporters questioning Farson on the AFL-CIO produced program were Kenneth Crawford, contributing editor and columnist for Newsweek magazine, and William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News.

BOTH ADVERTISERS and the public will suffer if newspaper mergers are exempted from federal anti-trust laws, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson (center) of the Newspaper Guild declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were William Eaton (left) of the Chicago Daily News and Kenneth Crawford of Newsweek magazine. The public affairs interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Private Brand Shopping Offers Big Savings on Canned Goods

By Sidney Margolius

STORES' OWN BRANDS of packaged and canned foods on the average cost 17 percent less than nationally-advertised brands in small-size containers, and 20 percent in large sizes.

Savings on household cleaners are even larger, averaging 40 percent on some widely-used products.

Using the combined money-saving techniques of selecting (1) private brands, (2) the larger sizes, and (3) the less-fancy versions, you can cut the cost of some advertised items in half.

These are several of the findings in this column's latest survey of private brands vs. national brands. The survey checked prices in five large consumer co-ops and chain supermarkets in three large cities and two small towns in the New York area, Washington, D. C., San Francisco Bay area, and Hanover, N. H.

Some interesting price differences were found for basically the same foods. In the case of peas, for example, the range was from a little over a penny an ounce for stores' own brands of mixed-size peas in a large can, to 2.5 cents an ounce for June peas in a small-size national brand.

While the survey did not cover all types of food, among those priced the largest savings were on canned vegetables, noodles and spaghetti, crackers, margarine, salad dressing, peanut butter, non-fat dry milk and flour. Savings were found to be smaller, although still worthwhile, on canned fruits, syrups and coffee.

The dramatic differences between private and national-brand cleaning products shows how overpriced the heavily-advertised detergents and specialty products really are. You find such examples as CO-OP low-sudsing detergent selling for almost half the price of the leading national brand of that type. The small can of a famous brand of spray furniture wax costs 2.5 times as much as the large can of a leading chain store's own brand.

Our survey found private brands almost always cheaper than national brands except sometimes for canned fruits and juices. But even among the private brands prices vary. For example, one store's own brand of nonfat milk powder may save as much as 30 percent over a national brand. But another store's may save only 10 percent.

While 10 percent is worthwhile, it does pay to compare private brands of different retailers in your area. Another study, two years ago, reported by Don Lefever, grocery supervisor for District of Columbia area co-ops, found the same list of house brands cost $10.78; $11.57; $12.17; and $12.18 at four different stores, compared to $13.71 for the same list in national brands.

HOW GOOD are private brands? They usually are good quality, packed for the retailers according to specifications, and sometimes processed in retailers' own factories. Often, in fact, the private brands are the same as the national brands with different labels.

This identical quality even has been the subject of court cases. We've reported before that Borden's was told to stop charging retailers more for canned milk of "like grade and quality" sold under its own name, than it charged for milk sold under retailers' labels. In the "Florida Beverage" case, the courts also found that the private label and nationally-advertised liquors sold by this distributor were of like grade and quality. Only difference was the different labels, Francis Mayer of the Federal Trade Commission, has pointed out.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Johnny Can, Too, Write—But You'll Have to Pay by the Word

By Jane Goodsell

A MOTHER I KNOW went to San Francisco for a week, leaving her two teen-age daughters at home to take care of each other. During her seven-day sabbatical, she telephoned home twice to make sure her girls were getting along all right, and every day she wrote them a long, chatty letter, describing the sights she had seen, meals she had eaten, and friends she had visited, adding a postscript or two reminding them to be sure to take out the garbage and not to forget to feed the cat.

When my friend returned home — a day earlier than she had originally planned because she felt guilty about deserting her children and feared that they might be lonesome — she leafed through the pile of mail that had accumulated during her absence.

Among other things, she found three letters she had written to her daughters—unopened.

The girls were embarrassed, as well they might be, although they tried their best to explain how it happened. They had meant to read the letters, they really had, and they were certainly going to, but—well what with one thing and another, they just hadn't gotten around to it yet.

My friend, although she couldn't help feeling a bit trembly-lipped, tried her best to be philosophic. As she properly should have, because the blame in this situation was as much hers as her children's. Her mistake was a natural one for a parent to make. Because she would have welcomed a daily letter from her daughters, she assumed that they would be equally eager to hear from her.

This paradox lies at the heart of the letter-writing deadlock between parents and children. Parents are a lot more interested in their children than their children are in them.

Although there are a number of psychological reasons why this is so (for one, children don't blame themselves for their parents' behavior problems), there is the simple fact that children's comings and goings are more interesting. Adults tend to do the same things, with minor variations, over and over, while kids do such wildly improbable things that a parent never knows what they'll be up to next.

A FATHER I KNOW who developed an ulcer from lying awake nights worrying about his daughter at college (wondering how she was, and where she was, and if she was), solved the problem in the only way he knew how—by making a business deal with her.

Estimating that a letter a week would be enough to allay his anxieties, he informed his daughter that he was stopping her $50 a month allowance, but would pay her $12.50 for every letter she wrote home. The last I heard, the daughter was averaging a letter every five days and her father's ulcer was clearing up nicely.

Another, and less expensive, suggestion was proposed by a little boy who was going off to camp for two weeks. His mother gave him a batch of self-addressed postcards and said, "Now all you have to do is write that you're safe and well, and drop the card into the mailbox. That's simple enough, isn't it?"

After thinking it over, the little boy had a better idea. "You could write 'I'm safe and well,' " he said, "and then, if I'm not, I'll cross it out."

Enrollments Close April 1 For 'Part B' of Medicare

About 1.1 million persons over 65 have been notified that they have only until April 1 to sign up for voluntary doctor bill insurance and other supplementary benefits under medicare "Part B."

Those contacted by Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball through letters are persons for whom he has addresses: the ones who have been issued medicare cards showing that they are covered only by the basic hospital insurance.

He estimated that 500,000 additional persons over 65 have missed out on the supplementary doctor bill insurance. But these are people who cannot be reached because they have never applied for even the basic medicare coverage.

In his letter, Ball noted that people over 65 who have not signed up for the voluntary benefits by April 1 will not have another chance to get this protection until July 1, 1969.

Also, he pointed out that the basic $4-a-month premium goes up 10 percent for each year that elapses since the over-65 persons' first opportunity to enroll.

For Safety, Honesty:

Food Additives Get Close Check by FDA

IS MODERN CHEMISTRY harming the food you eat? Do today's foods need added ingredients to "enrich" them?

The U. S. Food & Drug Administration points out that the practice of adding "chemicals" to food is very old. It probably began when man learned to preserve his meat by putting salt on it.

Modern knowledge has brought about great improvements in the American food supply, the FDA says. We now grow, process and pack food so that it can be transported for thousands of miles and remain in good condition for months or years. Not only are more foods more available more often, but many of them are also more nutritious.

"Enriched" bread, for example, contains added vitamins and minerals to improve nutritional value and replace those sometimes removed in processing. Bread also contains preservatives to protect against mold or spoilage.

In addition to preservatives and nutrients, many foods contain additives known as "emulsifiers" which affect volume, uniformity, fineness of grain and smoothness. Emulsifiers are often used in bakery products, cake mixes, and along with stabilizers and thickeners are used in such foods as ice cream, frozen desserts and other types of confectionery.

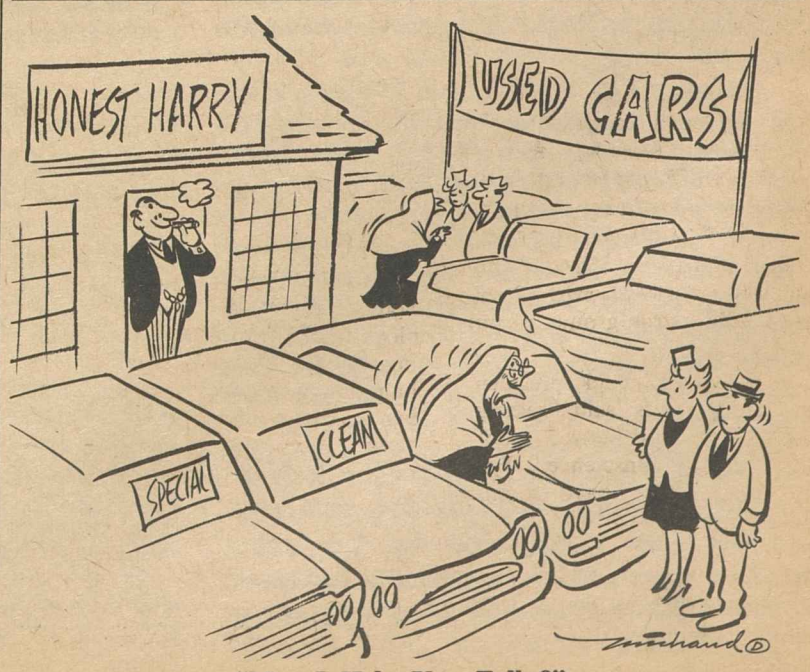
Acids, alkalies, buffers and neutralizing agents are also added to foods, as are synthetic flavoring and coloring agents.

THE FDA keeps close watch over the chemicals added to foods —which must be both useful and safe. Extensive tests are made by a manufacturer of a food additive before it is allowed on the market. FDA's responsibility is the scientific capability to evaluate these tests quickly and reliably.

If it is determined that an additive may be used safely, the FDA issues an order permitting its use. Often this order places a limit on the amount of the additive which may be used and specifies any other conditions necessary to protect public health.

"Federal law," the FDA explains, "specifically states that no substance shown to produce cancer may be added to any food. The law also prohibits the use of any chemical which would result in consumer deception.

"Under the law, only the smallest amount of an approved additive necessary to produce the intended effect may be used." **(PAI)**



"May I Help You Folks?"

In Flight Attendant Job:

Sex Discrimination By Airlines Barred

Sex is "not a bona fide occupational qualification" for the job of airline flight attendant—whether it be called purser, hostess, steward or stewardess, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has ruled.

Any airline refusing to hire and employ members of a particular sex for the position, EEOC continued, will be violating the 1964 Civil Rights Act's ban on discrimination in hiring because of race, color, religion, sex and national origin.

The commission's decision, by a 3-to-1 vote, is a victory for the Air Line Pilots and the Transport Workers in a battle to prevent carriers from discriminating because of sex, age and marital status.

The fight, going on since 1965, is being waged before the EEOC and in Congress, where the unions seek legislation to bar the airlines from discrimination in hiring and employment.

The unions represent stewards and stewardesses. Although most of these are stewardesses, ALPA and TWU are strongly opposed to attempts to discriminate against males. They also seek to knock out the airlines-imposed age limits for stewardesses, usually 32 or 35, and automatic dismissal when they get married.

Forced Retirement

At a hearing held by the commission in Washington last September, spokesmen for the two unions contended that the compulsory retirement of stewardesses for marital status and age also violates the law.

It was pointed out that airlines have no compulsory retirement rules based upon marriage or age of male flight attendants.

A witness for management, which sought a ruling to allow companies to hire only women as flight attendants, argued that attractive women "are preferred by the majority of passengers we fly."

He conceded that the airlines sought to hire women only because such a ruling in turn would bar the commission from proceeding with cases alleging discrimination based on the age and marital status issues.

In announcing the bar against sex discrimination in hiring, the commission said that the other two issues would be resolved in later decisions, as the unions have requested.

Meanwhile, the commission also issued decisions with respect to pension and retirement plans and state legislation governing employment of women.

It amended a previous guideline to specify that differences in optional or compulsory retirement ages based on sex violate the Civil Rights Act.

The effective date of the interpretation is July 1, 1968, to allow time for plans to be changed to conform. Other differences in these plans bases on sex, such as survivor benefits, will be handled on a case-by-case basis, EEOC said.

The commission reinstated a 1965 guideline holding that state laws are not in conflict with the Civil Rights Act where they limit hiring of women for protective purposes, such as on hazardous jobs.

The commission stressed, however, that "Employers may not refuse to hire women merely because state law require certain conditions of employment for women such as minimum pay, overtime pay, and rest periods."

The guideline was suspended in August 1966, when EEOC decided it would not rule on conflicts between state laws and the Act. Now, it will consider state-federal law conflicts on a case-by-case basis.

MEDIATION EFFORTS continued in strike of nearly 35,000 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers, which has closed down 86 plants producing 90 percent of the nation's glass container supply since Feb. 1. From left, GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, Mediation & Conciliation Commissioner William Rose, and J. Thomas Rimer, Jr., the industry's labor relation director. None of the struck plants has attempted to operate. The union's officers have taken themselves off the payroll for the duration of the strike.

Critics of New York Taylor Law Agree Only That It Doesn't Work

New York—Solutions ranging from repeal of its strike ban to toughening its strike penalties against unions were offered at a legislative committee hearing here into failure of the state Public Employee Labor Relations Act, the Taylor Law, to prevent strikes as its sponsors claimed it would.

The law, effective last Sept. 1, guarantees union organizing rights and provides for "collective negotiations," but sets top penalties for strikes at $10,000 a day, an 18-month dues checkoff loss for unions, jail up to 30 days and $250 fines for union leaders. It has no sanctions for unfair labor practices by public employers.

Attacks from several quarters on pro-Taylor law editorials in the New York Times, an advocate of its enactment, marked the hearing. Theodore W. Kheel, mediator and arbitrator, charged the Times editorially has "irrevocably committed itself" to this law, adding:

"It has gone so far as to try immediately to obliterate or intimidate any voice that dares suggest there may be something wrong with the law and that there may be a better way to accomplish its objectives of preventing strikes and treating employes fairly. . . . We must guard ourselves against being bullied by this editorial department."

Had the Times followed its own editorial advice on labor relations, Kheel said, "it probably would have gone out of business a long time ago."

Kheel, named by Assembly Speaker Anthony J. Travia to study the law and recommend changes, proposed that public unions be allowed to strike except in case of danger to public health and safety. When a union is barred from saying "no deal," and cannot strike, he said, there is no real collective bargaining.

He also urged Taft-Hartley type injunctions for emergency disputes and final legislature-directed arbitration of remaining issues.

Fined, Jailed

Last September, union teachers in New York City failed to report for school when negotiations did not produce a contract to replace the one that had expired the prior June. This February the city refuse collectors struck after turning down a wage offer made seven months after their contract expired.

Union presidents in both cases were jailed 15 days, fined $250. The Teachers' union was fined $150,000, the sanitationmen's $50,000. Both had their dues checkoffs revoked.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett urged the committee to seek maximum emphasis on provisions for effective bargaining rather than penalties and to recognize the right to strike in public employment except in emergency situations of "the clearest threat to public health, safety and security" as "fundamental to collective bargaining and preservation of a free society." Other union spokesmen urged similar changes.

Herbert L. Haber, the city's labor relations director, said in a letter to the committee that the city favored review of the law, but offered no suggestions for change.

Melvin H. Osterman, Jr., special counsel to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who sought the Taylor law's enactment, cited the fact that the law exempted New York City and allowed it to set up its own comparable procedures. He suggested more effort "to bring the impasse-resolving procedures and agencies of the state law to bear on local strike situations."

Commerce and industry group spokesmen argued that stronger penalties could serve as greater deterrents to public worker strikes.

'Arrogant' Management Stand Held Factor in Public Employe Disputes

"Take-it-or-leave it" bargaining by "arrogant" public administrators was blamed by a New York congressman for contributing to a "growing crisis" in collective bargaining involving local, county and state employes.

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels joined union leaders at a seminar sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. in opposing punitive government action to suppress public employe strikes.

He suggested, however, that federal legislation involving new approaches to public service disputes might help get bargaining deadlocks "off dead center."

Daniels said consideration should be given to mediation and arbitration machinery that would include federal financial help in cases where "simple justice dictated wage increases" which were beyond local or state government's ability to pay.

He voiced strong opposition to legislation imposing "harsh and vindictive sanctions against the workers' freedom of expression—even if that freedom of expression sometimes causes disruption of public services."

Also addressing the MTD seminar were representatives of unions representing large groups of public workers.

- William D. Buck, president of the Fire Fighters, said firemen are "caught in a vise between compulsion and our conscience." He declared that firemen have voluntarily included a no-strike prohibition in their charter, but that public officials have "taken advantage of our no-strike pledge as a way of withholding equitable pay increases."
- Charles Cogen, president of the Teachers, forecast that strikes by public employes eventually will be "accepted and institutionalized, just as they have been in the private sector," adding that the alternative would be "anarchy." Public employes, and particularly teachers, "are determined to proceed with their right to strike, regardless of the consequences," Cogen asserted.
- James Woodside, president of the Technical Engineers and moderator for the MTD seminar, charged that the attitude of the public and press toward the public employe is "one gigantic cliche," and declared that "these attitudes have been frozen for generations."
- Robert H. Hastings, executive assistant to the president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, said his union favors binding arbitration as the final step in handling grievances and interpreting contract provisions, but opposes "compulsory and binding arbitration as the end step to the collective bargaining process, itself." Hastings said that where compulsory arbitration is employed in contract negotiations, "the decision of the arbitrator seldom satisfies either party, and experience shows that it makes future disputes all the more certain."
- William H. Ryan, national coordinator of the Government Employes Dept. of the Machinists, said that in the federal sector, the late Pres. Kennedy issued an Executive Order six years ago spelling out government workers' bargaining rights in order to "drag the management of the federal establishment into the 20th century." In far too many cases, he said management still must be "prodded and driven simply into living up to its obligations."
- **Henry T. Wilson, director of the Federal-Public Service Division of the Laborers, was critical of the "confusing nature" of laws covering public employes. Officials in Chesapeake, Va., he said contend state laws give public employes "the right to organize, but deny them the right of representation"; while in San Antonio, Tex., city officials "deny our local checkoff, despite a state law that permits checkoff of union dues."**

The seminar followed the recent decision of the Maritime Trades Dept. executive board to conduct an in-depth study of "unrealistic and unworkable" state and local laws restricting collective bargaining rights of public employes.

City of Tucson Signs 1st Pact With Union

Tucson, Ariz.—The city council here has overwhelmingly approved an agreement with State, County & Municipal Employes' Local 449—the first in the state covering city workers—over oposition from a Tucson daily newspaper publisher. There was only one "no" vote.

The five-year pact, considered for nearly a year, gives the local the right to bargain for wages, hours, benefits and working conditions for 542 members in city employment.

Editor-Publisher William R. Mathews of the Arizona Daily Star told a council "study" session that the agreement "will bring trouble" and strikes, even though the pact has a no-strike clause.

One councilman charged Mathews with bias. Another criticized procedure whereby Mathews was the only witness at the "study" session. Other lawmakers hailed the agreement as a "forward step."

Although City Attorney Dion DeConcini and the Arizona League of Cities has advised that the agreement is constitutional, opponents have announced they will challenge it in court. Local 449 leaders said they would welcome such a test.

Georgia Votes 'Best in South' Job Injury Law

Atlanta — Georgia has enacted the best workmen's compensation law among the Southern states following a campaign spearheaded by the AFL-CIO. The previous law was considered the worst south of the Mason-Dixon line, Wiley H. Montague, president, Georgia AFL-CIO, reported.

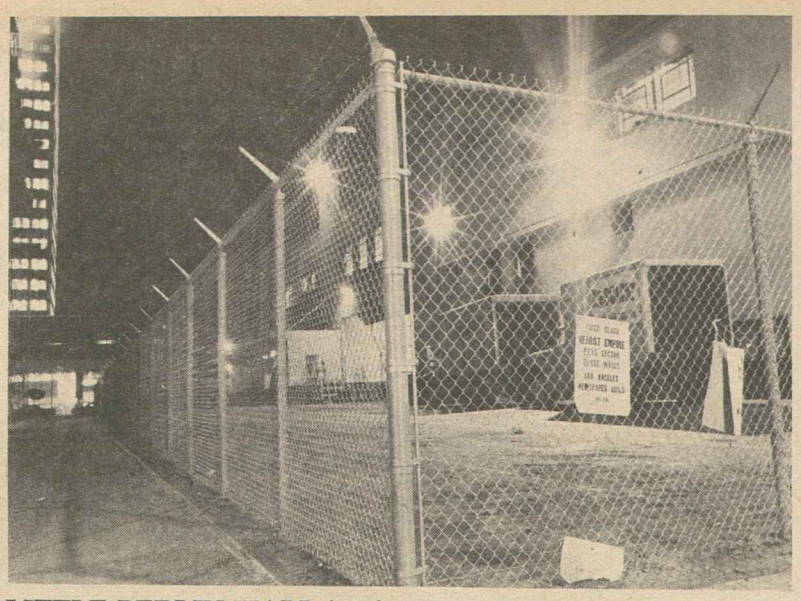
The new law lifts maximum disability payments from $37 to $50 a week. Partial disability payments were hiked $10 to $40 a week. Injured workers can receive as much as $5,000 in medical expenses, double the previous maximum.

Workers will be eligible for benefits for up to 400 weeks, well above the previous top of 338. Burial benefits were raised a third.

"This new law climaxes a two-year campaign, and although it is not all we were seeking, it does raise Georgia's workmen's compensation from the lowest in the South to the top," Montague said. "And it gives us a sound basis for further improvements in the next legislature."

The measure was the first bill to pass in the current session of the legislature and was the first to be signed by Gov. Lester Maddox. Only one vote was cast against it in each house of the legislature. The bill was sponsored by Georgia Sen. Al Holloway. A similar measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Bill Lee.

Montague gave "considerable credit" for the new bill to help from the AFL-CIO national headquarters and the Citizens' Committee for the Improvement of Workmen's Compensation. The citizen's group included a cross-section of leading clergy, college presidents and professors, civil rights leaders, lawyers and businessmen.



LITTLE BERLIN WALL is what newspaper union pickets in Los Angeles call this 10-foot fence. It was erected, they say, to "keep scabs in and pickets out" of the struck Herald-Examiner plant. The strikers named the fence for Board Chairman Richard E. Berlin of the paper's owners, the Hearst Corp. They charge management has imported more than 100 strikebreakers since the walkout started Dec. 15 over contract terms.

LBJ Urges Program Of Aid to Rural Poor

The government must act to relieve poverty and slums in America's rural areas as well as in the cities, Pres. Johnson told Congress.

He submitted a broad-ranging farm program in a special message, and predicted that, if enacted, it will "bring new prosperity to rural America."

Johnson termed the basic price support and acreage control program, which expires this year, the "backbone" of federal support for farmers. He asked that it be made permanent.

He urged continuation of the food for freedom program through 1971, declaring: "This lifeline of hope to the needy of the world cannot be withdrawn."

But, the President emphasized, steps to put commercial agriculture on "a sounder and stronger footing" represent "only half the battle."

He stressed that "thousands of men and women in rural America need a different kind of help," and cited these "grim" statistics:

- "Farm employment has fallen 46 percent between 1950 and 1967.
- "Nearly 1.5 million small farmers earn less than $5,000 a year. Their existence may hang on a thin thread: a few acres of tobacco and cotton, an old-age pension, and the food stamp program.
- "In rural America, one in every five falls under the poverty line, and millions of families live in housing that shames a modern nation."

To meet some of these problems, Johnson noted, he has proposed large-scale expansion of housing programs for rural as well as urban areas and directed government agencies to provide loans, job training and other encouragement to establishment of industrial plants in rural areas.

He asked additional funds to help small farmers convert their land to greater income-producing enterprises, whether through a change of crops or establishment of recreation areas. And he asked an extension of the food stamp program with a higher appropriation.

Johnson expressed his support for the goal of greater bargaining power for farmers in selling their crops and urged the House and Senate Agriculture Committees to hold hearings this year "on the various means of strengthening farmer bargaining power in the market place."

After the congressional hearings and completion of its own studies, the Administration will propose specific legislation, Johnson said.

The President noted the steady shift of population from farms to the cities, noting that "today 70 percent of our people live on 1 percent of our land." He added:

"I think we can change this trend by setting a goal of full parity for rural America. Industry, technology and transportation can bring jobs to the countryside rather than people to the cities. And government must help."

L.A. Strike Continues:

San Francisco Pact Reached with Hearst

Los Angeles—The Hearst Corporation settled its 55-day fight with 15 unions in San Francisco this week but remained immovable here behind a bastion of strikebreakers.

A three-year package in San Francisco gave 3,000 union members across-the-board wage increases of $32—in annual increments of $10, $10 and $12—over the period. It also provided management with guarantees of labor peace for the term.

But the unions, united as the Conference of San Francisco Newspaper Unions, took a strong position demanding a Hearst settlement in Los Angeles, declaring:

"If the Hearst management refuses to undertake effective negotiations to resolve the strike against the Herald-Examiner then there will be no choice left to labor but a direct confrontation with the entire Hearst chain. We pledge our full support of any such confrontation."

In Los Angeles, however, Hearst management went to the bargaining table with four different unions and showed no indication of movement, union leaders in the 75-day strike-lockout reported.

Strikebreakers Banned

The difference appeared to be San Francisco's prohibition of the use of strikebreakers in industrial disputes. Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles has refused to support a similar law here.

Although San Francisco's two major dailies were idle during their dispute, Hearst's Herald-Examiner here has continued publishing on a limited scale with the help of imported professional strikebreakers and regular non-union personnel.

Besides the across-the-board settlement in San Francisco, Hearst's Examiner and the independent Chronicle granted members of Mailers Local 18, which struck Jan. 5, a $7.50 weekly hike retroactive to March 1967. An additional $3.25 weekly health-welfare contribution was approved for Nov. 1 for mailers.

The package will put the Newspaper Guild's journeyman reporter wage minimum at $210 by Mar. 25, when under the former agreement the scale was to go to $200.

Settlement was achieved after all unions and management agreed to a common termination date.

The San Francisco newspapers are published in a commonly-operated plant.

Appeal to Hearst

A team of influential Southern California religious leaders warned Publisher George R. Hearst, Jr., of Los Angeles to end the use of professional strikebreakers or face blame for "poisoning the atmosphere of orderly labor-management relations" for a long time.

Ten leading clergymen of the Protestant and Jewish faiths issued sharp criticism of Hearst practices after a meeting with the publisher.

Machinists' Pres. P. L. Siemiller and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther visited the Herald-Examiner picket line and strike headquarters while in Los Angeles for the joint IAM-UAW aerospace bargaining conference.

Siemiller said organized labor would "have to build all necessary pressures nationally" to resist Hearst Corporation strikebreaking tactics. Fifteen members of the Machinists' union joined 1,100 Newspaper Guild members Dec. 15 in striking the Hearst property here.

R.I. Unions to Sponsor Group Health Program

Providence, R.I.—The Rhode Island State AFL-CIO is moving ahead with plans for a comprehensive group health program for union members and their families, with the possibility of later making it available to the general public.

One of Rhode Island's best-known physicians has been named medical director and Labor Day of 1969 has been set as the target for opening a modern medical center which will stress preventive health care as the core of comprehensive prepaid medical services.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown unveiled the program at a news conference here.

They announced that the initial incorporators include 18 union officials and 12 prominent representatives of the public, including businessmen, clergymen, educators and an Urban League official. Legislation to incorporate the organization has been introduced in the legislature.

The federation is applying for a federal mortgage insurance loan to cover 90 percent of the cost of constructing the center, which it hopes to locate near a hospital affiliated with the Brown University medical school program.

Medical director of the nonprofit enterprise is Dr. Harry E. Darrah, director of medical education at Roger Williams General Hospital and immediate past president of the Rhode Island Medical Society.

A field representative of the Group Health Association of America has been working with the Rhode Island labor movement since last spring, helping to set up the program.

Brown told the news conference that unions in the state have long been concerned that, while health benefits negotiated in collective bargaining have steadily increased, "our membership has not been getting adequate medical care."

He said experience in other parts of the country has shown that considerable savings in hospital utilization can be achieved through emphasis on preventive medicine and out-patient diagnostic services.

The new program was hailed in an editorial in the Providence Journal.

"It fully deserves the community's good will and cooperation," the newspaper said, "as a promising move toward tackling the problems of steadily mounting costs and fragmentations of medical services."

Mediation Service Shifts Fitzpatrick to N.Y. Post

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has assigned Daniel F. Fitzpatrick of its Washington, D.C., office to New York City as assistant regional director for its Region 1, comprising New York state, the New England states and northern New Jersey. He will continue to serve as national maritime coordinator for the FM&CS.

Mass Transit Agency Proposed by Johnson

A new Urban Mass Transportation Administration would be established in the Dept. of Transportation under a plan proposed by Pres. Johnson.

The proposal was sent to Congress as a reorganization plan which automatically takes effect in 60 days unless Congress objects.

The President's plan basically would shift programs now under the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to the new administration. HUD would retain planning and research functions related to meshing mass transit into city planning.

The new agency would take over mass transit programs that have a total budget of $140 million in the present fiscal year, according to the Administration.

The President has requested $190 million in new funds for these programs in fiscal 1969 and another $230 million for fiscal 1970, making a total of $420 million over the next two years.

Administer Grants

The new unit's primary function will be to provide federal grants to urban areas for the purchase of such items as subway cars and buses, and to help them develop new kinds of transportation.

In "strongly urging" Congress to let the reorganization plan become effective, Johnson said the plan "will provide more effective management of transportation programs."

If the nation is to improve transportation within our cities, he added, "state and local government agencies should be able to look to a single federal agency for assistance."

The President said the plan would not "diminish" the overall responsibilities of HUD in the area of transportation.

"Rather," he said, "adequate authority is reserved to that department to enable it to join with the Dept. of Transportation to assure that urban transportation develops as an integral component of the broader development of urban areas."

Fire Fighters Hail New Research Act

Passage by Congress of the Administration's Fire Research & Safety Act was hailed by the Fire Fighters as "a landmark."

Pres. William D. Buck wrote Pres. Johnson that the legislation should lead to "great progress in coming years towards reducing the tremendous losses in human lives and dollars which are caused by fire."

The new law sets up a fire research and education center in the Dept. of Commerce and provides for a presidential commission to study the problems of fire prevention and fire fighting.

At Southwestern Conference:

Labor Role Cited in Cracking Mexican-American Job Bias

Phoenix, Ariz.—The labor movement is "perhaps the most powerful advocate" the Mexican-American can have in his fight to break down race prejudice when he goes job hunting, Equal Employment Opportunity Commissioner Vicente T. Ximenes declared here.

"The government can make laws and enforce them, and the employers can be guided in the right direction," he said, "but it is the labor union that can bring all its fighting spirit and support to the battle for equal employment opportunity.

"There is no other group which can so vividly understand the obstacles that hamper minority groups."

Ximenes spoke at a day-long regional conference for unions in the Southwest, called by the EEOC to discuss particularly the employment problems of Mexican-Americans and to develop lines of communication between the labor movement and the federal agency.

The session drew more than 100 delegates from local unions, joint councils and central bodies in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.

Speakers included staff members from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights headed by Dir. Donald Slaiman and regional and national EEOC officials. The EEOC regional director for the five-state area, with headquarters in Albuquerque, N. M. is Tom E. Robles, formerly on the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Complaint Procedure

Slaiman emphasized that unions should advise their international headquarters when a complaint of job discrimination is filed against them and stressed the need for them to inform the EEOC of the "real facts" in order that a "clear picture" may be developed.

The AFL-CIO and its international affiliates, he said, work closely with the EEOC to ferret out unsound charges and to seek corrective measures when there is a basis for complaint. In this way, he went on, of 305 complaints filed against the 60,000 local unions of AFL-CIO affiliates last year, 71 were found to have "no probable cause."

He urged "going beyond mere compliance with the Equal Employment Opportunity Act" and called for "affirmative action programs to extend job opportunities for minority youth and unemployed—even those who don't qualify for apprenticeship programs."

Robles described the process when a complaint is filed, carrying a hypothetical case from the preliminary analysis stage through investigation to action by the EEOC itself and subsequent efforts to conciliate the issue should discrimination be found.

Cooperation Urged

He emphasized the need for labor's cooperation, urging the delegates to "bear in mind that we need your help to determine if there has been a violation—and if there is no violation, you get a clean bill of health."

There were several question-and-answer periods during which queries were fielded by Slaiman, Robles and two EEOC officials, Labor Economist Alvin Golub and Charles T. Muntain, labor liaison officer who chaired the opening session.

Answers to other questions that sometimes indicated a lack of communication between the EEOC and the unionists were given by a panel composed of Executive Sec.-Treas. Neal Gonzales of the New Mexico AFL-CIO, who presided; William Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Mrs. Gloria Johnson, assistant to the director of economics and collective bargaining, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Anthony Ochocki, Manpower Development & Training Act project director for the Carpenters, Robles and Muntain with help from Slaiman.

Aid Available

In addition, Golub discussed the record-keeping and reporting forms the EEOC sends unions and apprenticeship committees as well as employers. Marvin Rogoff, EEOC labor liaison officer, described the various types of technical assistance available for unions seeking to develop their own programs to help minority group members qualify for jobs.

"If unions use their power and savvy in this area," he said, "they can make a lot of friends. If they do not show concern for people with special problems, they make enemies."

That the Mexican-American—and also the American Indian—constitute special problems was emphasized throughout the conference.

Ximenes, who also is chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, claimed Mexican-Americans constitute a "unique" problem unlike the problem of immigrants who entered the U.S. via Atlantic Coast cities and who sought to abandon their European backgrounds.

He declared that "forcing Mexican-American school children to speak a language they don't know is one of the worst features of the American education system."

"It's time the system realized a child should be allowed to speak in Spanish," he said, "and the teacher herself should, too." He charged:

"Minority group members who have been the subjects of unfair treatment for so long learn to expect discrimination."

"They long ago ceased to apply or to compete. They have learned to distrust their supervisors; they have developed an expectation that they will not receive the promotion although they are next in line; they have submitted to the hopelessness of uselessly protesting unfair treatment; they have given up on trying to participate in on-the-job training projects. . . .

Shop Steward's Role

"It can no longer be set aside—the day is coming when it will have to be put on at once, this business of getting equal employment opportunities for members of minority groups."

In emphasizing the positive role of the unions in securing justice in employment, Ximenes pointed out that "the shop steward has an excellent opportunity to take affirmative steps to protect the Mexican-American employe who cannot bring himself to submit a protest."

"I urge that trade unions not only establish and follow affirmative action programs within their own ranks," he added, "but that they exert all their unified strength to encourage management to act positively and affirmatively."

The delegates were welcomed by Sec.-Treas. Darwin Aycock of the Arizona AFL-CIO and City Councilman Frank Benites, who also is president of the Phoenix Building & Construction Trades Council. Pres. William D. Shafer of the Arizona AFL-CIO presided at a luncheon session.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT Opportunity Commissioner Vicente T. Ximenes (center) and Tom Robles, EEOC's Albuquerque office director, were briefed on the union movement's program to help implement the equal employment opportunity law by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman prior to the Phoenix Conference for unions in the Southwest jointly called by the EEOC and the AFL-CIO.

650 Steelworkers Mark Gain in Basic Education

Chicago—More than 650 Steelworkers in the plants of seven major steel companies were honored at plant ceremonies here and in the Baltimore area for completing the first phase of a basic education program sponsored by labor, management and government.

The joint program was launched after a study agreed to in the 1965 basic steel contract. USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and Chairman R. Conrad Cooper of the industry's coordinating committee joined at ceremonies saluting those who persevered in completing their basic education.

The aim of the program, whose second phase began this week, is to lift worker educational levels to help industry employes qualify for training and job oportunities as they become available. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in a joint announcement with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, said the education of nearly 1,000 more steelworkers will have been upgraded when the program ends this summer.

The Board for Fundamental Education, a non-profit organization, is conducting classes under a 14-month contract financed by $1 million in Manpower Development & Training Act funds.

The participating companies are Inland Steel Co., National Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and the United States Steel Corp. in Chicago and Gary, Ind.; Armco Steel Co., E. Baltimore, Md., and Bethlehem Steel Corp., Sparrows Point, Md.

Abel and Cooper said the program is moving forward in all plants with the cooperation of local union and company officials. The companies and the union have a mutual interest in improving the basic skills of steelworkers, their joint statement said.

Pleased with Progress

The program is at the half-way point and therefore it is too early to evaluate results, the two spokesmen noted. But they added: "We are pleased with the progress made so far."

Dr. Cleo W. Blackburn, executive director of the Board for Fundamental Education, said the record to date proves that "management, labor and government can successfully promote joint programs in the interests of the worker."

The training program, launched last September, grew out of union and management realization that some employes with long service to the industry lacked the educational skills to train for higher-level jobs.

At plant ceremonies, certificates of achievement were presented class enrollees by company and union officials as wives and families of the workers applauded. Speakers at a progress report meeting in the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, included Assistant Dir. John S. McCauley of the U.S. Employment Service, representing Wirtz; and Dr. Grant Venn of the U.S. Office of Education, representing HEW Sec. John W. Gardner. They reported that the pilot training program will, if deemed finally successful, lead to others in U.S. industry.

CWA Protests Over Rejection Of Radio Spots

The Federal Communications Commission has been asked to investigate and act against 21 radio stations which refused to broadcast paid commercials from a union.

The commercials, sponsored by the Communications Workers, tell the Bell Telephone System it's time to negotiate a substantial wage increase.

Some 70 radio stations have accepted the spot announcements, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said. But 21 stations in 16 cities turned down all or part of the union's series of 10 commercials.

Beirne asked the FCC to seek an early remedy and weigh the refusals when the licenses of the stations are up for renewal.

He noted that the Bell System is a heavy purchaser of air time and this has "the cumulative effect of building the image of the corporations in such a manner as to make it more difficult for us in CWA to convince the public that our grievances in collective bargaining may indeed have real merit."

CWA is currently negotiating with Western Electric, an AT&T subsidiary. The union said the outcome is likely to set a pattern for wage increases in the telephone industry.

Teachers Local Offers Labor Education List

Teachers Local 189 has announced that its new 1968 Directory of Labor Education is available free in single complimentary copies from Owen Tapper, AFT Local 189, 580 Spruce St., Morgantown, W. Va. 26506. The local is made up of labor education specialists.

Elmer Brown Dies at 66, Headed ITU for Decade

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Elmer Brown, president of the Intl. Typographical Union for nearly a decade, died here Feb. 27 after an extended illness. He was 66.

Brown had announced his intention to retire when his fifth term expired next July.

Under his leadership, the ITU experienced a period of rapid change and innovation. In 1962, the union moved its headquarters here from Indianapolis and also opened a $3 million training center. The modern center has since given more than 3,000 printers advanced training in printing technology.

In the decade of his leadership, the ITU membership rose from 103,000 to 122,000.

In a telegram to Mrs. Brown, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler extended "deepest sympathy."

The ITU president, they said, "was an indomitable fighter" for his union and its members. "His leadership during a period of constant change will be long remembered by everyone in the craft."

Printing was in Brown's blood from childhood. He learned the trade working in his father's weekly newspaper plant in Tracey City, Tenn.

His union life began in 1925 when he was initiated as a journeyman by Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89. In 1927, he went to New York City and became a member of ITU Local 6. He became active in union affairs and served as president of "Big Six" from 1939 to 1941.

Brown was elected second vice-president of the ITU in 1944 and served three terms. He became an international representative and later was named assistant to then Pres. Woodruff Randolph in 1956. In 1958, he was elected president of the ITU and won reelection to four additional two-year terms.

He is survived by his wife, Ana Rosita, and two daughters, Mrs. Edward A. Davis of Colorado Springs and Mrs. Frank Hoffman of Phillipsburg, N.J.

Jack Howard Named Wirtz Executive Aide

Jack Howard, deputy administrator of the Manpower Administration and former head of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, has been named by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz as his executive assistant.

Howard succeeds Frank W. Erwin, who is leaving to head a private management consultant firm.

A former San Francisco newspaperman and a one-time vice president of the Newspaper Guild, Howard has held several key manpower positions since joining the Labor Dept. in 1963.

Dirksen Shifts:

Senate Victory Seen For Civil Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to pass the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964.

During most of the desultory six weeks of civil rights debate this year, the odds appeared heavily against passage of meaningful civil rights legislation, particularly open housing.

But a small, determined bipartisan group of senators persisted. Their leaders on the Democratic side were Senators Philip A. Hart (Mich.) and Walter F. Mondale (Minn.). The Republican wing of the civil rights coalition was led by Senators Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Edward W. Brooke (Mass.), the Senate's only Negro member.

They ignored the advice of those who said that the choice was either weak, token legislation that Dirksen might be willing to support or no bill at all.

They remained undismayed by the "prevailing view" that the "mood" of the country was such that an open housing law could not be passed. Whites were frightened by a summer of riots and black power extremists, scornful of legislation, had split the Negro community, the argument went.

Support came primarily from an alliance of civil rights, labor and religious organizations.

The first glimmer of hope came on Feb. 20, when the clearcut 57-37 vote for cloture showed that considerably more than a bare majority of the Senate supported the legislation.

The real turning point came a day later, when Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) joined with Dirksen in moving to table—and thus kill—the key open housing amendment to the bill before the Senate.

Mansfield favored fair housing, but considered the battle for cloture hopeless and hoped to obtain passage of a limited civil rights protection bill. Dirksen was at that point still flatly opposed to an open housing provision.

The Senate refused, 58-34, to table the housing amendment. Democrats voted 39-18 against tabling; Republicans repudiated Dirksen's position, 19-16.

Thus, for the first time there was a definite possibility that cloture could be achieved even without Dirksen's support.

The New York Times reported that Dirksen's son-in-law, freshman Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.), told the GOP leader bluntly: "The majority of Republicans in the Senate want some kind of civil rights bill."

Strength Grows

Off the Senate floor, negotiations got under way. Another cloture vote had already been scheduled by Mansfield. Absentees kept the actual vote down to 56-36. But counting pairs and announced positions, 61 senators went on record for cloture—with clear indications of reserve strength. One Republican, Sen. Norris Cotton (N.H.), switched to support cloture. Another, Sen. Jack Miller (Iowa), said he was voting against cloture only to allow more time to reach an agreement. But if no agreement were reached with Dirksen, he would support cloture at the next opportunity.

The only subsequent surprise was the completeness of Dirksen's turnabout. He embraced—and said he would sponsor—an open housing amendment considerably broader than the bill the House passed in 1966, which he had then denounced as "absolutely unconstitutional."

The new open housing section on which the Senate will vote will cover an estimated 70 percent of the nation's housing by 1970.

Immediately on enactment, discrimination would be banned in sale or rental of housing built with federal assistance, including buildings with FHA mortgages.

Effective Dec. 31, 1968, coverage would extend to all multi-unit housing, such as apartment houses and real estate developments.

Final Stage

The final stage, on Jan. 1, 1970, would cover single-family, owner-occupied houses sold through real estate brokers.

Exempt from coverage would be single family homes resold by the owner without the help of a broker. Also exempt would be "Mrs. Murphy's boarding house"—owner-occupied dwellings of up to four units.

Persons complaining of discrimination could first utilize conciliation services of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

If these should fail, a law suit could be filed in federal court. If a violation were found, the complainant could collect actual damages, lawyer's fees and up to $1,000 in punitive damages.

If the Justice Dept finds a "pattern" of discrimination in a neighborhood or a housing development, the attorney general could seek a court injunction.

Assuming success of a new Mar. 1 cloture vote, Senate passage of the bill will come within a few days.

The next step would be up to the House where substantial Republican support will be needed to put together a majority for a meaningful open housing law.

Labor Backs 'Strongest' Poultry Bill

Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO to pass "the strongest possible poultry inspection bill."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote the chairman of a House Agriculture subcommittee that the public needs assurance that the 1.6 billion pounds of poultry not sold across state lines is fit to eat.

In a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Graham Purcell (D-Tex.), Biemiller termed state inspection programs "either non-existent or inadequate."

He noted that "over 400 million pounds of poultry processed in federally inspected plants is rejected because it is diseased and contaminated. How much greater must be the proportion of diseased and contaminated products reaching the public from uninspected plants, where no check exists to prevent it?"

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO favors mandatory federal inspection of all poultry slaughter and processing operations. "At the very least," he said, legislation should be enacted as comprehensive as the 1967 amendments to the meat inspection law.

Only four states have mandatory inspection programs, Biemiller noted, "and even these are defective as to coverage or enforcement."

Strong evidence of the need for legislation, he wrote, showed up in the recent Agriculture Dept. surveys which found that 20 percent of uninspected poultry found in retail markets was unsafe to eat and only 18 percent fully met federal standards.

SIGNS TELL THE STORY as representatives of Ohio unions gather around Cincinnati Councilman John J. Gilligan (right) and Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King (center) after the state federation endorsed Gilligan for the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate. It marked the first time that the Ohio AFL-CIO has endorsed a candidate in a primary election.

Ohio Labor Picks Gilligan Over Lausche

Columbus, O.—The Ohio AFL-CIO broke precedent to endorse John J. Gilligan, a former member of Congress, for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate.

The endorsement of Gilligan, now a Cincinnati councilman, over Sen. Frank J. Lausche, was the first primary election endorsement in state AFL-CIO's 10-year history.

The endorsement was made unanimously by the state AFL-CIO's 400-member COPE on the recommendation of its operating committee. The COPE meeting was attended by union members from throughout the state.

Earlier, the operating committee had screened the records of both candidates. It invited them to attend the meeting, but only Gilligan appeared. Lausche declined because of the "press of other business."

Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King said the choice was based on the fact that Gilligan "stands for something. He stands for progress and he stands for the people."

On the other hand, he said, Lausche "is out of touch with the people in the state. He has a long record of being against things. He is not people-oriented."

In an address to the meeting, Gilligan charged that Lausche had voted against progressive programs and had opposed the "interests of Ohio's working men and women."

ADA Policies Lead Phillips to Resign

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Phillips is among federation leaders who have resigned from Americans for Democratic Action.

Phillips left the organization at the end of 1967 in a disagreement over the direction the organization's policies were taking.

Pres. Walter L. Mitchell of the Chemical Workers, meanwhile, made public a wire to ADA leaders declaring that "under no conditions do I wish my name to be used by ADA in any endorsement of Sen. McCarthy for president of the U.S. I am not tendering my resignation from ADA, rather am especially concerned over a possible misunderstanding of my personal position which is to aggressively support Pres. Johnson."

Real Earnings Decline As Price Rise Continues

Workers pay checks were lower and price tags higher during January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The lower earnings were caused by a drop in the average workweek from 38.2 to 37.6 hours. Even though average hourly earnings went up 3 cents, gross weekly pay was 50 cents less.

On top of this, the Consumer Price Index continued its sharp climb, again moving up three-tenths of 1 percent. The new figure of 118.6 percent of the 1957-59 price average is 3.4 percent higher than a year ago.

In terms of buying power, a typical worker with three dependents took a 60-cent weekly pay cut in January. His "real earnings" were virtually unchanged from a year ago and below the level of the last half of 1967.

There were indications of an even sharper price hike ahead. Preliminary data points to a six-tenths of 1 percent rise in the February Wholesale Price Index. Wholesale prices moved up four-tenths of 1 percent, to 107.2 percent of the 1957-59 base.

Triggers Rise

Wholesale price rises normally trigger even bigger percentage increases in retail prices. Over the past 12 months, the wholesale price index went up only nine-tenths of 1 percent—compared with the 3.4 percent hike in the Consumer Price Index.

Just about every segment of the economy contributed to the January price rise—food, consumer services including medical care, new and used cars, mortgage rates and auto insurance, among others.

Medical care services were up seven-tenths of 1 percent for the month, and 7.7 percent for the year.

Clothing Prices

Apparel prices were down slightly. But the decline was less than is usual for this time of the year. So on a seasonally adjusted basis, it shows up as a price increase.

The Labor Dept. report indicated that car manufacturers concealed a substantial price hike in the extra amount they added to the price of cars for front seat shoulder belts, a mandatory safety item for all automobiles built after Jan. 1.

Of the $23.47 retail charge, only $8.20 could be attributed to the cost, including installation and normal price mark-up, the government's statisticians concluded.

More than 615,000 workers will receive cost-of-living increases as a result of the January price figures. About 450,000 trucking industry workers will receive 3-cent hourly raises based on changes in the CPI over a six-month period. Some 100,000 aerospace and automotive parts workers will receive quarterly increases of 3 cents an hour.

3-2-68

IAM to Help Train 1,000 As Mechanics

A union-industry-government program has been set up to train 1,000 truck mechanics in a 38-state area.

The Machinists will coordinate the program and work out apprentice-entry contracts with local and state affiliates of the American Trucking Association, the industry's trade group.

The Machinists have been alloted $77,000 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds to get the program under way.

Local school systems will conduct pre-job classroom instruction.

Employers will be reimbursed for on-the-job training expenses at the rate of $15 a week for each trainee.

IAM training coordinators for the program will be stationed in New York City, Atlanta, Chicago and Kansas City.

Fair Housing Breaks Senate Barrier

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Southern Filibuster Cracked

The Senate broke a southern filibuster and moved towards a showdown on passage of a labor-backed civil rights bill, including a ban on racial discrimination in the rental or sale of most housing.

It took four tries to reach the two-thirds majority needed under Senate rules to limit debate and not until the last vote was cast to make it 65-32 were civil rights supporters certain they had carried the day. **(Rollcall on Page 9.)**

Both parties supported cloture by almost the same two-thirds margin. Democrats voted 41-20 to limit debate; Republicans voted 24-12 for cloture. The three absentees were Democrats who were announced as favoring cloture.

In a compromise needed to pick up a few essential votes, the debate limitation applied only to the completion of action on all amendments to the bill—but not to debate preceding the vote for final passage. Thus, if the Dixie bloc chooses to renew its filibuster, another cloture vote might be necessary.

With the debate limitation in force, the Senate divided more closely on a series of amendments aimed at limiting the open housing section. The AFL-CIO and the Civil Rights Leadership Conference strongly opposed the proposals to weaken the bill.

Exclusions Beaten

By a 48-42 margin, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.) which would have largely nullified the bill's coverage of single family homes. A more sweeping exclusion, proposed by Sen. Robert F. Byrd (D-W.Va.), was rejected earlier, 56-38.

A number of less controversial amendments were adopted, some in keeping with promises given to persuade senators to support cloture. But a bipartisan majority held firm against any major cutbacks in coverage.

Voting lineups shifted as the Senate agreed to add an unrelated "anti-riot" section to the civil rights bill—even though it was ruled out-of-order as nongermane by Vice Pres. Humphrey, acting as is customary on the advice of the Senate's parliamentarian.

The obvious desire of a big Senate majority to go on record as opposed to rioting led to a unanimous consent agreement to permit the introduction of an anti-riot section to the bill and its subsequent approval by an 82-13 vote.

The basic anti-riot provision

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Stresses Urgency Of Riot Panel's Program

FUTURE EXPANSION of the AFL-CIO headquarters was made possible with the completion of the sale of the land and building immediately north of the AFL-CIO building. Federation Pres. George Meany signs the papers transferring the title of the property to the AFL-CIO. Situated at the corner of 16th and I Streets, N. W., the site is occupied by the Lafayette Hotel. The hotel is operated by William C. and Thomas H. Pickford. With Meany at the signing ceremony were (from left) the William C. Pickfords, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Harry J. Kane, Jr., president of Columbia Title Co., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pickford. The Pickfords received a 3.5-year lease to continue operation of the hotel, Meany reported.

'Long-Held' Union View Reflected

By David L. Perlman

A presidential commission's call for massive "national action" to generate jobs, housing, education and hope for millions trapped in black ghettos reflects "long-held views of the labor movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany praised both the "thrust" and the "sense of urgency" of the unanimous report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

The commission called for an emergency program to create a million public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed — a step strongly urged by the 1967 AFL-CIO convention and described as "essential" by the federation's Executive Council at its recent meeting.

This should be matched by a concerted effort to put another million disadvantaged workers in private industry jobs and training, the commission said. Other recommendations in the 250,000-word report included a higher minimum wage and expanded coverage.

Meany termed the commission's report "of inestimable value." He said it "fully justifies Pres. Johnson's confidence that a group of thoughtful American leaders, drawn from a broad spectrum of American society, could and would evolve a program to meet the most critical

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Talks Shift to White House:

President Spurs Bargaining To Resolve Copper Strike

By Eugene A. Kelly

Top-level leaders of copper management and labor faced each other across a White House table in a confrontation arranged by Pres. Johnson to help resolve the eight-month-old strike of 60,000 copper workers.

It was the first time since July 15 that top management and labor sat around the same table. They met first with the President and four cabinet members, then moved to the adjoining Executive Offices building for face-to-face talks.

The talks were continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press, with the primary emphasis on establishing a format under which meaningful negotiations might be resumed.

Until the President brought the negotiators to the White House, repeated union efforts to get "realistic" offers from the industry's Big Four companies had been rebuffed. Several of the 26 unions involved in the strike have reached agreement, meanwhile, with three smaller independents on terms more than double the best offer made by any of the industry leaders—the Anaconda Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co. and Phelps Dodge Corp.

In the White House Cabinet Room, Johnson expressed his appreciation to labor and management for responding promptly to his invitation to "discuss the copper dispute."

Asserting his belief in collective bargaining, the President urged both sides to "get on with their bargaining on an urgent, intensive, around-the-clock basis."

Free collective bargaining, Johnson said, "is the keystone of our industrial democracy. This is the way

(Continued on Page 3)

Union Actors Return Drama To Ford Stage

By Duane Emme

The stage of Ford's Theater in Washington, darkened by an assassin's bullet for 103 years, again resounds with live drama—thanks to the persistence of Actors' Equity and its president, Frederick O'Neal.

As every schoolboy learns, Pres. Abraham Lincoln was shot at Ford's at 10:15 p.m. on April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth. Taken to a rooming house across the street, Lincoln died at 7:22 a.m., April 15, without regaining consciousness.

The shot that dropped the curtain on a comedy, "Our American Cousin," also closed the

(Continued on Page 2)

Johnson Urges Legislative 'Tools' To Combat Soaring Health Costs

The government shouldn't have to pay $11 for a prescription drug that can be bought under another name for $1.25, Pres. Johnson told Congress as he asked for legislative tools to lower the "exorbitant" cost of many drugs and to hold down soaring hospital costs.

At the same time, in a broad-ranging "Health in America" message to Congress, the President asked more money for health care for children and a stepped-up program for training doctors, nurses, technicians and other health care specialists.

He called for expanded research, more voluntary assistance in family planning, bigger grants to state and local health agencies, and a doubling of funds for regional medical centers to reduce the toll of the "killer" ailments—heart disease, cancer and stroke.

It was the section on drug costs, however, that pitted the President against the powerful drug manufacturers' lobby.

The government pays out millions of dollars in reimbursement for the price of prescription drugs under a variety of federally-supported programs, including medicaid,

(Continued on Page 4)

REGIONAL CONFERENCE held at the Americana Hotel in New York by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security was attended by more than 100 union representatives. Pres. Dominic N. Fornaro of the Baltimore AFL-CIO (in front of blackboard) raises a point. To his left are West Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley and Julius F. Rothman of the AFL-CIO social security staff.

Union Role Stressed:

Social Needs Cited At Regional Parley

New York—Local unions were urged here to make known their needs and interests to the AFL-CIO in the areas of social security and social welfare information with a view toward serving their members more effectively.

The advice came from Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Stanton Smith, the federation's coordinator of state and city central bodies, at a two-day regional conference on social security, the first of a series in various U.S. regions.

Delegates, representing unions in the northeastern region, focused on Old Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance, medicare, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, health, poverty and welfare. Experts in each field took part in four workshops.

The consensus of speakers and conference delegates was that the nation's urgent needs in the Viet Nam war, the drive against poverty and significant changes in factors involving public welfare have resulted in much confusion across the nation.

Speakers pointed to the sharp increase in America's elderly population, unforeseen gaps in coverage under medicare, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation benefits that lag behind realistic needs, the skyrocketing cost of health coverage in the light of recent advances in federal and state aid programs, and the role of social insurance and public assistance measures in the war on poverty.

The close relationship between welfare resources and the needs of heavily-populated urban areas was emphasized by Christopher M. Mould, deputy national coordinator and staff director of the National Urban Coalition. Mould reviewed the expansion of the Urban Coalition plan, emphasizing its close relationship to the war against poverty and the model cities program.

New Resources Cited

He predicted that former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner, as head of the Urban Coalition, "will bring new resources to bear in our nation's effort to change the worsening complexion of our cities."

An impressive array of literature and guidelines on federal, state and AFL-CIO services and programs were brought to the attention of conference delegates.

The AFL-CIO he said is always "ready and willing to come to your aid with almost anything within our province. All you need do is let us know, and we'll try to schedule regional meetings on almost any subject within our purview and budgetary means."

Ford's Theater 'Lives' Once More Thanks to Efforts of Actors' Equity

(Continued from Page 1)

theater. The government bought it and used it as an office building. In 1932, Ford's was transferred to the National Park Service, which reopened it as a museum.

In 1964, Congress authorized $2.7 million to restore Ford's based on a Park Service plan to return the theater to its exact appearance on the fateful night, complete with stage setting and a sound-and-light representation of the shooting.

A Better Idea

It was then that Equity, the theater performers' union, and O'Neal, thought they had a better idea.

Couldn't the theater be restored to also allow for live performances? The more O'Neal and union members asked themselves that question, the more certain they were that the answer was "yes."

Further, O'Neal felt that the plan developed by the Park Service was "morbidly preoccupied with Lincoln's tragic death" and would appeal only to "the macabre interests of people."

Searching into Lincoln's history, the union found that the President was "an ardent theater goer," having attended more than 40 performances at Ford's and other Washington theaters during his years in the White House.

Lincoln liked all sorts of plays, but particularly enjoyed Shakespeare's comedies. Asked why, he once replied, "A hearty laugh relieves me, and I seem better able to bear my cross."

O'Neal believed that it would be especially appropriate for the theater to present the classics Lincoln enjoyed so much, as well as dramatic works about the great President.

In a letter to Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in November 1964, O'Neal asked that "the professional people of the American theater" be given a chance to meet with him and explain their plan in detail.

Plans Reviewed

Udall expressed interest in the idea and a few weeks later, met with representatives of the Park Service, Equity, theater associations and several other persons interested in the Ford project.

Attending the meeting for Equity were O'Neal; Vice Pres. Theodore Bikel; Milton Lyon, a union theatrical expert; Jack Golodner, the union's legislative representative, and Hugh Hardy, an architect retained by the union.

After the meeting, Udall ordered a restudy of restoration plans to include a theater. But Equity still had some convincing to do. The Park Service balked at changing its plan on grounds the cost would be excessive.

The union, at its own expense, assembled theatrical experts, stage designers, and cost analysts. Four more months of meetings were needed before the Park Service was won over.

A new firewall had to be built between the stage and the audience; lighting had to be installed so as not to conflict with the theater's period atmosphere; several other changes were needed. But total extra costs amounted to only about $75,000.

In January of this year the theater held a special "preview" program before an audience that included Pres. Johnson's cabinet. On Lincoln's Birthday, the theater opened to the public, presenting Stephen Vincent Benet's "John Brown's Body."

The opening reperotory is the product of the National Reperotory Theater, sponsored by the Ford's Theater Society, a private, nonprofit group engaged in a $1.1 million fund-raising campaign for the theater.

As Ford's progresses into future reperotories, it seems entirely possible that O'Neal, a veteran actor, will get the opportunity to perform in the theater he helped to save.

Meanwhile, he has a prized memento of Equity's long battle to restore live drama to Ford's. It came in the form of a note sent to him in 1965 by the late Carl Sandburg, Pulitzer Prize biographer of Lincoln.

Attached to an explanation of Equity's proposal, the note simply said, "Amen, with all my heart, to Frederick O'Neal's statement."

Unions Speak for 45% Of Federal Workers

Unions of federal employes now bargain for 45 percent of all government workers, the Civil Service Commission announced.

It reported that, as of last November, 1,238,748 federal employes were represented by unions which held exclusive bargaining rights. This was an increase of nearly 185,000 in the 15 months since the previous CSC survey.

The four top unions in terms of federal workers represented are all AFL-CIO affiliates.

The American Federation of Government Employes led with bargaining rights for 326,432 workers—an increase of 118,749 in the 15 months.

The Postal Clerks represented 306,729 workers, the Letter Carriers bargained for 192,045, and councils affiliated with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. represented 80,454 workers.

The largest non-affiliated union in terms of worker representation was the National Association of Government Employes, with 44,477.

The figures refer only to exclusive representation bargaining units, not to union membership.

The Post Office Dept. has the largest number of employes in exclusive bargaining units—609,000. It is followed by the Navy Dept., Army, Air Force and Veterans Administration.

The commission reported that 86 percent of postal workers, 54 percent of blue collar workers and 21 percent of white collar workers in the government are represented by unions with exclusive recognition.

There are 1,813 separate bargaining units in the government where a union has obtained exclusive bargaining rights by demonstrating its majority. In addition, there are 1,172 units where at least one union has formal recognition, with more than 10 percent membership but less than a majority.

National Pact Boosts Pay of Tank Painters

The Painters have negotiated a new two-year national tank agreement providing wage increases ranging from 85 cents to $1.20 an hour, plus other contract improvements for tank painters.

Raises of 47.5 to 80 cents an hour are effective immediately for several thousand members under the new pact with the National Tank Fabricating & Erection Contractors and other painting firms, Pres. S. Frank Raftery said.

Negotiated on a national level, the agreement will affect remote areas so sparsely populated that it has been difficult until now to insure union wages and conditions. The new pact means that most wage rates will be higher than those prevailing on the local level, Raftery said.

A new subcontracting clause guarantees contract wages and conditions not less than those in the national tank agreement. Another provision mandates a job notice for each job, with information needed by area business agents. Other contract terms call for a dues checkoff system and a bond of $3,000 posted by contractors to insure fringe benefit payments.

Roland Williams Heads D. C.'s 'Project Build'

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council announced the appointment of Roland J. Williams as director of Project Build, a program designed to give 160 disadvantage youngsters practical job training and an opportunity to qualify for apprenticeship openings.

The government-financed program is being carried out in cooperation with the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council and several community organizations.

Williams, a long-time member of the Oil Workers, has been a manpower development specialist with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

3-to-9% Raises Proposed For Government Employes

The government has proposed salary increases of from 3 to nearly 9 percent to close half the gap between the pay federal white collar employes receive and comparable jobs in private industry.

Postal workers will receive a second-step 5 percent increase in July under legislation passed last year. For other salaried government employes, Congress decreed a two-step catch-up raise—this July and in July of 1969. All employes were guaranteed at least a 3 percent raise this July.

The Civil Service Commission said it has worked out proposed salary schedules on the basis of 1967 Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys and sent them to federal employe unions for comments.

It would give employes in the six lowest grades of the classified civil service the minimum 3 percent raise and provide higher percentage increases for those in the professional-level grades. In general, the higher the grade, the higher the percentage increase. However the handful of officials in the top GS-18 "supergrade" would be limited to a 3.7 percent raise to keep their salaries under the $28,000 ceiling set by Congress.

Pay scales of the government's blue-collar workers are set on the basis of area wage surveys and are not affected by the July salary adjustments.

Higher Wage Floor Sought by TWUA

New York—Executive council members of the Textile Workers Union of America called on Congress to raise the federal minimum wage floor to $2 an hour "as soon as possible."

The council also called for extension of the minimum wage to 11 million additional workers.

The $1.60 minimum that took effect for many workers in February is "far short of realistic needs." The 22-member council said a raise in the minimum would be " the quickest and most effective blow the Congress could strike in the war on poverty.

Johnson Cites Urgency:

Copper Strike Talks Shift to White House

(Continued from Page 1)

labor disputes should be settled."

Union representatives at the meeting included Presidents I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, chairman of the unions' National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee.

Also present were Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Co-chairman A. C. Skinner of the USWA Nonferrous Industry Conference.

Among top company officials were Board Chairman E. L. Tittman and Vice Pres. Douglas H. Soutar of ASARC, Pres. C. Jay Parkinson and Vice Pres. William Kirkpatrick of Anaconda, Pres. Frank R. Milliken and Vice Pres. E. J. Flynn of Kennecott, Chairman Robert Page and Vice Pres. Walter C. Lawson of Phelps Dodge.

Four cabinet members addressed the conferees after Johnson spoke. They were Defense Sec. Clark Clifford, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Commerce Sec. C. R. Smith and Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler. All stressed the importance of copper to the U.S. economy.

Johnson stepped into the dispute after other mediatory efforts by the government and leaders of Congress had failed. The latest such effort was made for the secretaries of labor and commerce by a three-member panel —Prof. George Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School; George Reedy, former White House press secretary, and Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the United States Catholic Conference.

The panel report, made public Feb. 17, noted three basic needs of the unions in bargaining—needs the panel termed "preconditions." They were:

- Common expiration dates for all labor-management contracts within a company, including its industry subsidiaries.
- A company-wide economic "package" to be applied equally to each unit within a company, making minor allowances for local conditions.
- An accepted rule within each corporation that settlement must be achieved at all operations before any operations are resumed.

The companies also had "preconditions," the panelists reported—retention of existing bargaining arrangements, and separate economic treatment for the "different businesses" within each company.

3-Group Plan

The panel recommended that the parties shelve these "preconditions" and bargain within each company for three separate groupings: copper mining, smelting and refining; units producing other nonferrous metals; copper wire and cable and brass fabricating plants.

The union coordinating committee said the suggestions would "perpetuate the outdated and one-sided method of collective bargaining long practiced" by the companies and would "only formalize the fragmentation of bargaining into three categories.

The committee said "we cannot tolerate any arrangement which would freeze indefinitely the inequities and injustices" long suffered by employes. The companies, they said, "have consistently refused to bargain" on the "urgent and painful economic problems long endured" in the industry.

To meet the needs of the 60,000 strikers and their families while the dispute continues, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called on 60,000 local unions and central bodies to support labor's "adopt-a-striker" program.

The strike has closed 61 properties of 11 companies in 23 states.

The Big Four corporations made one wage offer in June. They had not improved it by contract expiration time, nor in any major degree since.

FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING is the keystone of our economy, Pres. Johnson tells representatives of 60,000 copper strikers and industry leaders at White House conference called to seek a solution to eight-month dispute. From the left, front row: Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Vice Pres. Humphrey; Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel; and company officials; seated rear, Msgr. George G. Higgins, special mediator, and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Members of the Cabinet flanking Pres. Johnson include Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Commerce Sec. C. R. Smith, Defense Sec. Clark Clifford.

Steelworkers Parley to Get Dues Proposal

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers executive board announced that it will recommend to a special convention Mar. 20 in Atlantic City that dues be raised $5 a month from April through August, with a new and permanent dues schedule to take effect Sept. 1.

Under the permanent schedule, dues would be equal to two hours pay per month for the union's 1.2 million members in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. No member would pay less than $5 a month or more than $10 under the proposal.

The board recommended in January that a strike and defense fund be created by raising dues temporarily from $5 a month to $10 for a five-month period to establish an emergency fund of approximately $25 million.

At a Mar. 1 meeting the board agreed to propose the two-hour formula for permanent dues, with receipts divided as follows: the first $5 a month to be divided equally between the local union and the international union, as at present; amounts in excess of $5 a month to be divided equally between the defense fund, the local and the international, except that if the latter amount cannot be divided into three equal parts, the extra 1 or 2 cents will go to the defense fund.

The union, which now has no strike fund, has been assisting many of the 60,000 copper workers on strike since July 15 in 23 states. Monthly dues have been $5 since 1956.

Chamber, NAM Fight Safety Bill

The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce took a "leave it to the boss" attitude towards on-the-job safety and health.

Both employer organizations testified against the labor-supported Administration bill which would establish federal safety standards and enforcement procedures.

They told a House Labor subcommittee that employers are all for safety and it would be nice if workers paid more attention to safety rules. Anyway, they insisted, industry's safety record is much better than it was many years ago.

The Chamber of Commerce suggested that perhaps a "national dialogue" on safety would be more useful than legislation. Perhaps "a National Safety Commission could be convened to investigate and report," it said.

The problem, if there is a problem, the chamber said should be approached "with all deliberate speed, but not with haste."

The NAM insisted that safety is a matter of education, not of legislation. But if there has to be some regulation, industry would rather deal with state officials.

Clothing Negotiations Seek Scholarship Plan

New York—The Clothing Workers opened negotiations here on a new contract for 125,000 workers that includes a proposal for an employer-financed scholarship program.

The union also seeks a 75-cent-an-hour wage increase and other benefits from 700 manufacturers of men's and boy's clothing, represented by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

An ACWA statement on its proposal for a national scholarship fund declared that higher education for children of workers is "a right" to which they are entitled.

The high costs of college and technical school training "make it difficult, if not impossible, for children of working people to get the education they need," ACWA said.

The union also noted the success of an employer-financed scholarship program established by ACWA's Chicago Joint Board under which more than 100 youths are now attending institutions of higher learning with yearly grants of $600 each.

Union negotiators, headed by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, said wage boosts are justified by rising living costs, settlements in other industries and high profits in the clothing industry.

The 75 cents being sought by the union, they added, along with minimum wages for job classifications would "help to overcome this disadvantage."

Other proposals include increased retirement and hospitalization benefits, additional holidays, "call-in" pay protection, and safeguards to protect workers against companies seeking to import from or license foreign firms.

The union also is seeking the right to reopen the contract before its expiration date in the event of an unusual rise in the cost of living.

All told, the ACWA asked for 21 changes in the present contract, which expires this June 1.

AN ARIZONA copper striker's family was among the first to be "adopted" in the AFL-CIO's "Adopt-a-Striker" program in support of the 60,000 striking workers. David Sorrell (center) receives his first weekly check of $25 donated by the Amalgamated Bank, Chicago, from Pres. Edward Marquez of Steelworkers Local 616, Morenci, Ariz. Also shown are Mrs. Melissa Sorrell and Chairman David Velasquez of the Morenci Labor Unity Council, with the Sorrell children, one of whom was absent when the picture was taken.

Rail Signalmen Call for Talks On Pay Hikes

Chicago—The Railroad Signalmen asked the nation's railroads to open negotiations on contract improvements including wage increases totaling 25 percent over a three-year period, additional hikes for skilled workers, and a cost-of-living escalator to protect the union's 11,500 members.

Pres. C. J. Chamberlain called on rail managements to create a Joint Carriers' Conference Committee and to start talks on wage improvements to take effect July 1, plus a cost-of-living clause starting next Oct. 1.

Signal work usually is performed under difficult and hazardous conditions, at all hours of the day and night, in all kinds of weather conditions, and demands "exacting standards of safety," Chamberlain said, adding:

"We are determined to remove the wage inequities which have too long prevailed for these skilled employes, whose work is essential to safe and efficient movement" of U.S. trains.

The union said its members average $3.26 an hour for installing and maintaining traffic control systems, automatic crossing gates, car retarder systems and other signal equipment. The wage differential between skilled and semi-skilled employes is "compressed severely," and a "huge gulf" exists between skilled signal workers and other skilled workers, Chamberlain said.

OCAW to Seek 'Better Deal' In Fall Talks

Denver—The Oil Workers will seek considerably larger wage and benefit increases from the oil industry in negotiations next fall than in previous years, it was evident from comments by officers of the union and 275 delegates at a conference on bargaining plans here.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron declared, "We have a right, and a duty, to set our goals high in 1968 negotiations. The money is there, the profit is there, and unit labor costs are low. We intend to see that the workers get a better deal."

Grospiron emphasized that it was too early for the union to firm up its contract proposals, but he indicated that they would include sizable wage increases, and larger company contributions to benefit plans.

Safety Emphasized

He added that the companies are going to have to pay more attention to health and safety conditions on the job and praised the Johnson Administration's proposals for federal industrial health and safety legislation.

Grospiron said he considers it unfair that unions be asked to exercise restraint in their demands. "The companies are not restraining themselves on either prices or profits. It is unfair to ask the working man to bear the burden," he said.

The delegates spent a day and a half in separate meetings of 13 company-wide councils—each consisting of delegates from locals having bargaining rights with a particular oil company.

In the closing session, spokesmen for these councils presented their suggestions for 1968 negotiating goals, with substantial wage increases" leading the list.

JOB SEEKERS are helped in finding work by "TV Job Center," a call-in program presented three nights a week by WETA-TV, Channel 26, in Washington. On a recent program, Pres. William Simons (left) of Teachers Local 6 discusses teaching opportunities with Harland Randolph, the show's on-camera man. In the background are trained counselors provided by D.C. and Maryland Employment Services.

Television Program Opens Job Channels

A high school graduate in Silver Spring, Md., was rejected by employers because he held a 1-A draft card. He called a Washington, D.C., television station and now he has a job in a federal agency.

Actually, it wasn't that simple. The youth had to check out a number of "leads" furnished him. But producers of "TV Job Center" say he is an example of how their program aids unemployed workers.

The program, on WETA-TV, Channel 26—an educational television station—brings together persons looking for work and employers, private and government, who have jobs available.

Underway since November, "Job Center" is presented from 7 to 7:30 p.m., Monday through Wednesday, in cooperation with the U.S. Employment Service, the Civil Service Commission and the Washington Urban League.

In addition to establishing communication between employers and job-seekers, the program provides information on training opportunities and probes difficulties related to seeking, finding and holding jobs.

Eight trained employment counselors, provided by the District and Maryland State Employment Services, are "on camera" to field calls from prospective workers and employers.

Guests Interviewed

The program is moderated by Harland Randolph, executive assistant to the president of the new Federal City College in Washington. He announces job openings, dispenses information and interviews guests.

Mayor Walter E. Washington of the District of Columbia was an early guest on the show. He surveyed the job situation in the District and answered calls from persons with employment problems.

Pres. William Simons of Teachers Local 6 in Washington was a recent guest, discussing teaching opportunities in the nation's capital and educational problems. He also fielded questions telephoned in by viewers.

The opening of "Job Center" was announced by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who urged employers "to use the program to advertise for employes," particularly from low-income areas.

Praised By Humphrey

Humphrey lauded the program idea as "one of the most exciting opportunities in the country" for dramatizing the critical problem of unemployment and actually doing something about it.

Meanwhile, "Variety," the entertainment newspaper, has reported that there now are more than a score of television stations across the country presenting job placement shows of one kind or another.

Two of the earliest were weekly shows presented by WBBM-TV in Chicago and WTMJ-TV in Milwaukee. Among other stations with plans for shows this year are: KPIX-TV, Portland, Ore.; WJW-TV, Cleveland; WLAC-TV, Nashville, and KOOL-TV, Phoenix.

L.A. City Council Asks Arbitration by Hearst

Los Angeles—New moves to end the 85-day strike-lockout at the Hearst-owned Herald-Examiner were proposed by city officials here.

The 15-man city council, with three members absent, unanimously urged appointment of a nationally-known arbitrator, with final and binding authority, to help settle the stalemate between 10 AFL-CIO unions and the nation's largest afternoon daily.

The unions promptly announced their acceptance of the proposal. A company publicist said management had "no comment."

A similar move paved the way to a three-year agreement last week in the disputes which had closed San Francisco's two major papers, the Hearst-owned Examiner and the independent Chronicle.

The resolution adopted by the city council here noted the strike-lockout had idled 2,000 trade unionists and "resulted in the introduction of an element—the professional strikebreaker—whose presence in the community adds nothing of economic or social substance but poses a constant source of unrest, violence and annoyance."

Union officials followed the council move with a telegram to Mayor Sam Yorty urging that he appoint a third party of national repute in the public interest.

The wire said the arbitrator should be instructed to "immediately preside over meaningful bargaining."

Labor Accepts Plan

"Mindful of the satisfactory resolution of a similar dispute in San Francisco, the undersigned hereby agree to comply with the terms of the resolution passed by the chosen representatives of the citizens of your city," the wire to Yorty said.

"We expect publisher George R. Hearst, Jr., to similarly respond to the stated will of the people," the unions added.

The city council measure urged that any negotiations undertaken by the parties should include conditions for longterm peace, such as common termination of all agreements and built-in no-strike no-lockout machinery.

The city's new move for an armistice came as Los Angeles labor continued economic pressures, including subscription cancellation drives and boycott activity against advertisers in the struck Herald-Examiner.

Several earlier efforts by state and federal mediators to get negotiations going have been futile.

Workers Share Up Under Kaiser Plan

Fontana, Calif.—More than 5,500 employes of Kaiser Steel Co. divided $270,387 Feb. 29 under the long-range sharing plan negotiated by the Steelworkers.

The cash payment for January was the first under recent amendments to the plan. It was the equivalent of 32 cents per hour worked—an increase of 15 cents an hour over the former plan, union and company said in a joint statement.

They described the plan as based on sharing cost savings rather than profits. It measures productivity at Kaiser's Fontana plant and shares the gains among employes and the company.

Seeks Bargaining Power:

LBJ Calls for Action To Cut Health Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

medicare, and child health. And sometimes, Johnson said, it overpays.

He cited recent surveys showing that 12 drugs of the same type sell at retail for prices ranging from $1.25 to $11 for 30 tablets.

"The taxpayer should not be forced to pay $11 if the $1.25 drug is equally effective," the President insisted. "To do this would permit robbery of private citizens with public approval."

Johnson asked authority for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to set a "reasonable cost range to govern reimbursement for drugs" provided under federal programs.

He said a physician could prescribe a more expensive drug if he insisted—but reimbursement would be limited to the ceiling price set by the government.

To free physicians from dependence on drug company salesmen for information, Johnson sought legislation authorizing the government to prepare an official "compendium" of drugs, in cooperation with manufacturers, physicians and pharmacists.

It would include "complete and accurate information about prescription drugs—use and dosage, warnings, manufacturer, generic and brand names, and facts about their safety and effectiveness."

The President cited "sobering" estimates that by 1975, payments for general hospital services will be 250 percent higher than in 1965—more than 10 times the general increase in living costs.

He urged a number of voluntary and cooperative steps to reduce unnecessary hospitalization.

Johnson said the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare will begin extensive tests of "incentives" to control the cost of hospital care, and he asked Congress to authorize new methods of paying hospital bills under federal programs.

At present, the government pays the actual cost of the hospital services plus a fee to the hospital—comparable to a "cost-plus" contract with industry.

"We must find ways to encourage efficiency and penalize waste," the President said. The White House indicated that payments might be limited to the "average" cost of hospital care—penalizing inefficient hospitals. But a hospital which provided equal services for below-average costs would be able to share the savings with the government.

Overall, in his message, the President put heavy stress on "the inexcusably high rate of infant mortality" and noted that among poor families it was double the national average.

He called for a $58 million increase in appropriations for maternal and child health care programs.

To meet the health needs of poor children, Johnson asked Congress for $1.4 billion for child care services under medicaid and other federal programs—an increase of $215 million.

Other Programs

He asked continuation of medical research at $1.5 billion a year, citing the dramatic accomplishments of past research.

The President proposed a consolidation and expansion of five health manpower programs which are due to expire this year. They include both aid to medical and other health care schools and expanded loan and scholarship programs for students.

In other areas, the message called for development of accident-rescue programs in states and communities, utilizing or adapting techniques developed in combat. Johnson also established a high-level Council on Physical Fitness & Sports, to be headed by Vice Pres. Humphrey.

Overall, he said, the federal government now pays $14 billion of the nearly $50 billion a year spent for health services in the United States.

Federal health spending, the President said, is $5 billion more than it was four years ago, and the Administration has budgeted $16 billion for the next fiscal year.

NLRB Address List Rule Passes High Court Test

The Supreme Court refused to review a lower U.S. court ruling that a North Carolina hosiery firm must furnish the names and addresses of its workers to the National Labor Relations Board for use by a union in a representation election.

The case was the first to reach the high court on the labor board's so-called Excelsior rule—a requirement that an employer must provide a name-and-address list to insure that both labor and management can communicate with all eligible voters.

The Supreme Court's action let stand a decision by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a case involving Hanes Hosiery Division of the Hanes Corp., which had refused to supply the list.

A U.S. District Court refused to grant the NLRB's petition for a subpoena requiring Hanes to produce a list of employes in its plants near Winston-Salem, N. C., shortly before a scheduled election sought by the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., reversed the lower court and the company went to the Supreme Court with a petition for review.

The rule was first enunciated by the NLRB in the Excelsior Underwear case, Feb. 4, 1966. It has since been applied in other NLRB elections and upheld by two appeals courts—the 4th Circuit in the Hanes case and the 7th Circuit, Chicago, in a case involving Crane Packing Co., Morton Grove, Ill., and the Auto Workers, with the Machinists as intervenors.

The Supreme Court agreed to hear oral argument in two cases in which a special three-judge federal court held the Arkansas full-crew law unconstitutional. The cases involved the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, four other unions and six railroads, including the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

The cases had been on remand from the high court after a decision that the state law requiring six crewmen on all but short-line freight trains was not preempted by the 1963 federal compulsory arbitration law. The three-judge court held that the 1907 state law is arbitrary, violates the due process clause and unduly burdens interstate commerce.

Mixed Impact on Unions:

Gradual Rise Seen In Prefabrication

Growth of prefabrication in the construction industry will be "evolutionary but not revolutionary" between now and 1975, according to a study completed for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The study was authorized by the department's 1965 convention and was conducted by the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, one of the world's largest privately-operated research organizations.

"A main basis for the survey," BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty said, "is that no one ever before had basic information concerning the entire scope of prefabrication. As far as we know, this is the first study of its kind."

One main objective of the study was to determine what effect the growth in prefabrication will have on members of the 18 international unions affiliated with the department.

On this score, the study concluded that "anticipated advances in prefabrication and technology during the next decade appear to offer 'opportunities' to half of the affiliates and 'threats' to the other half."

Unions Affected

It found that the Operating Engineers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would benefit most and the Painters least.

The Operating Engineers, it continued, "will encounter the greatest need for increased skills by 1975 due to prefabrication and other advances in technology."

The Plumbers & Pipefitters, Carpenters and IBEW "will be the affiliates affected the most by the reallocation of work from job site to factory" as the use of prefabricated materials expands, the study found.

More than 90 pages of the 236-page report are given over to the effect prefabrication will have on building trades unions between now and 1975.

Charts measure the "expected impact" of prefabrication on building trades affiliates in areas of manpower, skills and location for hundreds of types of work performed by the crafts.

In its general conclusions, the study found that "the art of prefabrication" is more widely used than most people realize but that its advance is "slow and evolutionary in nature."

It cited several main constraints to any rapid advancement of prefabrication—lack of public acceptance based on tradition, building codes and the existing structure of the construction industry.

Further, it noted, "reductions in initial building costs derived from prefabrication have not generally met expectations."

The study foresaw stronger advances in the use of prefabrication in nonresidential building and in high-rise apartment buildings than in homes and low-rise apartments.

Rolland B. Guy, who directed the study for Battelle and explained its highlights at a press conference, reported that prefabrication is having a significant effect on European construction methods. But he saw little likelihood that European building firms would be able to "make inroads" into the U.S. market before 1975.

The Europeans are encountering a number of obstacles that they have not been able to overcome, such as U.S. building codes and bidding requirements, Guy said.

Haggerty said the department has "reached no conclusions" on the study and intends to give it "careful and full consideration" before doing so.

"Battelle was given a free hand in their 11-month conduct of the study and preparation of their report," he said. "We desired only a completely objective and realistic appraisal with the chips falling where they might."

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS walk a picket line outside Liberty School as pupils join them in a holiday from school. Members of AFT Local 400 established a demonstration picket line to protest School Board refusal to sanction a representation election permitting all teachers to choose a collective bargaining representative.

San Francisco's Teachers Granted Bargaining Vote After 1-Day Strike

San Francisco—Union teachers used the strike weapon to secure a collective bargaining election and a time-table for contract negotiations from a reluctant school administration.

The victory was gained despite the restraints of a state law and a court injunction asked by the rival California Teachers Association, affiliate of the National Education Association.

After a day of picketing by 1,500 members of Teachers Local 61, Mayor Joseph Alioto mediated the dispute with these results:

School officials agreed to poll 4,500 city teachers on their choice of a bargaining agent—union or association—and to complete negotiations by May 1 on economic items, by May 31 on noneconomic issues.

The mayor's office distributed ballots for an immediate election, with results to be announced before week's end. School officials agreed to an early start of negotiations on a 13-point program of union objectives including a reduction in class size, a guaranteed preparation period every day for all teachers, a greater voice for teachers in curriculum preparation and class discipline, longevity pay and other goals.

NEA Asks Injunction

As teachers balloted, court hearings proceeded on an injunction asked by the state NEA body for alleged violation of the state's Winton Act. Passed in 1965, the act forbids school districts to negotiate with teacher groups except through negotiating councils. The union is challenging the act as an unconstitutional interference with teacher rights.

Across the bay, the non-union Oakland Teachers Association, representing 1,900 of that city's 2,700 teachers, threatened to strike unless "meaningful negotiations" are started by the School Board. A strike vote was scheduled for Mar. 13.

Other NEA groups also were resorting to mass action to secure correction of grievances—in Florida, where 22,000 of the state's 60,000 public school teachers stayed off the job; in Pennsylvania, where 20,000 members of the State Education Association staged a mass rally at the capitol for immediate action on salary increases; and in Oklahoma, where school groups are trying to undo Gov. Dewey Bartlett's veto of a school and tax package.

Elsewhere on the union front, Pittsburgh teachers staged the first walkout in local school history, and Washington, D. C., teachers took a "professional" day off and schools were closed while they lobbied on Capitol Hill for delayed salary increases.

Pittsburgh teachers struck when the School Board refused to permit an election despite a ruling by the state attorney general that school boards have the right to allow teachers to choose their bargaining agent. The board asked a county court to enjoin the strike. Meanwhile Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers called on the board to "abandon its irresponsible position" and permit an election. Court deputies arrested more than 50 teachers for picketing.

Labor Urges Congress To Press Job Growth

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to adopt programs to move the economy ahead—and push unemployment down—at a faster rate than outlined by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, the federation's research director, termed it unfortunate that the advisory council's economic report earlier this year implied a willingness to accept a 4 percent jobless rate instead of pressing for further reduction of unemployment. His comments were made to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Despite substantial progress since 1963, Goldfinger said, the economic advance has not been able "to provide job opportunities, at decent wages, for all persons who are able to work and desire employment."

The Council of Economic Advisers has also ignored the "lopsided" distribution of the benefits of the economy's improved performance in the 1960s, Goldfinger added. He charged that "a disproportionately great share has gone to business and upper-income families."

Goldfinger saw a danger signal in the leveling off of the unemployment rate last year at about 3.8 percent, which he termed "much too high a level."

The nation's economic advances, he stressed, "failed to provide enough job opportunities . . . particularly for the most disadvantaged job seekers among teenagers, Negroes and unskilled workers."

He warned sharply against "those who claim that the economic advance has gone too far and clamor for unemployment — breeding restrictive policies."

He reminded the congressional committee that the "very restrictive" monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System in 1966 "threw residential construction into a deep recession" and contributed to a general economic slowdown.

"There is danger that similar policies may be pursued in 1968," he warned.

He spoke out also against slashing of federal domestic programs, declaring: "America needs continued progress towards full employment and it needs improved and expanded public facilities and services to meet the needs of a rapidly, growing urban population."

The AFL-CIO statement included the text of key economic policy resolutions adopted at the midwinter meeting of the Executive Council.

College Teachers Win at Kings Point

Kings Point, N. Y.—The United Federation of College Teachers, AFL-CIO, announced an agreement between the union and the administration of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy here on a collective bargaining contract covering grievance procedure, work load, working conditions, promotions and other non-monetary items affecting the academy faculty.

Salary negotiations, still in progress, will be covered by a separate agreement with the Maritime Administration of the Dept. of Commerce, Pres. Israel Kugler of AFT Local 1460 said.

The agreement is the first between the union and a four-year college in this state. It is also the first such agreement under the late Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order 10988 permitting federal employes to choose a bargaining agent.

CWA Sets Strike Vote In Western Electric Unit

New York—A strike vote among employes of the Western Electric Installation Division was ordered by the Communications Workers after a Mar. 6 negotiating deadline passed without agreement on the union's proposals for a "substantial" pay increase.

A similar vote is likely among employes of the Ohio Bell Co., in the absence of agreement by Mar. 10, CWA said. A half-dozen other Bell System companies also have deadlines during March.

The negotiations have been limited to wage matters, under a reopener provision in CWA's three-year contracts with various Bell companies. The union is free to strike after the deadline has passed without agreement.

About 23,000 people are employed by Western Electric Installation, which has the function of installing and maintaining complex phone equipment: exchanges, switchboards in large business and government offices, and various types of defense work.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, in a statement a week before the deadline, had noted the union and Bell appeared to be on a "collision" course.

In a follow-up statement announcing the strike vote, Beirne complained that CWA appeared to have "made little impact" on Western Electric management with a "host of facts and statistics which show sharply rising productivity in the Bell System and a pay pattern which needs drastic upward revision in order to keep pace."

Beirne added that CWA finds it "regrettable" that it has not been able to win agreement from Bell on its concept of the need for substantial pay improvements. He said the union would continue negotiations for an undisclosed period of time, but added:

"Unless there is a change in the situation a strike at Bell is inevitable."

For several weeks, CWA has been backing up its pay demands with a major advertising campaign. A series of newspaper ads in approximately 40 cities, and radio spots in commuter hours on stations in the same areas, have been stressing the fact that CWA's demands "make sense."

"When we talk dollars, we make sense and we mean business," an ad appearing on Mar. 5 declared. The message due to appear in papers this week says "we need a substantial pay increase in the Bell System, and we're ready to strike to get it."

Start Now

IN THE NEXT 90 DAYS the shape and general tone and content of the 1968 elections will be determined in two areas—the record of the second session of the 90th Congress and the primary elections to select candidates for the November voting.

The legislative record of the 90th Congress will be a key element in the presidential and congressional elections. The first session left a heavy load of unfinished business and a trail of badly cut and inadequately funded programs. The current session is faced with the challenge of repairing this damage as well as moving ahead to meet the critical needs of the nation, especially in the urban areas.

But of equal concern is the current campaigning for party nominations for Senate and House seats, for gubernatorial and state house offices, in the primary contests. The tone of the general election campaign, the nature of the candidates are determined in these primaries, which unfortunately are too often given relatively slight attention by the majority of voters.

Participation in primary elections is hampered by a number of problems: the time lag between spring party choices and a final decision in November; the lack of a final record on congressional issues; a general apathy and an inclination to allow the year-round political leaders to choose candidates.

But perhaps the most important barrier is the ineligibility of millions of voters who are not registered.

The low voter turnout in the primaries must be attacked by educational programs to overcome the apathy, unconcern and indifference and the still prevailing mythology that "my vote doesn't make any difference."

There are also complex legal barriers. Many election laws and administrative practices are unreasonable, unfair and outmoded. They obstruct the path to the ballot box and the registration list, disfranchising millions of Americans who want to participate in the electoral decisions.

* * *

ORGANIZED LABOR has mounted a register-and-vote campaign of significant importance, a campaign being waged in every precinct in the nation. In the next 90 days this campaign will be in high gear, seeking out the unregistered and aiding them to become eligible voters.

The registration and get-out-the-vote campaign is in the public interest, complementing the drives of other public groups dedicated to getting the widest possible expression of voter sentiment at the polls.

Along with its registration and vote drive, labor is gearing up for the crucial 1968 elections with a campaign to bring the issues to all its members. In the film "Conversation at the White House," in which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Johnson discuss the issues of the day, Meany sums up:

"So I urge you to start now. Get your registration drives under way. Collect the COPE dollars which are so necessary to the campaign. Make sure your members and their families and their neighbors know the issues, know the voting record of the candidates, know who is a friend and who is not, and get out the vote on Election Day."

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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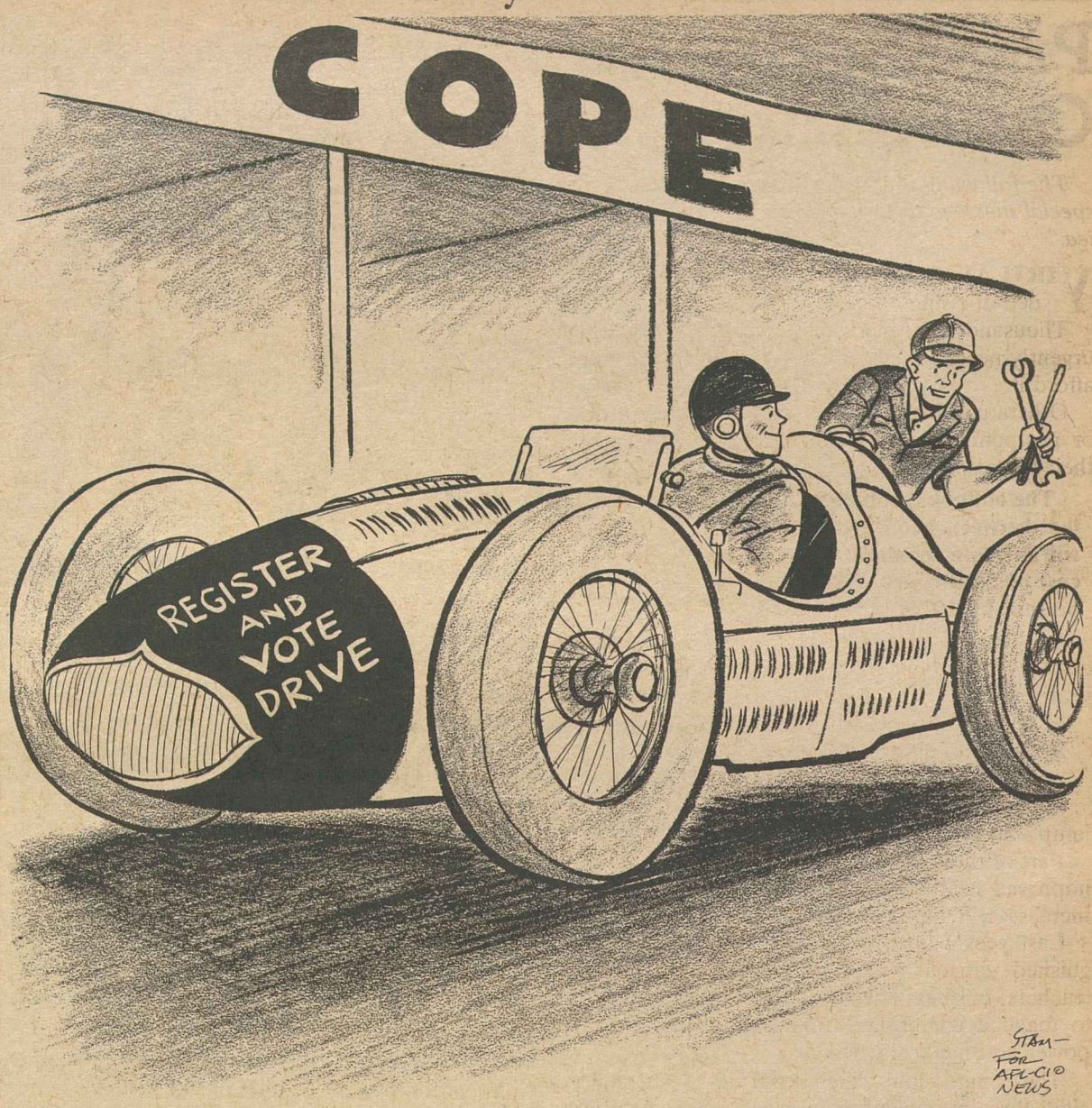


Commission Reports:

Negro 'Subemployment' Makes 'Drastic Impact' on Ghetto Life

The following is excerpted from the summary of the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN gains in Negro income nationally, and a decline in the number of Negroes below the "poverty level," the condition of Negroes in the central city remains in a state of crisis. Between 2 and 2.5 million Negroes—16 to 20 percent of the total Negro population of all central cities—live in squalor and deprivation in ghetto neighborhoods.

Employment is a key problem. It not only controls the present for the Negro American but, in a most profound way, it is creating the future as well. Yet, despite continuing economic growth and declining national unemployment rates, the unemployment rate for Negroes in 1967 was more than double that for whites.

Equally important is the undesirable nature of many jobs open to Negroes. Negro men are more than three times as likely as white men to be in low-paying, unskilled or service jobs. This concentration of male Negro employment at the lowest end of the occupational scale is the single most important source of poverty among Negroes.

In one study of low-income neighborhoods, the "subemployment rate," including both unemployment and underemployment, was about 33 to 34 percent, or 8.8 times greater than the over-all unemployment rate for all United States workers.

Employment problems, aggravated by the constant arrival of new unemployed migrants, many of them from depressed rural areas, create persistent poverty in the ghetto. In 1966, about 11.9 percent of the nation's whites and 40.6 percent of its nonwhites were below the "poverty level" defined by the Social Security Administration (currently $3,335 per year for an urban family of four). Over 40 percent of the nonwhites below the poverty level live in the central cities.

Employment problems have drastic social impact in the ghetto. Men who are chronically unemployed or employed in the lowest status jobs are often unable or unwilling to remain with their families. The handicap imposed on children growing up without fathers in an atmosphere of poverty and deprivation is increased as mothers are forced to work to provide support.

The culture of poverty that results from unemployment and family breakup generates a system of ruthless, exploitative relationships within the ghetto. Prostitution, dope addiction, and crime create an environmental "jungle" characterized by personal insecurity and tension. Children growing up under such conditions are likely participants in civil disorder.

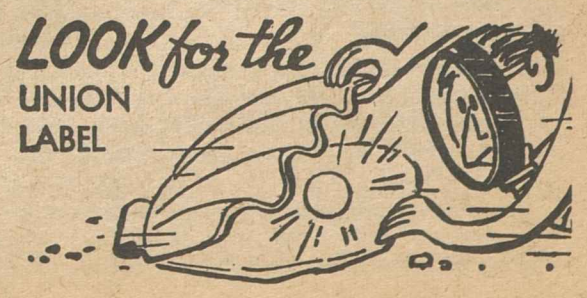
A STRIKING DIFFERENCE in environment from that of white-middle-class Americans profoundly influences the lives of residents of the ghetto.

Crime rates, consistently higher than in other areas, create a pronounced sense of insecurity. For example, in one city one low-income Negro district had 35 times as many serious crimes against persons as did a high-income white district. Unless drastic steps are taken, the crime problems in poverty areas are likely to continue to multiply as the growing youth and rapid urbanization of the population outstrips police resources.

Poor health and sanitation conditions in the ghetto result in higher mortality rates, a higher incidence of major diseases and lower availability and utilization of medical services. The infant mortality rate for nonwhite babies under the age of one month is 58 percent higher than for whites; for one to 12 months it is almost three times as high. The level of sanitation in the ghetto is far below that in high income areas. Garbage collection is often inadequate. Of an estimated 14,000 cases of rat bite in the United States in 1965, most were in ghetto neighborhoods.

Ghetto residents believe they are "exploited" by local merchants; and evidence substantiates some of these beliefs. A study conducted in one city by the Federal Trade Commission showed that distinctly higher prices were charged for goods sold in ghetto stores than in other areas.

Lack of knowledge regarding credit purchasing creates special pitfalls for the disadvantaged. In many states garnishment practices compound these difficulties by allowing creditors to deprive individuals of their wages without hearing or trial.



Message to Congress:

President Asks Broad Attack On Soaring Health Care Costs

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's special message to Congress on "Health in America."

VIRTUALLY EVERY FAMILY feels the burden of rising costs of medical care.

Thousands of Americans today are not getting urgently needed medical care because they cannot afford it.

Others pay for it only by giving up necessities, or postponing a long-held dream, or mortgaging their futures.

The outlook is sobering. It has been estimated that between 1965 and 1975, the cost of living will increase by more than 20 percent. But the cost of health care will increase by nearly 140 percent by 1975:

- Average payments per person will nearly double from about $200 a year to some $400 a year.
- Drug payments will rise by 65 percent.
- Dental bills will increase 100 percent.
- Doctors' bills will climb 160 percent.
- Payments for general hospital services will jump 250 percent.

Part of these increases will be for expanded and improved health services. But a large part of the increase will be unnecessary . . .

Last year I appointed a commission of distinguished citizens—physicians, hospital officials, teachers, business executives, and other leaders—to make a comprehensive study of health manpower and medical care.

The commission, which reported in November, cited three major deficiencies in present practices which contribute to unacceptable increases in medical costs:

- Most health insurance plans encourage doctors and patients to choose hospitalization even when other, less costly, forms of care would be equally effective.
- Health professions are generally paid in proportion to the amount of service they render. There are no strong economic incentives to encourage them to avoid providing care that is unnecessary.
- Hospitals charge on a cost basis, which places no penalty on inefficient operations. Moreover, present systems of hospital management make it very difficult to maintain effective control over hospital costs.

The commission concluded:

"If the needs for health care are to be met, the health care system must be organized to employ its resources with more wisdom and effectiveness. The two areas which appear to offer the greatest potential for improvement are (1) reducing necessary or (unnecessarily expensive) medical care and (2) increasing efficiency in the provision of hospital care."

It will not be easy to carry out this recommendation.

But unless we do—unless we act now—health care will not improve as fast as it should.

Congress has recognized this problem of rising medical costs. Late last year it authorized the secretary of health, education and welfare to test different types of payments systems under medicare, medicaid, and the maternal and child health programs.

I have directed the secretary of health, education and welfare to begin immediately extensive tests of incentives designed to reduce the costs of medical care.

First, we must explore ways to prevent unnecessary hospitalization. Our experience in medicare can serve as a guideline. Under that plan, hospital stays are limited to periods which are clearly necessary, and payments are provided for other less expensive types of care which serve the patient equally well: outpatient clinic service, home treatment, nursing home care.

Second, we must test incentives designed to control the cost of hospital care itself. The Health Manpower Commission reported that costs among some of the nation's best hospitals vary by as much as 100 percent, without significant differences in quality or scope of services.

These tests will call for the cooperation of doctors, hospitals and insurance companies.

I recommend that the Congress authorize the secretary of health, education and welfare, under medicare, medicaid and the maternal and child health programs, to employ new methods of payment as they prove effective in providing high quality medical care more efficiently and at lower cost.

It is appropriate that the government—which pays more than 20 percent of the nation's medical bill—take the lead in stemming soaring medical care costs.

This can be only part of the effort. Ultimate success will depend on the ingenuity of our health profession and institutions, and the insurance systems allied with them.

THE REWARDS of success—and the penalties of inaction—demand a dedicated effort by all. Unless the cost spiral is stopped, the nation's health bill could reach a staggering $100 billion by 1975.

Beyond this, we must make certain that the American taxpayer does not pay needlessly high and exorbitant prices for prescription drugs used in federally supported programs.

I recommend that the Congress authorize the secretary of health, education and welfare to establish a reasonable cost range to govern reimbursement for drugs now provided under medicare, medicaid and the maternal and child health programs.

This payment method will apply in all parts of these programs, except in those cases where hospitals and other health care institutions have established effective and reliable systems for cost and quality control.

The physician will be free to select more expensive drugs of the same quality and effectiveness, if he chooses, but reimbursement will be limited to the payment range established by the secretary.

President's Program Hailed:

Further Protections Forecast As Consumers Find Voice

A TOP CONSUMER LOBBYIST for organized labor predicted that new-found consumer power will make 1968 the "consumers' year in Congress."

Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, said last year's battles for meat inspection and rat control united consumers into the effective force it takes to win strong and badly-needed consumer protections.

"In the first half of the 90th Congress, I saw consumer organization as I have never seen it before," she said. Consumers now realize that they "have political muscle, and they will be using it," she said. Miss Dubrow, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO legislative subcommittee on consumer legislation, was questioned by reporters on the public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Miss Dubrow praised the strengthened "truth-in-lending" bill passed by the House of Representatives and said there will be a major effort to sustain provisions covering revolving credit accounts of department stores and mail order houses, and wage garnishments as well as the $10 finance disclosure section, in the Senate-House conference. She said the stronger "truth-in-lending" bill is another example of stepped-up consumer action producing results. Grassroots demands for consumer protection will grow, she said.

PRES. JOHNSON'S proposed Office of Consumer Counsel in the Dept. of Justice "is a splendid idea," she commented. "It is like preventive medicine applied to the consumer field . . . and will do a great deal to clean out the people who are the exploiters of the poor, the housewives, and other purchasers," she asserted.

Questioning Miss Dubrow on the AFL-CIO produced program were Robert Walters for the Washington Evening Star and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN BUSINESS GROUPS gather in Washington or elsewhere they often invite a representative of one of several federal anti-trust enforcement agencies.

It's all a rather pleasant affair. Discussion usually centers on subjects remote from the particular business group or a vague but warm suggestion how the agency will be helpful to business and "hand in hand" they will march pleasantly into the sunset (or sunrise).

The other day this approach got off the track. Rufus E. Wilson, chief of the Division of General Trades Restraints of the Federal Trade Commission, spoke to the annual convention of the Gypsum Roof Deck Foundation in Washington.

His subject was "Conspiracy Among Competitors" and he laid it squarely on the line.

"The basic principles of conspiracy law are well established," Wilson told the business group, "and it is also well established that blatant conspiracy calls for a stringent response by the enforcement agencies. I can assure you that it will get exactly that response from the Federal Trade Commission."

Wilson told the roofers precisely how the government goes about proving conspiratorial agreements. He said that proof of conspiracy to eliminate competition is not easy and that it was unlikely that one of the conspirators will volunteer to give testimony.

Therefore, he said, "the courts have been most sympathetic about this problem of proof and have allowed the crime to be established by showing of certain acts of the alleged conspirators and by the use of other indirect proof."

He recalled a decision of Judge Stanley Barnes, a former head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Dept., in which he noted, "A Knowing wink can mean more than words."

Wilson gave other examples of how seemingly innocent instances of by-play could be conspiratorial, adding:

"You may surmise from these examples that the courts and the commission will go quite far in inferring from common conduct that competitors have conspired. You would be right. And you would be mistaken in thinking that conspiracy means either formal agreement or cloak and dagger meetings in sinister hide-aways."

SOME OF THE ACTIONS Wilson warned the roofers about were price fixing, product standardization, eliminating competitors, eliminating "cheap" products and "bid peddling," particularly among building contractors.

"We all know," he said, "that businessmen, bent on conspiracy, are terribly sophisticated these days, and are capable of the most disarming masquerades to conceal their true character. Behind the most innocuous facades, we have uncovered secret 'swingers' practicing a kind of mini-morality code of business behavior."

Wilson promised that the FTC would "use all the tools available" to stop elimination of competition because it is "so abhorrent to the antitrust laws and our national economic policy."

If a conspiracy should end up before the Justice Dept., conviction under the Sherman Act could mean a jail sentence or fine—a fine, Wilson said, "which would take a more substantial bite out of corporate coffers."

Criminal conviction, according to Donald Turner, director of Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Division, could mean a fine of $1 million for a corporate defendant. Another substantial bite may be taken by treble damages to plaintiffs if the conspirators plead guilty or are convicted.

If the case ends up before the FTC, Wilson said the results could be "even more dire." For example, conspirators might not be allowed to have any contracts. There is precedent for this.

Wilson's candid talk to the roofers may not win him any popularity contests but it will probably be worth far more to the roofers and other business groups than the usual "ole buddy" treatment.

NEW-FOUND CONSUMER POWER will make 1968 the "consumers' year in Congress," Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, predicted on Labor News Conference. Reporters Robert Walters (left) of the Washington Evening Star and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers questioned Miss Dubrow, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO subcommittee on consumer legislation. The public service program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

New Study Shows Car Costs – And When to Make a Trade

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR BEST BUY in a used car typically is one that is two to three years old.

In the fifth year of a car's life, combined depreciation and repair expenses actually may be larger than for a four-year-old car.

But once you get by the critical fifth year with its typically high repair and parts replacement costs, you have relatively reasonable owner's costs. While repair costs typically rise to another high level in the seventh year, by that time depreciation costs are very low.

These are some of the useful insights into car ownership costs you can glean from a new study by E. M. Cope and L. L. Liston of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

"Depreciation" is the loss in market value each year. Thus, a new car bought for $2,800 has a loss in market value for the first year of $842.

But your total ownership cost is depreciation plus repairs and maintenance. Thus, the new $2,800 car, while it suffers depreciation of $842 has a typical cost for repairs and maintenance of only $58. Its total ownership cost is $900.

Each year the depreciation is less, and the repair bill higher. In the fourth year—normally a reasonable year judging from this study—depreciation is $280 and the repair bill $190.

The facts about car ownership are worth your attention. Car expenses have become a major living expense. The Bureau of Labor Statistics moderate budget for a family of four estimates transportation costs at $68 a month, largely for the family car. This is more than any other item except food ($181); housing ($190), and clothing and personal care ($82). The BLS estimate was based on buying a car two years old and keeping it for four years.

The Bureau of Public Roads in its report points out that depreciation is by far the largest single cost of owning and operating a car.

During the early years, depreciation cost will range from 5.8 cents a mile the first year to 2.8 cents the fourth. Then repair bills jump into the lead. Among medium-cost repair and maintenance expenses often necessary as a car reaches middle age are starter and alternator overhaul, brake relining, universal joint replacement, etc.

The bureau also has updated its estimates of the cost of operating this full-size $2,800 four-door sedan. Average total ownership and operating cost a year, assuming a ten-year average car life and average driving of 10,000 miles a year, is 11 cents a mile, or $1,100 a year ($98 a month).

These average costs over the ten years are: Depreciation, 2.8 cents a mile; maintenance, accessories, parts and tires, 2.1 cents; gas and oil (excluding taxes), 1.7; state and federal gas, excise and registration taxes, 1.2; garage, parking and tolls, 1.8, and insurance 1.4. The gasoline estimate is based on consumption of 14.3 miles to the gallon.

These estimates are lower than the 1967 A.A.A. estimate of $1,360 a year or 13.6 cents a mile (up sharply from the 1965 estimate of 11.8). The AAA estimate, however, is based on a car bought new and traded in after three years.

Nor do these figures even include the cost of financing, which can come to $200 to $300 and even more depending on how much you put down, and where you arrange for the financing.

You can, of course, reduce these high figures somewhat if you don't count the cost of garaging the car. The Bureau of Public Roads estimated this at $10 a month for rental or indirect cost of the owner's garage. The bureau also estimated parking fees at $4.50 a month, which you may or may not need to spend.

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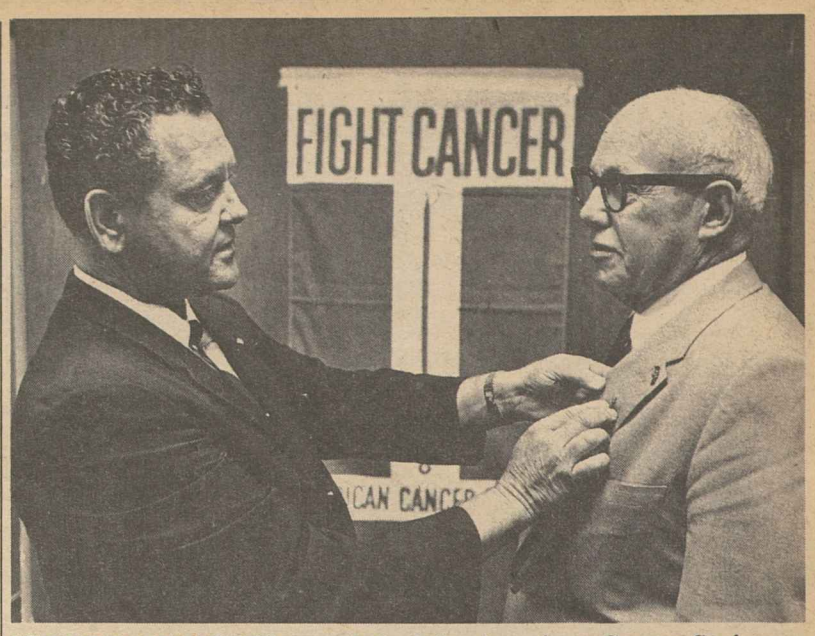


"SWORD OF HOPE"—symbol of the American Cancer Society—is pinned on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Leslie N. Harrison of Miami, Fla., during the Executive Council meeting. Harrison, who lost his voice to cancer, learned "esophageal speech" with aid from ACS. Meany has urged union members to support the ACS fund-raising Crusade, which begins April 1.

To Keep Food Pure:

Rigid Controls Apply To Crop Pesticides

HOW CAN YOU be sure that pesticides used by farmers won't hurt the food you eat?

Americans are increasingly concerned about the nearly 200 million pounds of chemicals used on farm crops each year. The U.S. Food & Drug Administration explains that it keeps a vigilant eye on the use of weed killers, fungicides and other pesticides.

The FDA has established what it refers to as "tolerances" on the amount of pesticide residues permitted on crops. These tolerances are the federally approved safe limits for the use of the chemicals.

As recently as April, 1966, the FDA in conjunction with the Agriculture Dept., said it would set "zero tolerances" as a basis for taking contaminated foods off the market "where a safe, low-level of tolerance cannot be established."

FDA inspectors have the job of making sure that farmers are following the directions specified for the use of pesticides. The examiners collect samples of crops they think are most likely to contain excessive residues. These samples tell how well the farmers comply with the safety rules. Most farmers, the FDA assures us, do comply.

To make doubly sure that harmful amounts of residues do not reach your table, the FDA makes regular examinations of the "total diet" of an average 19 year old male, the nation's largest eater. Tests of the foods, which are bought in regular grocery stores and cooked as a housewife would prepare them, show only mere traces of pesticide residues, the FDA affirms.

WHAT ABOUT that other food hazard we hear so much about—Salmonella?

The FDA admits that contamination of food by Salmonella bacteria is a significant health problem. There are more than 1,000 strains of Salmonella capable of causing infection in man—and outbreaks of these infections have been increasing in recent years.

Foods can be contaminated by Salmonella at any stage of their production. But, the FDA notes, these bacteria can be destroyed by exposure to heat.

The FDA suggests, therefore, that housewives help lessen the threat of Salmonella infections by washing raw foods thoroughly, following carefully the directions on frozen food packages and properly refrigerating all leftovers, dairy products and other perishables.

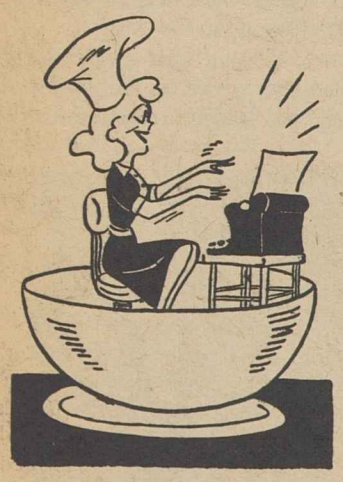
(PAI)

Soup to Nonsense:

Capitalizing Our Civilization Can Cause REAL Problems

By Jane Goodsell

A COMPLEX CIVILIZATION makes for bizarre hangups and lately I've been having a lot of trouble with words. Not difficult, sophisticated words like CONTINUUM and CRYOBIOLOGY. I can handle those fairly well. My difficulties involve simple, first-grade words like RUN, CAP, BIG, TWO and SLIP.



Capitalized three- and four-letter words don't make sense to me any more. I'm back where I was when I was five years old and knew my ABCs but couldn't make words out of them. In short, I couldn't read. Of course, I learned. I became so proficient that I read the first ten pages of The Critique of Pure Reason, and I'll bet I could do it again.

What I can't read is the printing on my jar of bath powder. It says BODY TALC, and only by concentrating terribly hard can I extract any meaning from those words. If I don't get a tight grip on myself, I'm off on a wild, irrational guessing game of trying to puzzle out what those letters stand for.

The B, for instance. It could stand for BUSINESS or BUREAU, BOARD or BOSTON. The O might mean OFFICE or ORGANIZATION while the D could signify DISTRICT or DIVISIONAL . . . but perhaps I'd better explain.

My reading mechanism has become unhinged by CORE, COPE, CIO, CIA, FCC, AMA, IBM, ICBM, FBI, RFK, NAACP, PTA, SPCA, NATO, NASA. . . .

Having learned that DAR stands for Daughters of the American Revolution and CAB means Civil Aeronautics Board, I am unable to read "car" for CAR. My mind takes off on a free-associative flight of fancy. Whatever could those letters mean? Consolidated Airlines of Reykjavik? Council for the Advancement of Re-incarnation? Cousins of Abyssinian Royalty?

Knowing as I do that NAM means National Association of Manufacturers, I cudgel my brain to decipher HAM. Housing Authority of Mesopotamia? Hartford Association of Mesomorphs? Himalayan Academy of Merchandising?

Does SLOW stand for Subcommittee for the Liberation of Women? Scientific League of Witchcraft? Society for the Laundering of Old Wigwams?

I have a friend who has a problem somewhat related to mine. Being a CPA (certified public accountant), he can't look at a row of figures without feeling compelled to add them up. He becomes so preoccupied with totaling the numbers on the license plate of the car ahead of him that he drives through stop signs without seeing them. I can't understand that. How can he be so fascinated with numbers when the letters on license plates are so much more engrossing?

Just the other day, I was driving down the street, bemused by the license plate on the car in front of me (did JBS stand for Junior Board of Science? John Birch Society? Judicial Board of Sex? Jerusalem Broadcasting Service?) when I was flagged down by an irate policeman.

"What's the matter, lady?" he asked, pointing to a sign I had failed to notice. "Can't you read?"

It was a hard question to answer. The sign said ONE WAY.

". . . Scalpel . . . suture . . . clamp . . . thingamajig. . . ."

'Common Effort' Urged:

Leadership of South Called to Bias Fight

Atlanta—Leaders in all areas of life in the South were called upon here to join a "common effort" to eliminate racial discrimination in their communities and build a society based on "social justice."

The appeal came in a statement adopted by a conference jointly sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council.

The 200 persons attending the three-day meeting represented labor, business, civil rights groups religion and education. A number of elected state and local officials also participated,.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, who took part along with representatives of his department, COPE and AFL-CIO regional staffs, described it as "one of the most broadly-based meetings ever held in the South."

The statement issued by the conference declared that the South has an opportunity to "make a unique contribution to the solution of the agonizing problems this nation faces."

It suggested that the region which has been brought to face the racial issue in a direct manner, might more readily solve the problem than the North where discrimination is "more subtle, hidden and complex."

The South "can only find its rightful place," the conference declared, when it has "eliminated injustice for all, eradicated poverty for all, and created a political system in which all are free to participate."

To support these objectives, it said, "we summon all Southerners—black and white—civic leaders, students, religious leaders, political leaders, union leaders, people of all walks of life, in the cities and in rural areas.

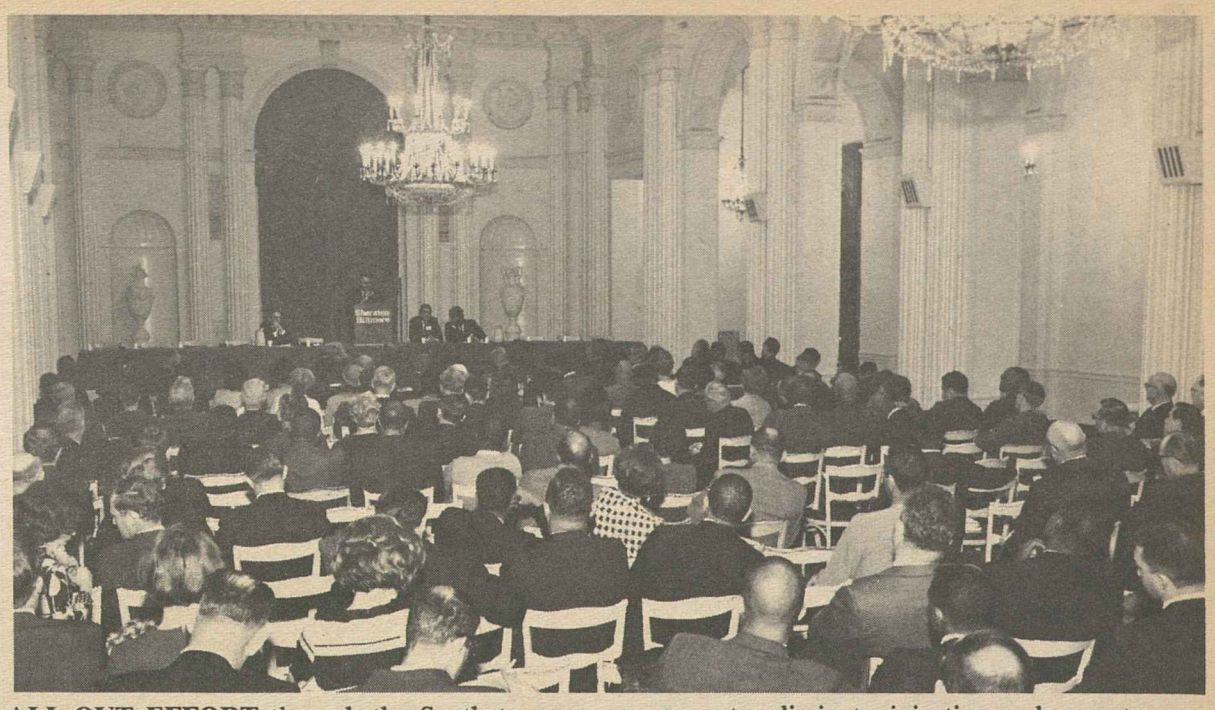
"We call all to the duty, the opportunity, and the challenge to participate in the common effort. The need is great, the time left is so short."

Keynote speakers at the meeting were Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, president of Clark College, Atlanta, and Dr. Raymon M. Wheeler, a Charlotte, N.C., physician.

Much of the two days was devoted to "workshop sessions" in which participants centered on four topics—public leadership, citizenship participation, regional economic development and regional poverty.

Earl Davis, director of the minorities division of COPE, was among the discussion leaders. He spoke on the importance of citizenship participation in solving the South's problems.

The executive directors of the two sponsoring organizations—Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council—were co-chairman of the meeting.



ALL-OUT EFFORT through the South to press programs to eliminate injustice and poverty was pledged by 200 persons at an Atlanta conference co-sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute's educational fund and the Southern Regional Council. Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, president of Clark College, delivers keynote address.

Senate Rollcall Vote On Rights Filibuster

The Senate on Mar. 4 voted 65-32 to limit debate on the civil rights bill. The two-thirds vote was required under Senate rules to break a filibuster which had prevented passage of the legislation.

Labor supported the position of the 41 Democrats and 24 Republicans who voted for cloture. Opposed were 20 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

FOR CLOTURE

Democrats 41

Anderson (N.M.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Monroney (Okla.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Jackson (Wash.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Morse (Ore.)
Brewster (Md.)	Kennedy (N.Y.)	Moss (Utah)
Burdick (S.D.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Muskie (Maine)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (Mo.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Clark (Pa.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Symington (Mo.)
Harris (Okla.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Tydings (Md.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hartke (Ind.)		Young (Ohio)

Republicans 24

Aiken (Vt.)	Cotton (N.H.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Allott (Colo.)	Dirksen (Ill.)	Miller (Iowa)
Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Morton (Ky.)
Boggs (Del.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Pearson (Kan.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Percy (Ill.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Smith (Maine)

AGAINST CLOTURE

Democrats 20

Bible (Nev.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Russell (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Hill (Ala.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Ellender (La.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	

Republicans 12

Bennett (Utah)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Tower (Tex.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Mundt (S.D.)	Williams (Del.)
Hansen (Wyo.)	Murphy (Calif.)	Young (N.D.)

Absent but announced that they would have voted for cloture if they had been present: McCarthy (D-Minn.), Pastore (D-R.I.), and Williams (D-N.J.).

Worker Delegates Welcome Bid For ILO Jubilee Session in U.S.

Geneva—Worker delegates at a session of the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body warmly welcomed an AFL-CIO proposal that the ILO hold its 50th jubilee session in the United States.

Rudolph Faupl, Machinists international representative who is the U.S. worker delegate, informed the group of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement that it would be "most fitting" that the 1969 jubilee conference of the UN agency's 119 member countries be held in the U.S.

George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor, told the governing body's jubilee committee that the U.S. would like to "play host" to a major ILO meeting in 1969.

No formal action on the question of next year's conference site was slated to be taken at the meeting by the executive body of 48 government, worker and employer delegates at the meeting. The problem of how to finance the extra cost of holding a session away from headquarters here must first be tackled.

At its mid-winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., the AFL-CIO Executive Council recalled that Samuel Gompers, the pioneer of the American trade union movement, played a major role in the founding of the ILO.

In its statement, the council noted that this was the first time in history that the "rights, interests and welfare of the workers received positive recognition in an international peace treaty."

The need to continue advancing these goals was stressed by the worker delegates when the Governing Body voted a budget of $27.5 million for 1969, an increase of $1.8 million over that of the current year.

They warned that the emphasis being placed by ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse on a world employment program must not result in a curtailment of the organization's standard-setting work.

For the ILO, the workers said, it is not only a question of providing jobs but of assuring ever better pay and working conditions by the drafting of minimum international standards.

A report on financial problems adopted by the Governing Body recorded the workers' rejection of a suggestion by some government delegates that the standard-setting activity could be reduced in the interest of economy.

Because of constantly changing world conditions and the increasing flow of technological developments the need to keep updating the ILO standards remains as great as ever, the workers asserted.

The workers' group scored a major victory when it succeeded in having two items placed on the agenda of next year's session of the ILO Iron & Steel Committee over the opposition of the employers.

One item covers the role of trade unions and employer organizations in programming and planning in the iron and steel industry. The other raises the question of wage protection and income security for the industry's workers.

Speaking on behalf of the workers' group, Faupl said that a refusal to examine these matters would be in contradiction to the "whole purpose of the ILO."

It is the ILO's aim, he recalled, to protect workers through the study of economic and social problems with the joint participation of governments, employers and trade unionists.

Study Cites Value Of Training Programs

Federal manpower training programs have more than repaid their cost and should be expanded, a university study urged.

The evaluation of manpower development contributions and costs was made by Prof. Garth L. Mangum of George Washington University and published by the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

Union Anti-Poverty Role Spelled Out in Report

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO "is deeply committed to the war on poverty" and supports it "in every possible way," the federation's Executive Council was told in a report received at its meeting here.

The report was submitted by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, who is chairman of the Labor Advisory Council to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

He and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge also serve on the National Council on Economic Opportunity, appointed by Pres. Johnson last March to report annually to him and Congress on the progress of the war on poverty.

The report covered liaison activities maintained by labor with OEO through these two councils and through the agency's regional offices. It also detailed a wide range of anti-poverty activities engaged in by the federation and its affiliates.

One section told how anti-poverty participation has become a subject of discussion "at scores of meetings, schools and conferences" sponsored by the AFL-CIO and affiliates.

In another area, the report described labor's "partnership" with OEO in developing regional programs to train union members in anti-poverty service.

One program in Appalachia has trained 104 union members. Another in New England is training 125. A third in Pennsylvania is just getting underway. Programs for the Rocky Mountain states and the Midwest are in the planning stage.

The report described a highly-successful Job Corps center being sponsored by the Operating Engineers at Jacob's Creek, Tenn., which is training youths to operate heavy equipment and graduated its first class of 48 students last June.

As a result of this program, it was noted, the Carpenters and Machinists have indicated interest in working out training programs using Job Corps facilities and resources.

The report also cited the action of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council which has signed a contract with the Job Corps to help it recruit some 5,500 enrollees.

Youth Programs

Programs by the Alameda County, Calif., AFL-CIO and Morgantown, W. Va. AFL-CIO in sponsoring Neighborhood Youth Corps projects, were described, along with developing plans by labor in other areas to place NYC trainees in jobs.

Other parts of the report were devoted to individual unions' manpower training programs, labor's participation in the President's program to find summer jobs for youths and the AFL-CIO's legislative efforts to prevent slashes in anti-poverty funds.

The report said that its purpose was to give the council "at least a sense of the depth of the AFL-CIO's involvement in this great effort to give the poor an opportunity to share in the general well-being of our society."

THE URBAN CRISIS can only be solved with the help of every American, Vice Pres. Humphrey told more than 500 delegates to the 37th National Housing Conference in Washington. Seated, from left, are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, an NHC vice president; Mayor Dona Felisa of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Housing & Urban Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver, NHC Pres. Nathaniel S. Keith and Laurance G. Henderson, conference chairman.

Prompt Action Called Vital:

Housing Needs Held Core of Urban Crisis

Every citizen, "from your house to the White House," must share in the commitment if America is to resolve its urban crisis, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told the 37th National Housing Conference in Washington.

The two-day conference, attended by a record-breaking 560 delegates, called for "vigorous and immediate action" by Congress on Administration urban and housing bills.

"The need for decent, safe and sanitary housing is at the heart of the crisis in our cities," the conference declared in adopting a comprehensive package of housing resolutions.

The nation's "goal" over the next 20 years, it stressed must be the elimination of all slums and substandard housing with enough new dwellings to replace them and provide for a one-third population increase over the period.

Speaking at a banquet winding up the conference, Humphrey emphasized the need for securing "grass roots" support for urban programs in Congress, including critically needed housing.

"It is sweat, dollars, and involvement at all levels of our life . . . that will be necessary if the urban crisis is to be overcome," he declared.

Catalyst for Action

Humphrey said that the federal government "can at best serve as a catalyst for action" if the nation is to fully develop the kind of environment our cities need—sufficient housing, jobs and safe streets.

The additional requisite, he said, is "private enterprise, organized labor, voluntary groups and individual citizens—the sinews of a free society pulling together."

He cited "breakthroughs" that have been made in legislation enacted to aid our cities, such as the model cities plan, rent supplements, aid to education and mass transit programs.

But, he added, while these may be impressive to the social scientist "they mean little if anything to the Negro father who is still unable to buy decent shelter for his growing family."

Humphrey and two other conference speakers, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and former Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) stressed the need for a strong open housing provision in civil rights legislation to aid in solving housing problems.

Douglas, who now reads the National Commission on Urban Problems, pointed out that public housing "has ground to a halt" in the big cities and there "is no public housing in the suburbs."

Other Speakers

Among other major speakers at the conference was Edgar F. Kaiser, president of Kaiser Industries Corp. Oakland, Calif. and chairman of the President's Committee on Urban Housing.

The nation "has the resources and technical means" for fulfilling the "long overdue promise" of the Housing Act of 1949—"a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family," Kaiser told the conference.

The conference termed President Johnson's housing message "an inspired call for action by Congress" and supported its proposals to help make housing available to both low and moderate-income families.

In a keynote address, NHC Pres. Nathaniel S. Keith said the President's program has "a close relationship to the legislative recommendations which have been generated by the National Housing Conference over the years."

At the same time, he warned that the Administration's housing legislation "faces an uphill battle for passage." He urged the delegates to go back to their home communities and rally support for congressional action.

Cesar Chavez Ends Fast in Quest Of Justice for Farm Workers

Delano, Calif.—Cesar Chavez is ending a prolonged fast here in this small farming community, a fast undertaken to help "achieve justice for farm workers through non-violence."

Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee said he was fasting so that union members, their friends and supporters, the growers and their families and farm workers everywhere all might "rededicate and reaffirm their commitment to non-violence."

Chavez took only water during his fast despite warnings from his doctor that he could permanently impair his health.

He spent most of his time on a cot in the office of an incompleted service station on the outskirts of Delano, the scene of the prolonged strike against grape growers, a strike which brought world-wide attention to the plight of farm workers.

Chavez said he fears that his dreams of a powerful union of farm workers may be lost in an atmosphere of increasing violence among those "seeking short cuts to victory."

Reportedly fearful that some of his followers were ready to engage in violence, Chavez told them, as he announced his fast, that "we cannot build a strong union and bring dignity to farm workers based on violence."

The UFWOC has a membership of upwards of 20,000 during the harvest season and has signed contracts with 11 growers including DiGiorgio, Paul Masson, Gallo, Christian Brothers, Schenley and Almaden Wineries.

The union is sponsoring a cooperative service station where Chavez is staying on a 40-acre plot of land about 140 miles north of Los Angeles.

Co-op Station

Other projects include a credit union, legal aid, an auto parts cooperative, and a health clinic with a full-time doctor, two registered nurses and four nurses' aides.

In time, Chavez wants the 40 acres to become the "real and the spiritual center of a great union of farm workers."

The key battle of UFWOC today is the strike that started last August against the Giumara Brothers Fruit Co., whose products are being boycotted and picketed in cities around the United States and Canada in cooperation with other unions.

The corporation easily got a court injunction early in the strike limiting picketing by Chavez and the union, and then, with equal ease, was prepared to go to court again and cite Chavez for contempt of court for allegedly violating the injunction.

The union denied any violations. AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William Kircher said the legal action was "typical of the kind of power a giant corporation wields in a farming community, typical of the tactics which make understandable the frustrations of farm workers who must fight such employers constantly."

The day of the contempt hearing came, on the 12th day of the fast, and over 1,000 farm workers lined the Kern County courthouse corridors and entry way, kneeling and singing hymns as Chavez appeared.

Superior Judge Morton Barker of Los Angeles agreed to delay the hearing until Apr. 22, saying the court "could not tolerate the possible great and irreparable damage a hearing at this time might cause to Mr. Chavez."

Chavez said the fast was not directly connected to the fight with Guimarra, but to the broader battle of "uniting farm workers into a significant, non-violent force for justice for themselves and for their children."

Labor Course Livens Campus In Virginia

Charlottesville, Va.—A new course on Labor in the South is making the traditionally conservative University of Virginia a regional center of trade union education.

The course was developed by Dr. William H. Kaven, assistant professor of commerce, with the cooperation of the League for Industrial Democracy. It features guest lecturers from the labor movement, universities, and anti-poverty groups.

Union officials and staff members booked as lecturers include AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman; Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton; COPE Area Dir. Daniel A. Powell, and Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow of the Virginia State AFL-CIO.

One class will feature a debate between M. Y. Cooper, president of Henderson Mills, and Scott Hoyman, regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America, on "Do Textile Workers Need a Union?"

For Your Family's Security
COPE
GIVE A BUCK

Senate Migrant Labor Panel Urges Minimum Wage, NLRA Coverage

The Senate's Migratory Labor subcommittee—with its Republican members dissenting—called for legislation to end the second-class status of farm workers in the nation's economy.

Its recommendations, in the annual report of the subcommittee, included equity for farm workers in both minimum wage and labor law coverage.

Despite progress in recent years, the subcommittee found that "low wages, unemployment, lack of education, poor housing, malnutrition, disease, and lack of adequate medical and dental care" are still widespread among the 466,000 workers who follow the crops.

They have been "excluded, or at best only minimally included, in all conventional citizen worker benefits enacted by federal and state law," the report said. It cited as examples unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation coverage, social security, welfare assistance, minimum wage standards, child labor protections, and coverage under the National Labor Relations Act.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), earlier had approved a bill to cover farm workers under the labor relations law.

Senators George Murphy (Calif.) and Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.), the two GOP members, sharply dissented from this and other key legislative recommendations. They hailed collective bargaining as "a cornerstone of American industrial democracy" but said it won't work on farms because a strike at harvest time might "ruin" a farm employer.

The subcommittee's Democratic majority, including Senators Edward M. Kennedy (Mass), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.), and Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.) pointed out in the report that virtually all farm strikes have been caused by the refusal of farm employers to agree to collective bargaining—and the absence of any legislation requiring union recognition.

Report's Provisions

The report also called for:

- Extension of the Migrant Health Act for an additional five years, with substantially higher appropriations.
- **Extension of minimum wage coverage to more farm workers and raising the pay floor in agriculture to that in industry and business. At present, the minimum wage of farm workers goes up only to $1.30 an hour, while other newly-covered workers will continue to move up to the $1.60 level in annual steps.**
- Covering children of migratory farm workers under child labor laws.
- Full inclusion of farm workers under all social legislation, including workmen's compensation.

Plant Collection For Delano Upheld

A union collection for Delano, Calif., grape strikers comes under the heading of protected union activity and company interference is forbidden, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The NLRB said General Electric Co. must permit the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and its Local 1507 to collect donations during shift changes at the main gate of GE's San Jose, Calif., motor plant. The company halted a collection June 10, 1966 and denied permission for a later collection outside working hours.

The NLRB based its decision on a 1942 ruling by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Riot Panel Program Stresses Urgency

Union View Reflected In Major Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

domestic crisis the nation has faced since 1932."

He said labor flatly rejects conservative charges that it is "impossible" for the nation to afford the billions needed to implement the program because of the costs of the war in Viet Nam.

On the contrary, he insisted, it would be a "betrayal" of the principles for which America is fighting in Viet Nam if millions of its own citizens are denied "full participation in American society."

Reiterating labor's willingness "to pay its fair share" of the costs, Meany declared:

"We are confident that if the issue is squarely faced and clearly offered, the American people will respond to the challenge . . . For in fact—as the commission's report so eloquently demonstrates—there is no other choice."

The blue-ribbon commission was named by Pres. Johnson last July, in the aftermath of riots which swept through Negro slum areas of major cities.

A bipartisan group with a nonpartisan mission, the commission was headed by Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner (D), with New York City Major John V. Lindsay (R) as vice chairman. Its nine other members included I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and an AFL-CIO vice president.

The commission addressed its report "to the institutions of government . . . but even more urgently to the hearts and minds of each citizen."

It warned that America is drifting towards a sharp division of society, "one black, one white— separate and unequal."

But it affirmed that the drift "can be reversed" by "a commitment to national action . . . backed by the resources of the most powerful and the richest nation on this earth."

This must be done, the commission insisted. "Violence and destruction must be ended—in the streets of the ghetto and in the lives of people."

The commission members walked the streets of the slums in addition to listening to and questioning witnesses representing every range of opinion. They concluded: "Segregation and poverty have created in the racial ghetto a destructive environment totally unknown to most white Americans."

They proposed programs at every level, local as well as national, private as well as public. But they stressed that the programs must be "on a scale equal to the dimension of the problems." They must have "high impact in the immediate future in order to close the gap between promise and performance."

In the areas of national programs, these were among the findings and recommendations of the commission:

JOBS: "Unemployment and underemployment are among the most persistent and serious grievances of the poor." Despite the large-scale expansion of federal manpower training programs in recent years, there remain 2 million unemployed, including some 500,000 "hard-core" unemployed in the central cities "who lack a basic education . . . and are unable to cope with the problems of holding and performing a job." Of an estimated 10 million underemployed, 6.5 million "work full time and earn less than the annual poverty wage."

Employment Proposals

The commission recommended that the federal government:

- Work with cities and states to consolidate existing manpower programs to avoid fragmentation and duplication.
- **Take immediate action to create 2 million new jobs over the next three years—1 million in the public sector and 1 million in the private sector—to absorb the hard-core unemployed and reduce the level of unemployment for all workers, black and white. It proposed a first-year target of 250,000 public service jobs and 300,000 in private industry.**
- Provide on-the-job training by both public and private employers, with reimbursement to private employers for the extra costs of training the hard-core unemployed, either through contract or by tax credits.
- Provide on-the-job training by investment in rural as well as urban poverty areas.
- Remove artificial barriers to employment and promotion, not only racial discrimination but, in certain cases, arrest records or lack of a high school diploma. The commission called for strengthening the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it power to issue "cease and desist" orders similar to the enforcement authority of the National Labor Relations Board and other federal regulatory agencies.

The commission stressed that firm assurances must be given that employers will not dismiss existing workers in order to hire trainees.

It singled out for praise "the recent public commitment" of AFL-CIO building trades unions "to encourage and recruit Negro membership in apprenticeship programs."

WAGES: "Public employers should be required to pay on-the-job trainees not less than the minimum wage or the prevailing wage in the area for similar work, whichever is higher," the commission said.

"The recent increase to $1.60 per hour yields an annual wage only slightly above the poverty level and then only for those employed full time. As an alternative, we recommend consideration be given to an experimental program of wage supplements or other methods for achieving the same income goals."

EDUCATION: In much the same terms as the AFL-CIO's convention resolution, the commission stressed the failures of the inner-city schools and the need for intensive programs to compensate for a disadvantaged home life.

The commission saw no conflict —nor did the AFL-CIO—between pressing for school integration and upgrading the quality of ghetto schools where, for the years immediately ahead, most Negro children will be educated.

It asked a large-scale expansion of the Teacher Corps, extension of early childhood education "to every disadvantaged child in the country," federal funding of year-round compensatory education programs, more adult basic education, stronger vocational training and other programs whose needs have long been recognized.

The report recognized the vast increase in federal spending for education in recent years and said the new programs furnish a sound base on which to build. But still more must be done, the commission insisted.

WELFARE: "Drastic reforms" were urged in a public welfare system which, the commission said:

- Excludes large numbers of needy persons because they are "neither aged, handicapped nor the parents of minor children."
- Provides, for those included, "assistance well below the minimum necessary for a decent level of existence, and imposes restrictions that encourage dependence on welfare and undermine self-respect."

As an immediate effort, the commission proposed:

- **Uniform national standards of assistance at least up to the Social Security Administration's "poverty level" of $3,335 a year for an urban family of four.**
- Requiring all states to permit aid to families with both a father and mother in the home, "thus aiding the family while it is still intact."
- Increasing incentives for seeking employment and job training, but lifting restrictions enacted by Congress that would compel mothers of young children to work.
- Removing the freeze placed by Congress on the percentage of children in a state eligible for federal assistance.

As a long-range goal, the commission recommended efforts to develop a national system of income supplementation "based strictly on need."

HOUSING: "After more than three decades of fragmented and grossly underfunded housing programs, nearly 6 million substandard housing units remain occupied in the United States," the commission reported.

It outlined a series of new and expanded programs designed to combine public and private resources to build and rehabilitate 6 million housing units for low and moderate income families within the next five years, starting with 600,000 units during the coming year.

It called on Congress to enact "a comprehensive and enforceable federal open housing law to cover the sale or rental of all housing, including single family homes."

It urged that more low and moderate income housing be built outside of ghetto areas, called for expansion of rent supplements and of the model cities program.

COST: The commission did not attempt to put a price tag on its program recommendations but acknowledged that it would be costly.

"These programs will require unprecedented levels of funding and performance," the report observed, "but they neither probe deeper nor demand more than the problems which called them forth."

Not every statement or recommendation in the huge report expressed the views of every one of the 11 commissioners but the agreement on the main emphasis was so complete that there was no dissent to the report.

In almost every chapter, there was the implied warning that the clock is fast running out, that many of today's problems stem from inadequate attention to the problems of yesteryear and that the future will be worse than the present unless the nation acts now.

50-CITY PROGRAM of the National Alliance of Businessmen to employ hard-core jobless was described to the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., by Joseph A. Califano, assistant to Pres. Johnson, and Leo Beebe (seated on Califano's left), executive vice chairman of NAB on leave from Ford Motor Co.

Abel Looks on Report As Summons to Action

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel views the report of the National Commission on Civil Disorders as the beginning, not the conclusion, of a monumental task.

Abel, a member of the commission, told the AFL-CIO News that he hopes "every union member will read and act on the recommendations."

He stressed that "if the causes of last summer's riots are to be remedied and this country is, indeed, to be one nation." it will require—in the words of the report—"new attitudes, new understandings, and above all, new will."

The 11 commissioners came from "widely different backgrounds," Abel noted.

"Yet, for seven months we shared a common and deeply moving experience.

"We visited the ghettos. We listened to over 100 witnesses. We debated. And we searched our hearts and our consciences."

Then, Abel said, "we tried to 'tell it like it is.' "

He told the AFL-CIO News that none of the commissioners "totally agreed with all of the scores of recommendations for action on the national and local levels. In several important areas, I believe more should have been urged. Yet what is really significant is the fact that we found so much common agreement about what Americans now can and must do.

"Our recommendations in the areas of jobs, education, housing and welfare include much that the AFL-CIO has long and actively supported as part of our legislative program. However, much more is proposed that all of us as individuals must privately do—in our neighborhoods, in our community organizations and at our workplaces.

"I am confident that American workers will willingly meet the costs and the moral commitments implicit in the commission's recommendations. In fact, as AFL-CIO Pres. Meany has said—'there is no other choice.' "

Dental Care Negotiated For 8-State Area

Chicago — Terms of a dental health care program covering 33,000 members of the Machinists and their families in eight Pacific Northwest states were approved here by the Northwest IAM Benefit Trust and the National Association of Dental Service Plans.

Already in effect in two IAM locals, the dental benefit program will be extended to members of other locals as new contracts are negotiated. Potentially about 120,000 individuals could receive care, NADSP said.

The program has no deductibles and will provide most basic dental services to a maximum of $750 per person during a 12-month period. Payments for services is made under a formula which reduces the charge to patients by 10 percent a year so long as dental care is provided each year.

IAM Vice Pres. Charles West said "we have established a uniform dental program that provides the same benefits in all states for the same premium cost." The states are Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

NADSP said 1.5 million Americans now are covered by dental service plans provided by voluntary, not-for-profit organizations sponsored by state dental societies. They conduct prepaid group dental care programs on a plan similar to that of Blue Shield in the medical care field.

Senate Showdown Set:

Rights Forces Crack Southern Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

would merely make it a federal crime to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot. However a whole series of toughening or clarifying amendments were being voted on as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The House last year passed an anti-riot bill, but it never emerged from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Still largely intact is the original civil rights protection bill which was approved last session by the Senate Judiciary Committee and became the vehicle to bring the more important open housing legislation to the Senate floor.

It makes it a federal crime to injure or intimidate Negroes exercising specific legal rights, such as voting, attending schools or using public facilities. It also bars interference with civil rights workers using legal means to help achieve these rights.

This bill was made the Senate's first order of business in January. The Dixie bloc served notice that it would filibuster to prevent action on the bill, unless it were drastically watered down.

Civil rights groups urged the Senate to strengthen the legislation by adding the Administration's open housing bill as an amendment. They opposed settling for a token bill that would be acceptable either to the southerners or to the original position of Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Dirksen started off opposed to the civil rights protection bill as "too strong" and flatly resistant to any type of open housing legislation.

His abrupt turnabout came after early, unsuccessful cloture votes showed a majority of Senate Republicans for a strong bill and against tabling the open housing amendment.

Dirksen then worked with the bipartisan group of civil rights stalwarts in the Senate to fashion a broad-ranging bill including strong open housing provisions.

This appeared to have cleared the way for a two-thirds majority for cloture. But the picture suddenly clouded on Mar. 1 when Dirksen found that he hadn't been able to carry as many conservative Republicans with him as he had anticipated. Several senators, both Democrats and Republicans, complained they hadn't had time to study the new substitute bill and the 59-35 vote for cloture was four short of the needed two-thirds.

New Vote Set

A new vote was set for Monday, Mar. 4. Over the weekend, a group of the nation's top business leaders issued an appeal to the Senate to vote cloture and pass an open housing bill which they said "is urgently needed and now." The report of the National Commission on Civil Disorders added to the urgency of the vote.

When the time for the vote arrived, it was necessary to collect on promises by several senators reluctant on principle to vote for cloture but personally in favor of the legislation. Their votes, they had indicated, would be forthcoming if it would make the difference between passage and defeat.

With several civil rights supporters absent, the votes were needed—and given. The clincher came when Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska) walked on to the floor when the count had reached 64-32, exactly two-thirds. Bartlett, who had voted against cloture on the three previous ballots, voted for limiting debate and the filibuster was ended.

Applause rippled through the crowded galleries and the Senate moved ahead to work its will on the bill—by accepting, rejecting or modifying some 90 pending amendments.

Arts Seminars Set by Unions In Four Cities

Minneapolis will be the site of the first of four two-day conferences to involve AFL-CIO members in the arts, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities announced.

The conference, set for Mar. 12-13, will involve representatives of Locals, area central bodies and officials of museums, symphonies, libraries, art galleries and other cultural organizations.

Similar seminars will be held in Louisville, Ky., and Buffalo, N.Y., in April, and New York city in May, Perlis said.

A list of 50 potential projects in the arts has been drafted by Francis J. Sugrue, AFL-CIO representative on the United Community Funds & Councils of America. The list was developed to permit local areas to choose projects that blend best into their needs and abilities, Perlis said.

Perlis and Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, will attend the Minneapolis conference. Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin, who heads the council, will attend the seminar in Louisville April 2-3.

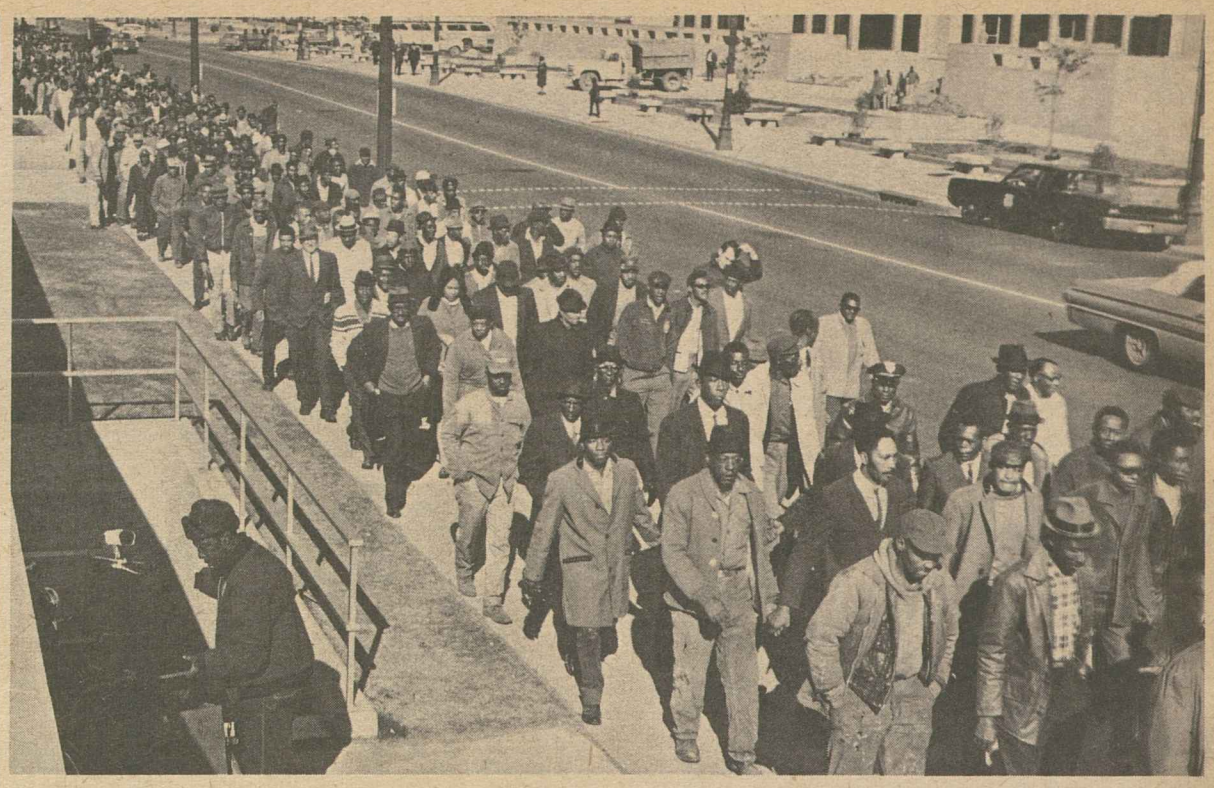
The National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency, has assigned Harlowe Dean, a veteran of the theater and an artist, to the program, Perlis added.

COPE White House Film Now Available to Unions

"Conversation at the White House," the new film produced by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education which has been greeted with high enthusiasm at area COPE conferences, is now available for sale or rental to any AFL-CIO organization.

The half-hour color film is a spontaneous, unrehearsed talk between Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the Fish Room of the Executive Mansion. A transcript was published as a special supplement of the AFL-CIO News, Feb. 3.

Prints of the film can be purchased for $40 from Alexander Barkan, director of COPE, at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The rental fee from the AFL-CIO Film Library, at the same address, is $3.



AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD SEE, they kept coming—sanitation workers in Memphis, Tenn., represented by State, County & Municipal Workers Local 1733, marching to City Hall to voice their grievances. Their strike, for union recognition and an initial contract, is at an impasse in its fourth week.

Mediation Resumed In Glass Strike

Philadelphia—New mediation efforts in the strike of 50,000 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers were scheduled by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The talks were due to be resumed Mar. 8 at the request of FM&CS Dir. William E. Simkin, who asked Commissioner William Rose to attend as his representative.

The strike began Feb. 1 when negotiators for 32,000 East Coast production workers rejected a 67-cent package offer by manufacturers. It was joined later by 8,000 West Coast workers and 10,000 skilled workers.

Meany Urges Full Support Of Red Cross

The American Red Cross is facing a "severe financial crisis" because of its increasing obligations to our armed forces in Viet Nam, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out in a letter to presidents of affiliated unions.

Meany urged all unions and their members to cooperate with a special March fund-raising appeal by the Red Cross.

Back Servicemen

The campaign is called SOS—Support Our Servicemen.

As an example of what the Red Cross obligation means in Viet Nam, the letter pointed out that the voluntary agency now has 166 field staff workers there, along with 52 hospital workers and 117 women directing recreational programs.

Largely due to this increased commitment, Meany noted, the Red Cross' world-wide obligations have risen in the past four years from $39 million to an estimated $49 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Emphasizing that the total Red Cross needs "to continue to do its job" is $121,624,000, Meany pointed out that only part of this amount can be raised through United Funds.

AFL-CIO affiliated unions can take part in the March "national mobilization" drive, he said, by sending contributions to: S.O.S. Campaign, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C., 20006.

Negro Leaders Rally Memphis Strike Aid

Memphis, Tenn.—A battle for union recognition being waged here by 1,300 sanitation workers is receiving strong backing from the city's civil rights leaders and Negro clergymen.

They have appealed to Memphis citizens to take up picket signs in support of striking members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1733 who have been off their jobs since Feb. 12.

The Negro ministers, acting on a plan devised by more than 100 church leaders, also have called for a boycott of all downtown merchants, businesses owned by two city council members, and two daily newspapers.

In retaliation against pressures from the Memphis business community on strikers, the ministers advised their congregations, "Keep your money in your pockets. No new clothes for Easter."

In the latest strike development, SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and six other union representatives were found in contempt of court Mar. 6 for defying a no-strike injunction and sentenced in chancery court to $50 fines and ten days in jail.

They were freed on appeals bonds ranging from $250 to $1,000 following the sentencing.

1966 Injunction

Chancellor Robert Hoffman, who issued the finding and sentences, said the union officials could purge themselves of the citation by ending the "illegal strike." The injunction was based on an earlier one, issued in 1966, which the city obtained on the occasion of a one-day walkout by the sanitation workers.

The city made a special point that Wurf was in contempt of court by virtue of his appearance before the Memphis City Council on Feb. 27 when he gave the union's position on the strike issues.

The injunction had called on the union to cease and desist from engaging in a strike against the city, causing or authorizing individual employes to strike in an endeavor to obtain a collective bargaining agreement with the city.

Those cited besides Wurf were SCME Field Staff Dir. P. J. Ciampa; Organizers William Lucy, Jesse Epps, and Joseph Paisley; Local Pres. T. O. Jones, and Steward Nelson Jones.

Although the strike has received national press and television attention, union leaders contend that the reports have falsely indicated that wage demands are the key issue.

"What the public has not been told," an SCME statement said, "is that Local 1733 was chartered 30 months ago, and ever since then its members have been trying to receive some sort of recognition" from the city.

The local's demand for a "just wage" and improved conditions "is important, of course," but even more important is its desire to be able to negotiate, the union said.

In a telegram to Mayor Henry Loeb calling for negotiations, the union also put "recognition" at the top of a list of issues involved in the dispute.

89-6-8

Second on the list was a call for a "meaningful grievance procedure" in which the local would have the right to seek resolution of grievances "with arbitration as the final step."

Other Issues

Other issues were listed in the following order—wages, deduction of union dues, fair provisions for promotions, health, hospitalization and life insurance, pensions, and other benefits such as sick leave, vacation, and overtime pay.

The immediate cause of the strike, the union pointed out, was the workers' claim that the city reneged on a promise that employes would be paid when sent home because of inclement weather.

After the strike began, more than 1,000 of the workers marched five miles from a meeting to City Hall to present their grievances to Loeb and the city council. When the meeting broke up, they joined in singing, "We Shall Not Be Moved."

Congress Urged to Stem On-Job Deaths

AFL-CIO News

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Meany Asks Strong Law On Safety

American labor called on Congress to halt "the mounting toll" of on-the-job deaths, illnesses and injuries by passing a strong occupational safety and health law.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, testifying at House hearings, said national standards and vigorous, well-financed enforcement programs are essential to the protection of the nation's 75 million workers.

It is "unmistakably clear," Meany told a House Labor subcommittee, that the states cannot be left with sole responsibility for safe and healthy working conditions.

The Administration's bill, with strengthening amendments, is needed because "the record plainly shows that the states stand today incapable of doing the kind of job that needs to be done," he said.

"This legislation is far overdue," Meany stressed. "Every year thousands of workers die slow, often agonizing deaths from the effects of coal dust, asbestos, beryllium, lead, cotton dust, carbon monoxide, cancer-causing chemicals, dyes, radiation, pesticides and exotic fuels."

States' rights are not an issue, Meany asserted. He pointed out that the proposed legislation provides financial help to states that are willing to do the job as well as the research and standards necessary for states to do a better job.

Powers Essential

But without federal legislation and enforcement powers, Meany said, "we find no reason to believe the needed improvements will be forthcoming."

During a question and answer session with committee members, Meany stressed the importance of legally enforceable standards.

He cited the death of 21 workers when fire swept a Louisiana salt mine. Government inspectors last summer had recommended fire prevention measures which might have averted the disaster but, Meany stressed, "the recommendation didn't have the force of law and wasn't carried out."

He cited to the committee the survey made by the AFL-CIO News which showed that most states have many more fish and game wardens than safety inspectors—placing "a higher value on wildlife than on human life."

The Administration bill directs

(Continued on Page 8)

Council Rejects UAW's Convention 'Ultimatum'

House Unit OKs Farm Labor Bill

The House Labor Committee approved legislation to give an estimated 500,000 farm workers the same right to organize and bargain collectively that workers in most other industries have had for more than 30 years.

The bill to bring workers on larger farms under the National Labor Relations Act has been a high priority goal of the labor movement and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified for it at both House and Senate hearings.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) sponsored the bill which, after some changes, was approved 16-12 by the committee. It provides coverage under the labor law for workers on farms that (1) employ more than 12 workers at any one time during the year and (2) have a total payroll of more than $10,000 a year.

The bill would also permit a union representing farm workers to negotiate a union shop agreement requiring workers to join the union within seven days after their employment, rather than the 30 days allowed in industrial union shop contracts.

The coverage exemptions were drawn to exclude the family farmer. While less than 1 percent of the nation's farms would be covered by the law, this small number of farms employs an estimated 50 percent of the 1 million U.S. farm workers.

The committee dropped from the bill authority for pre-hire agreements but agreed to permit prefer-

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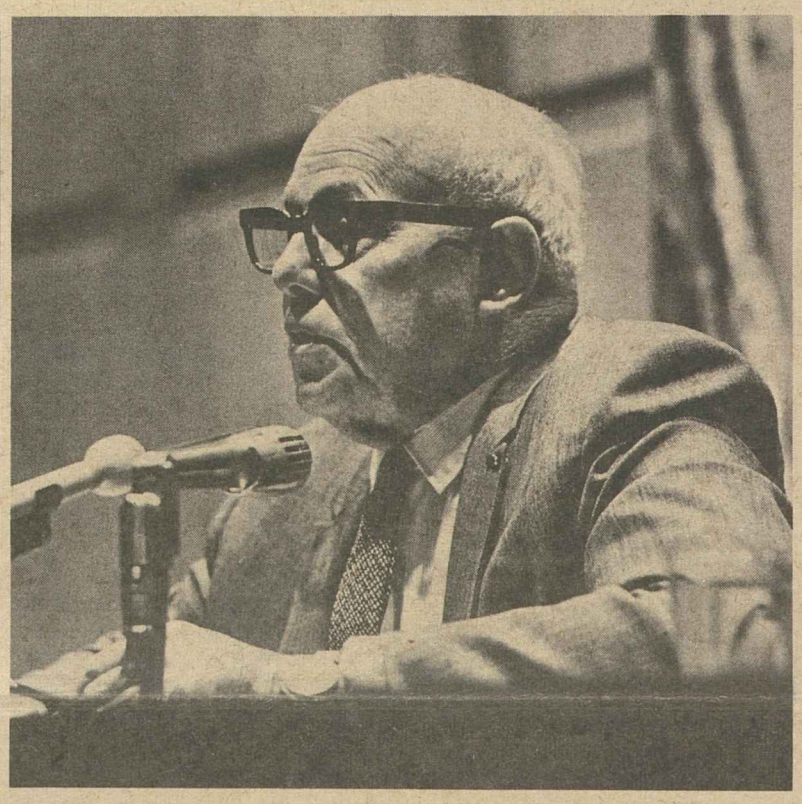

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL action rejecting "ultimatum" from the Auto Workers for a special convention is announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a news conference following the council meeting.

Ties Call to Acceptance Of Decision

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously rejected an "ultimatum" from the Auto Workers that it would disaffiliate unless the council called a special convention to consider the UAW's proposals for changes in federation programs and policies.

The council strongly reaffirmed its willingness to act on any proposal or program brought through the appropriate channels of the AFL-CIO, including a special convention as soon as possible, but said that the UAW would have to commit itself to attending the convention and "to accept the democratically arrived at decisions of such a convention." **(Text of statement, Page 2.)**

Special Session

The decision to reject the UAW bid for a special convention tied up with the threat of disaffiliation came at a special three-hour meeting of the council in Washington attended by all but three members.

At a press conference following the session, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that the explicit conditions for the UAW to attend the convention and abide by majority rule were necessary because "of the action of the UAW in presenting us with an ultimatum."

The UAW officers in a letter to Meany dated Mar. 2 said that "should the UAW be denied the opportunity to present its program to a special convention, which alone has the constitutional authority to act upon this program, then in the judgment of the International Executive Board the UAW will have no acceptable alternative but to disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO. . . ."

The UAW Executive Board, called to Washington to meet on

(Continued on Page 2)

Magma Pact Reached:

Copper Strike Talks Pushed With Big 4

By Eugene A. Kelly

Striking copper workers reached settlement on a $1 an hour contract package with one of 11 struck companies while White House aides tried to keep talks going in Washington between the Big Four of the industry and 26 unions.

Government mediators thought they had a formula for settlement of the strike against the Phelps Dodge Corp., one of the Big Four, but management refused to accept it at two of its properties.

No progress was reported in union talks with the other big companies—Kennecott Copper Corp., the Anaconda Co. and the American Smelting & Refining Co., employing more than 40,000 of the 60,000 workers who have been on the picket line since last July.

Steelworkers Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, chairman of the unions' Nonferrous Strike Coordinating Committee, reported that members of 13 local unions were preparing to vote on a new contract for more than 2,600 workers at the Magma Copper Co.'s mines, mills and smelters at San Manuel and Superior, Ariz.

The settlement package includes average wage increases of 55.5 cents per hour over 39.5 months and is valued overall by the company at more than $1 an hour, not counting so-called "impact" costs on other operations.

If the Magma contract is ratified by union members, work would resume Mar. 15, the nonferrous co-

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Victory Spurs New Drive For Final Action on Fair Housing

By David L. Perlman

Supporters of a fair housing law looked to the momentum of a smashing Senate victory to win House acceptance of legislation that would outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of nearly 80 percent of the nation's houses and apartments.

The Senate began debate on the bill in early January, with labor, civil rights groups and the Administration waging an admittedly uphill battle against a southern filibuster.

Less than two months later, the filibuster had been broken and the Senate passed the bill, 71-20, with overwhelming support from both Democrats and Republicans.

The strong bipartisan label the bill now bears is counted on to wean a sufficiently big bloc of House Republicans away from the dominant conservative coalition to join with most northern Democrats in a civil rights majority.

Both Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the Senate vote and called for quick House concurrence.

Johnson said Americans "can be proud" that the Senate has affirmed "our nation's commitment to human rights under law." He urged the House to act so that he can quickly sign the new legislation.

Meany called on the House to agree to the Senate bill, which he termed "a significant step toward the achievement of freedom and justice for all."

The Senate's action, Meany stressed, "proves that the democratic system can and will correct historic inequities in this country."

In the process of shaping the final version of the civil rights bill, the Senate soundly rejected—67-18—an amendment clearly aimed at unions in strike situations.

Sponsor of the amendment was Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.),

(Continued on Page 6)

Joblessness Increases to 3.7 Percent

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment rate rose two-tenths of 1 percent in February despite an increase in employment for the month, the Labor Dept. reported.

This rise in the jobless rate, which had dropped in January, put it back at 3.7 percent of the workforce, where it was in December. Last month's rise was attributed

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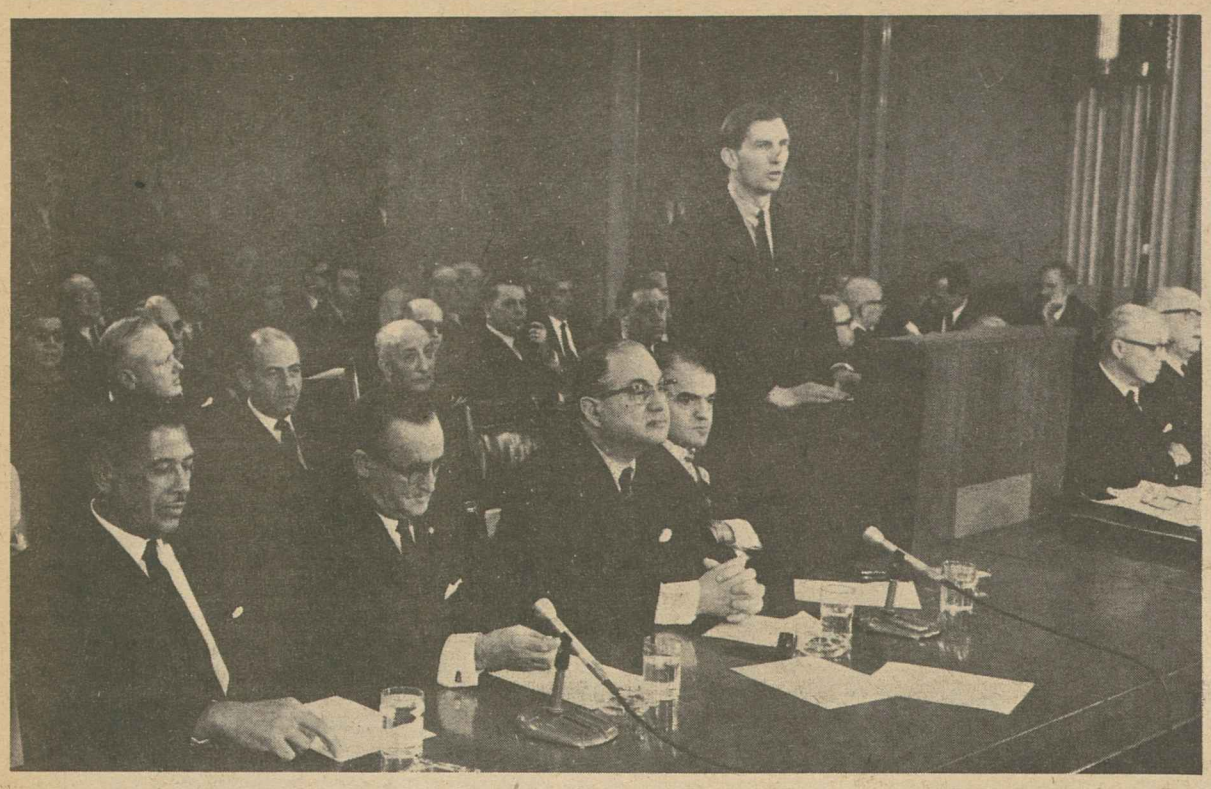

UNANIMOUS CONFIRMATION was voted by the Senate on Pres. Johnson's 15 nominees for the board of the new Public Broadcasting Corp. including AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (second from left at table). Also shown (seated from left) are Roscoe C. Carroll, general counsel, Golden State Life Insurance Co.; Robert S. Benjamin, New York attorney; Jack Valenti, president, Motion Picture Association of America; James R. Killian, Jr., board chairman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and President-emeritus Milton S. Eisenhower of Johns Hopkins University. Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), at rostrum, testified at the Senate Commerce Committee hearing on behalf of Beirne and Eisenhower, both residents of Maryland.

Council Rejects UAW 'Ultimatum,' Union to Push Convention Petition

(Continued from Page 1)

the council's action, rejected as unacceptable the condition that the union "accept the democratically arrived at decisions" of a special convention. It said that the condition violates the "spirit and concept of a voluntary association."

Instead, the UAW board declared, it would seek to have a special convention called under the AFL-CIO constitutional provision that such a convention may be called "on request of national and international unions representing a majority of the total membership of the federation."

Meany told reporters that every member of the council spoke on the issue, that the discussion was "low-key" and that the matter was "analyzed from every angle." The action, he stressed, was unanimous; there were no abstentions.

The federation president read the UAW letter to the council and sketched in the background of the last 21 months "since the charges against the AFL-CIO have been issued by the president of the UAW through published statements and press releases and press conferences and so-called administrative letters to his membership."

The council's statement, he said, resulted from the detailed discussion and reflected three proposals made at the meeting by different members of the council.

Meany had initially replied to the UAW request by placing the matter on the agenda of the regularly scheduled meeting of the council for May 13 in Washington. He told reporters that a series of meetings in New York and Washington called by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther was threatening to develop into a situation "where we would go on for months having some sort of a cold war and I certainly don't want that."

The UAW initiated a series of charges against AFL-CIO policies, program and leadership nearly two years ago. The council at one point scheduled a special meeting—at Reuther's request—for an exhaustive review of foreign policy. The UAW president failed to show for the meeting.

The UAW, at its April 1967 convention, adopted a program to "modernize and revitalize" the AFL-CIO and presented it for official consideration by the December 1967 AFL-CIO convention. A few days before the convention opened, the UAW asked that its resolution be withdrawn, stating that its delegates could not attend because of negotiations with the auto industry.

In February 1967, when Reuther resigned from the Executive Council, the council adopted the statement which it reaffirmed at the special meeting last week. The statement declared in part:

"The officers and members of the Executive Council declare the complete readiness of the AFL-CIO to receive, consider, debate and act upon any complaint, charge, proposal or program—novel or ancient—that any affiliate or its officers may desire to advance and advocate—if and when properly offered through the appropriate channels of the AFL-CIO Constitution. There is no other procedure by which the trade union movement can effectively reach, and carry out, its decisions.

"We are ready to consider and act upon any such matter at any time, either at this or a future council meeting, at a meeting of the General Board, at a special convention, if necessary, or at the next regular convention in the fall of this year. We are not, however, prepared to act upon the basis of a kaleidoscope of ever-changing allegations and demands, expressed through press releases, public speeches or circular letters."

Meany Spurs Union Aid To Viet Nam Workers

The Confederation of Vietnamese Labor (CVT) urgently needs financial aid if it is to help "free trade unionism and free peoples" survive Communist aggression, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pointed out in a letter to presidents of all AFL-CIO unions.

Meany appealed to the unions for "generous and timely" contributions to enlarge upon a CVT-assistance program begun by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council, at its recent mid-winter meeting, voted a total of $35,000 to aid South Vietnamese workers through CVT, including $10,000 for emergency relief to victims of the Communist offensive.

The aid includes $25,000 earmarked to purchase vehicles and tractors for use in rice cultivation by cooperatives and for other uses by CVT.

Meany also reported that the AFL-CIO has established a resident representative in Saigon to coordinate relations with CVT.

However, Meany emphasized that labor must "rapidly enlarge" upon its activities on behalf of CVT—both through an increased general fund and additional aid for specific projects.

Only through American labor's support, Meany pointed out, will CVT be able to provide refugee relief and resettlement, "and assist in reconstruction after repeated and continuing acts of destruction, terrorism and slaughter."

Maurice Dineen Dies, Retired AFL-CIO Staffer

Boston, Mass. — Maurice J. Dineen, retired AFL-CIO staff representative who died at 69, was buried here after funeral services in Los Angeles. Death was reported due to a heart attack.

During a 30-year career as an organizer, Dineen served on the AFL-CIO Speakers Bureau, as Texas regional director for the former CIO, and as a staff representative in New England and the Far West. He retired in 1963.

Text of Statement Adopted by Council

Following is the text of the statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Mar. 12, 1968, Washington, D. C.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously rejects out of hand the ultimatum received from the UAW on Mar. 2, 1968.

We repeat the exact language of our Feb. 20, 1967, statement:

"We again wish to emphasize that the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is a free, voluntary institution, governed by the terms of a constitution adopted by the delegates of all affiliated unions at the 1955 merger convention of the AFL-CIO.

"The executive officers and the members of the Executive Council are elected, in accordance with that constitution, by the delegates representing all affiliated organizations, at each biennial convention, and are fully accountable to them. The basic policies and programs of the AFL-CIO are formulated and approved by the convention and, between conventions, by the Executive Council. The executive officers of the AFL-CIO must accept and be guided by those decisions.

"In this respect, the structure and procedure of the AFL-CIO is similar to that of other free trade union centers throughout the world, and of the 129 national and international unions who, together, comprise this federation.

"Under this constitution, concurred in by all affiliates, any organization that contends that the programs and policies of the federation are deficient in any respect, or are not being properly or adequately carried out, has every opportunity, as well as free and open internal channels, for the pursuit of its complaints and the advancement of its position.

"Obviously, this is particularly true of those organizations whose chief officers serve on the Executive Council. The council operates on an open agenda. Any matter that any member of the council desires to have considered by the council is considered, fully and freely, to the point of decision.

"Likewise, the convention affords every delegate and every organization, whether they have one vote or one million, an open forum for the discussion and advancement of any issue, charge or complaint.

"There is only one limitation upon the extent to which any individual or any organization within the trade union movement can influence the direction of the AFL-CIO, its programs and policies or the character and identity of its leadership. As in any democratic order, they must be able to persuade the majority that their complaints are valid, that their proposals are sound and that their alternatives are preferable. Neither size, financial resources, nor extravagance of language can overcome or substitute for that simple basic requirement.

"The officers and members of the Executive Council declare the complete readiness of the AFL-CIO to receive, consider, debate and act upon any complaint, charge, proposal or program—novel or ancient—that any affiliate or its officers may desire to advance and advocate—if and when properly offered through the appropriate channels of the AFL-CIO constitution. There is no other procedure by which the trade union movement can effectively reach, and carry out, its decisions.

"We are ready to consider and act upon any such matter at any time, either at this or a future council meeting, at a meeting of the General Board, at a special convention, if necessary, or at the next regular convention in the fall of this year. We are not, however, prepared to act upon the basis of a kaleidoscope of ever-changing allegations and demands, expressed through press releases, public speeches or circular letters."

On the basis of that statement we say to the UAW:

You can have a special convention on your charges and proposals —as soon as it is humanly possible to hold one under these two conditions:

1. That you commit your organization without question to attend such a convention, if and when called.

2. That you further commit your organization to accept the democratically arrived at decisions of such a convention.

Convention Schedule

Corrections and additions to list of conventions scheduled for 1968 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Apr. 2	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
Apr. 8-11	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
May 13-17	Jewelry Workers	San Juan, Puerto Rico
June 4-6	Ohio	Cincinnati
June 17-21	Newspaper Guild	Cleveland, O.
June 24-26	Idaho	Pocatello
Aug. 9-11	Nevada	Las Vegas
Sept. 4-6	North Carolina	Asheville
Sept. 23-25	Nebraska	Lincoln
Oct. 6-8	Flight Engineers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 8-11	Kentucky	Louisville
Oct. 16-18	Georgia	Savannah

Cites Anti-Labor Threat:

IUD Sounds Call To Political Action

Everything the labor movement has fought for is at stake in the 1968 elections, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned in a hard-hitting convention resolution.

The very survival of the cities, the conquest of poverty, the "critical crossroad" of race relations depend on the choice America makes at the polls, the convention said.

"At stake too," the resolution stressed, "is the future security of the American labor movement. . . . A conservative President in the White House and a conservative majority in Congress in 1969 will inevitably bring down upon us new anti-labor legislation.

"The anti-labor forces are in dead earnest," the convention declared. "They mean to prevail and enforce their will on trade unionism if they carry the 1968 election."

The political action resolution, calling for a massive registration, fund-raising, educational and get-out-the-vote drive, was one of more than a score adopted at the IUD's 7th Constitutional Convention.

More than 300 delegates represented 57 affiliated unions and nearly 6.7 million workers at the two-day meeting in Washington.

Reuther Re-Elected

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther was re-elected without opposition after telling the delegates that the Auto Workers did not want "to drag differences with the AFL-CIO into this forum," that his union does not want to disaffiliate and hopes that can be avoided.

In resolutions, punctuated by floor discussion, delegates affirmed labor's commitment to an emergency job program that would make the government the "employer of last resort" for the hard-core unemployed and for large-scale programs of housing, education and health care.

The nation has the resources to overcome its domestic problems despite billions needed "to cope with the challenge of world communism," the convention declared.

The convention urged a ban on government contracts to violators of labor law—specifically the J. P. Stevens Co.—and asked that the National Labor Relations Board be given "sharp teeth" to crack down on illegal union-busting. It said "triple damages should be assessed against chronic violators to make it no longer profitable for employers to flout the law."

Revision of the National Labor Relations Act to upgrade the protections for the right to organize and bargain should be "a major legislative goal in the next session of Congress," the convention said.

Delegates approved a resolution stressing organizing as the "most important task" of the labor movement and endorsing efforts of the IUD Executive Board to work out arrangements for financing cooperative campaigns "on a sound and permanent basis."

Reuther told the delegates that the Auto Workers had halted the union's voluntary contribution to the IUD organizing fund because "for a long period we were paying 90 percent of the total cost." He said the UAW is "prepared to get back on the team" and willing to pay "more than its share, but not in isolation."

The convention reiterated support for a coordinated bargaining approach by various unions dealing with a single employer. It warned that the growth of "new multi-product, multi-establishment conglomerate giants" of industry jeopardizes "the basic concept that there be a balance of economic power on both sides of the bargaining table."

Other resolutions reaffirmed support for the farm workers and their right to organize and bargain, for needed consumer legislation and for an end to the use of "green card" commuters from Mexico to lower U.S. wage standards. A civil rights resolution urged Congress and the Administration to heed the call of the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders "for massive and immediate action" to keep the nation from a domestic catastrophe.

Delegates re-elected 22 IUD vice presidents, and elected the new presidents of two unions to succeed the retired heads of their unions as IUD vice presidents—Ronald F. Roley of the Woodworkers and Harry D. Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers. An additional post of vice president was filled by the election of Pulp-Sulphite Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli.

7TH CONVENTION of AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is opened by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Delegates from 57 unions adopted a wide-ranging program of legislative, political and trade union action during the two-day session.

Primary Battles Spark '68 Election Campaign

Campaign '68 rolled westward following the New Hampshire presidential primary, picking up momentum and possibly a few new candidates.

The New Hampshire results produced strong showings for former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, who polled 79 percent of the Republican vote, and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who received 42 percent of the Democratic ballots, in the first-in-the-nation presidential contest.

With nearly all of the state's 302 precincts reporting, Nixon had 84,005 votes to 11,691 for the write-in candidacy of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who did not take part in the campaign or encourage his followers.

On the Democratic side, McCarthy, who had based his candidacy on opposition to Administration policies, drew 22,810 votes against 26,337, or 48.5 percent of the total, in write-in votes for Pres. Johnson.

Nixon had been expected to carry the state following a vigorous personal campaign, but the huge vote he rolled up was regarded as a major boost toward the Republican nomination.

Rockefeller supporters had hoped he would benefit from the withdrawal of Michigan Gov. George Romney. The New York governor recently retreated from his stance as a non-candidate. The New Hampshire results add to the pressure from GOP moderates to get him into the race and remain on the ballot for the May 28 primary in Oregon. Four years ago, Rockefeller won the Oregon primary over Barry Goldwater, the eventual GOP nominee.

McCarthy forces, who had hoped at best that the senator would win 30 percent of the New Hampshire vote, pointed for the Wisconsin primary, April 2, where Johnson's name also will be on the Democratic ballot.

But a new element in the Democratic race developed as Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York announced that the New Hampshire results had removed "the major obstacles" to his candidacy and were causing him to "reassess" his position.

Although he failed to win a majority of the New Hampshire Democratic vote, McCarthy nevertheless led for 20 of the 24 delegates to his party's national convention. His supporters entered just enough names to fill the slate in the delegate competition, whereas there were 45 seeking delegate seats as Johnson supporters.

Elsewhere, a conservative Democrat, Charles Griffin, easily won the runoff vote for Congress to take the seat vacated by John Bell Williams on his election as governor. Griffin defeated Negro leader Charles Evers, who had led Griffin and five other white candidates in an earlier primary. Evers called the contest a "history making occasion" in that it produced the strongest showing in a century for a Negro candidate in a Mississippi election.

Unions Reach Copper Pact With Magma

(Continued from Page 1)

ordinating committee was informed. Company employes had been on strike eight months for improved wages and working conditions.

The wage increases tentatively agreed to will push rates at the Magma properties to a range of $3.05 to $4.44 an hour by Sept. 1, 1970. The contract at Magma—the fourth metals firm to settle since the industry-wide walkout started—will run through July 1, 1971.

The company offered major pension improvements—an important objective of all the striking unions—including an increase in the monthly benefit to $5 per year of service; widows' pensions; full benefits after 30 years of service at age 60, with $130 monthly supplements until the pensioner is able to collect full social security benefits. Currently retired employes will have their benefit raised to $3.50 per year of service.

Other gains include full company payment for health and welfare coverage; improved severance, death and disability benefits; additional vacation time after 10 and 20 years of employment, and full payment for 1967 and 1968 vacations.

Besides the USWA, the Machinists, Boilermakers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Painters and Teamsters hold bargaining rights at Magma locations.

Other Unions

Still on strike against other copper firms are those unions and the Auto Workers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Iron Workers, Laborers, Locomotive Engineers, Molders, Office & Professional Employes, Office Employes Independent Union, Operating Engineers, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Railway Conductors, Sheet Metal Workers and Switchmen.

The walkout began after union employes formed a bargaining council and failed to get contract offers updating copper wages and conditions to a level the unions called average for U.S. industry. The Big Four companies have since resisted all efforts by Congress, the administration and mediators to develop "realistic" bargaining, the unions charged.

The strikers are being supported by their own unions and the labor movement. The AFL-CIO set up a relief fund which has passed the $875,000 mark in union donations. The federation also launched an "Adopt-a-Striker" campaign, which will continue.

Meanwhile, Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman of the National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint that the 26 unions illegally insisted to the point of impasse on uniform contract expiration dates, and set the case for hearing by trial examiner. Also he asked the U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City to issue a restraining order. The unions have until Mar. 25 to answer the allegations and trial was set for Apr. 2.

Livingston to Work With Business Group on Jobs

Henry Ford II, chairman of National Alliance of Businessmen, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the appointment of John W. Livingston, former AFL-CIO organization director, as director of union relations of the NAB.

The appointment followed a request to Meany from Ford for a representative of the trade union movement to act as chief liaison man in Washington between organized labor and the NAB.

Meany said the AFL-CIO would contribute Livingston's services with the NAB, established at the suggestion of Pres. Johnson to undertake a program to provide jobs for the hard-core unemployed.

Livingston, a former vice president of the Auto Workers, retired at the end of 1965 after having been director of organization for the AFL-CIO from the time of its merger convention.

The 59-year-old Livingston became a union member in June 1933 when he was one of the leading sponsors of a meeting of workers at the Fisher Body Division of General Motors in St. Louis, called to discuss methods of organizing a union to combat speed-up, low wages and favoritism. That meeting established a local union and Livingston was elected president in 1934. In April 1939 he became a UAW-CIO international representative in the General Motors Dept. In 1942 he was elected director of UAW Region 5 and a member of the international executive board.

In 1947 Livingston was elected as one of the two UAW vice presidents, and he was reelected in 1949, 1951, 1953 and 1955.

In October 1955, he was nominated by the CIO as director of organization for the new merged labor organization and resigned as UAW vice president. He assumed the AFL-CIO post on Dec. 5, 1955, the day merger became effective, and retired at the 1965 convention of the AFL-CIO in December in San Francisco.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON

House Panel Clears NLRA Farm Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

ential hiring of persons who had previously worked on the farm.

The Senate's migratory labor subcommittee earlier this year approved a companion bill, sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.). The full Senate Labor Committee has not yet acted on the legislation.

At House and Senate hearings, Dir. Cesar Chavez of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee stressed that collective bargaining legislation would lessen, not increase, farm worker strikes.

In approving the bill, the House Labor Committee ignored a resolution by the Agriculture Committee urging that the legislation be rejected.

10 Unionists Join Staffs Of Local United Funds

Ten new full-time AFL-CIO Community Services representatives have been appointed to the staffs of local United Funds, Dir. Leo Perlis of the federation's Dept. of Community Services Activities reported.

They bring to 170 the number of full-time AFL-CIO liaison representatives in 116 communities. Another four positions have been approved, but have yet to be filled, Perlis added.

Soviet Suppression

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, the U. S. ambassador to the United Nations, has performed a signal service in the struggle for human rights for all peoples everywhere in exposing to world-wide scrutiny the persecution of Soviet writers.

On the opposite page the News is publishing excerpts from Ambassador Goldberg's statement to the UN Human Rights Commission citing chapter and verse on the "outrageous attempt" of the Soviet Union "to give the form of legality to the suppression of a basic human right."

This is the year the United Nations has dedicated to the observance of Human Rights, the year in which the basic guarantee of the UN Charter is to be reaffirmed and extended that "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

If Human Rights Year is to have any real meaning, the UN commission should move immediately to seek, in Goldberg's words, "speedy redress" from the Soviet Union of these gross violations.

The Fair Housing Fight

IN THE CRISIS-STYLE reporting that dominates too much of the press, radio and television one of the most important votes of our times received routine and secondary coverage: the resounding Senate vote for fair housing.

In the fall of 1966 the Senate could not muster the votes to shut off a filibuster against a fair housing bill. In 1967 the measure languished in a Senate committee and the "experts" propounded the theory that civil rights legislation was dead.

But a handful of Senate liberals, the AFL-CIO and those civil rights organizations dedicated to the democratic process refused to give up. Early this year with painstaking effort the liberals brought the fair housing bill to the floor as an amendment to a measure to protect civil rights workers.

For weeks they fought the filibuster and slowly they picked up strength that the leadership of both parties could not ignore. They persevered and they won.

The battle now shifts to the House which adopted a fair housing measure in 1966 only to see it fall victim to the Senate filibuster. The House has a new chance now to affirm its support for fair housing quickly and effectively by bringing the Senate-passed measure directly to the floor for approval.

Labor was a key element of the coalition that won the fair housing fight in the Senate. And it will continue the fight for House approval of the Senate bill.

The AFL-CIO has fought for open and fair housing since its founding. Federation Pres. George Meany told a Senate subcommittee last year why:

"It is not an exaggeration to say that open housing is absolutely essential to the realistic achievement of such accepted goals as desegregated schools and equal opportunity. Indeed, until open housing becomes an operating fact, much of the statutory civil rights progress of recent years—great as it has been—will be no more than inoperative theory."

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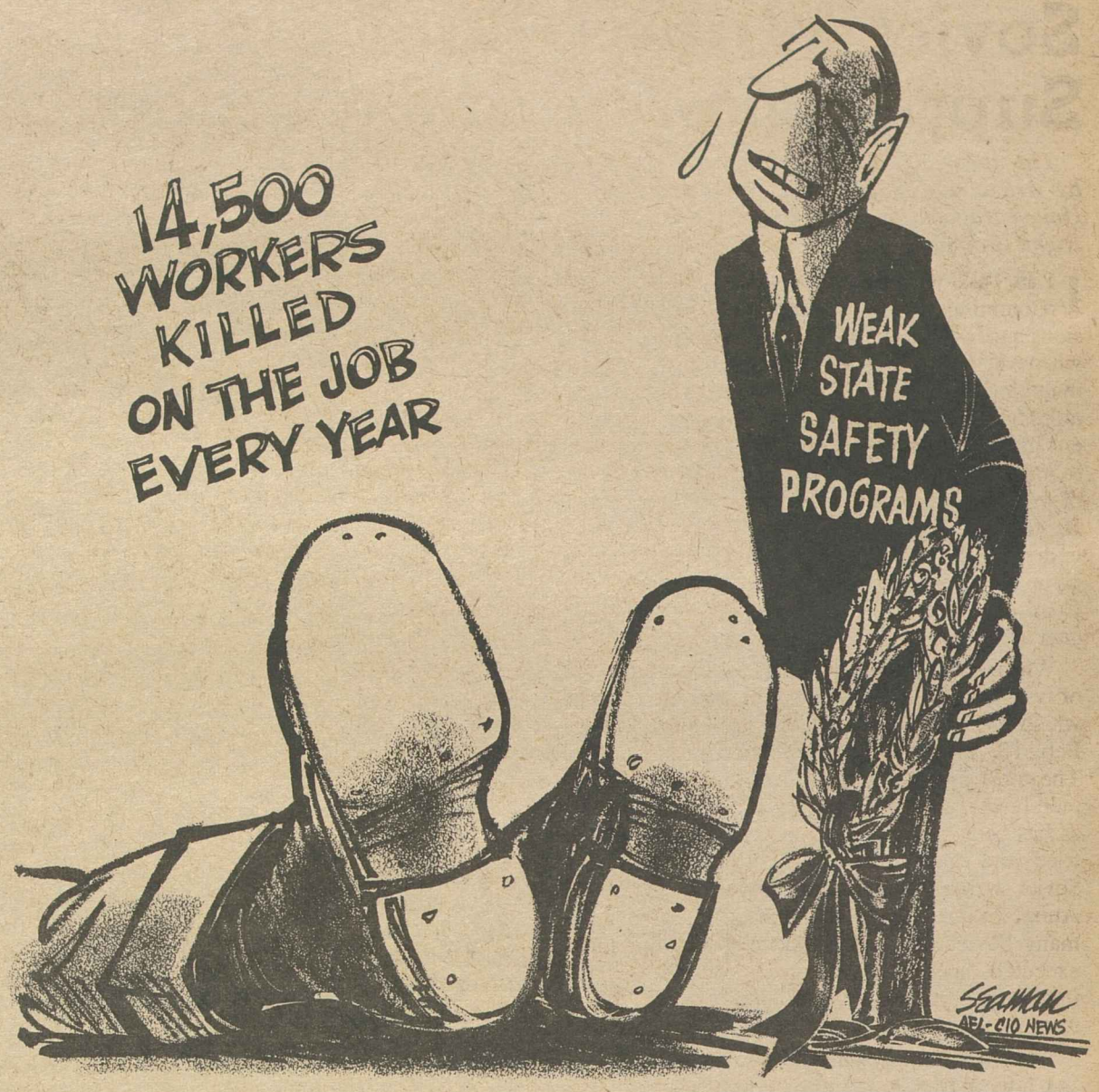
States' Rites



Johnson Prods Congress:

'Debris of Civilization' Mars U.S. Landscape, Poisons Air

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's special message to Congress on conservation, "To Renew a Nation."

AN UNFOLDING technology has increased our economic strength and added to the convenience of our lives.

But that same technology—we know now—carries danger with it.

From the great smoke stacks of industry and from the exhausts of motors and machines, 130 million tons of soot, carbon and grime settle over the people and shroud the nation's cities each year.

From towns, factories, and stockyards, wastes pollute our rivers and streams, endangering the waters we drink and use.

The debris of civilization litters the landscapes and spoils the beaches.

The dangers that threaten our environment are varied. To succeed in meeting their challenge requires a wide-ranging response, with special emphasis on the items of highest priority.

For fiscal 1969, I propose a program to complete this vital agenda for action.

First, I recommend that we assure the people that their water supplies will be pure and plentiful now and in the years ahead by:

Prosecuting the war on water pollution with conviction, combining federal, state and local efforts to finance the construction this year of $1.5 to $2 billion in community waste treatment plants.

Creating a National Water Commission to plot the course of water resource management for the next century.

Helping to assure the quality of community water supplies through the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1968.

Meeting the water needs of one of America's fastest growing regions by authorizing the Central Arizona Project.

Second, I recommend that we guard the landscape against the waste products of modern life by:

Protecting rivers, beaches and coastal areas against the devastation of oil spillage and other hazardous substances through strong legislation to control them.

Preventing the future despoilment of thousands of acres of mining land through the Surface Mining Reclamation Act of 1968.

Discovering efficient methods to dispose of the millions of tons of refuse and trash that threaten to engulf city and countryside, through an extension of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and to accelerate the development of economical systems which will convert waste into useful by-products.

Transforming our highways into corridors of beauty through prompt action to continue the Highway Beautification Program, and building new roadside parks for the traveling family.

Third, I recommend that we advance in the battle for clean air over America's cities by:

Fully exploiting our vast technology to find new and effective pollution abatement methods.

Investing $128 million as the federal share in pollution control and research, more than has ever been committed in a single year before.

Organizing for action, through the designation of Air Quality Control Regions under the landmark Air Quality Act of 1967.

Fourth, I recommend that we bring a sense of fulfillment, outdoor recreation and serenity to all Americans by:

Bringing new national parks closer to the people who live crowded-city lives by development of the redwood groves of California, the Northern Cascades of Washington and the historic Potomac River.

Adding thousands of new acres of unspoiled and primitive lands to the wilderness system.

Completing action on the nationwide networks of scenic rivers and trails.

Focusing now on the problem of noise and its impact on our daily lives.

Fifth, I recommend that we explore the peaceful promise of the ocean's depths by:

Beginning to plan now with other nations to launch an International Decade of Ocean Exploration.

Putting our most advanced marine technology to work in the development of improved buoys for better prediction of weather and ocean conditions.

Goldberg Tells UN Body:

Soviet Writers' Trial Cloaks Suppression of Basic Rights

The following is excerpted from a statement by Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to a meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission on Mar. 6.

IT IS THE PLAIN DUTY of the Human Rights Commission to be concerned about transgressions against freedom of opinion and expression whenever and wherever they occur. No country, including my own, can claim a perfect record—although we are fortunate in having an independent judiciary which has given increased protection to our own constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression, of the press, and of conscience. If, therefore, I today call attention to current and serious transgressions in the Soviet Union, it is in discharge of the plain obligations of this Commission, and not to make cold war propaganda.

We are all aware, by now, of the secret trial of two writers, Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, which were held in the Soviet Union starting Feb. 10, 1966 and which ended four days later. The most important fact about this trial was not merely the way in which it was conducted—but, as has been pointed out, the accused writers were tried and convicted for what they had written. Soviet writers like Boris Pilnyak, Isaac Babel, Anna Akhmatova, Boris Pasternak are among many Soviet writers who have been imprisoned, executed, silenced, denounced—but in this trial the only accusation was based on the literary work of the writers.

To one like myself, devoted to due process of law, a trial is greatly to be preferred to a summary execution. But a trial, for the crime of writing a literary work is not due process, it is an outrageous attempt to give the form of legality to the suppression of a basic human right.

In March 1966, 63 Moscow writers petitioned the Presidium of the 23rd Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union, pleading that Sinyavsky and Daniel not be sentenced to prison terms of hard labor. The same month, 40 prominent Soviet intellectuals, including Yevtushenko and Solzhenitsyn, petitioned the Soviet government on behalf of the convicted writers. And at the same 23rd Soviet Party Congress, it was reported that the leaders of three Communist Parties—Waldeck Rochet of France, Luigi Longo of Italy and Gomulka of Poland—had refused to applaud the speech by Mikhail Sholokhov which attacked defenders of Sinyavsky and Daniel. An open letter was sent to Pravda in May 1966 by 17 French leftist artists protesting the Sinyavsky-Daniel trial—but Pravda refused to print it.

But this one trial of two young writers whose ideas the Soviet regime found embarrassing had not been the sole recent Soviet attempt to repress free literary expression. Largely through the brave action of Pavel Litvinov—grandson of the former foreign minister of the Soviet Union—the world had recently become aware of the trial, behind closed doors, of Vladimir Bukovsky. Bukovsky's crime, it appears, was to organize a public but peaceable protest of the arrest of four fellow writers—Aleksandr Ginzberg, Yugi Galanskov, Aleksei Dobrovolsky, and Miss Vera Lashkova. These four writers had in turn apparently been arrested for their part in publishing documents critical of the trial of Sinyavsky and Daniel and disseminating information about it, including excerpts of the transcript of the trial.

I have presented this statement because my country deeply believes in freedom to speak one's mind as one of the fundamental rights of man—a right which all nations have an obligation to protect; and, in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, no country should be exempt from that obligation.

This is not the statement of one who desires to score debating points against the Soviet Union; nor is it the statement of a recent convert to the concept of freedom of expression.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID and written in the past ten or fifteen years about various improvements in the state of individual liberties within the Soviet Union. To the extent that such improvements have taken place, even though their permanence and legal standing is far from certain, they are surely to be welcomed.

But now we are witnessing a great backward step with most disturbing implications for the cause of human rights. Writers have been accused, tried and sentenced as criminals for the sole offense of expressing themselves in writing in ways which did not please the authorities, and because these writings were sent abroad without official permission. Their trials were conducted in violation even of legal safeguards contained in Soviet law itself. When others arose to protest these proceedings, they too were arrested, held without trial for over a year, and tried and sentenced in secret—so that people on the outside would not even know of their arrest except for the protests of a courageous few, who now themselves face reprisals.

This commission has a responsibility to uphold the human rights of all peoples, regardless of their race or ideology or political system. Moreover, the United Nations itself has a responsibility to work for conditions of stability and well-being, including the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which as our Charter correctly reminds us, "are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations."

In the light of that dual responsibility, we have an obligation to add our voices in this commission to the world-wide protest against these new violations of individual rights in the Soviet Union. The individuals affected by these violations are human, and their rights are not a bit smaller than yours or mine. What has happened to them has cast a shadow across the world in the very year dedicated by this organization to human rights.

On behalf of the United States I therefore protest the injustices to which they have been subjected, and appeal to the Soviet government to grant them speedy redress.

In Public, Private Sectors:

Positive Efforts to Boost Jobs Held Key to Manpower Program

AN AFL-CIO ECONOMIST called for a step-up of both public and private efforts to boost employment and cut into hard-core joblessness "in a meaningful way."

Marvin Friedman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said that "training and remediation" are not enough and that "direct employment" is necessary.

He singled out the proposal of Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to create one million new public service jobs as an example of what has to be done to roll back unemployment. Friedman said there is "a sense of urgency" among some on Capitol Hill, but that others fail to see how serious the nation's manpower problems are. Friedman was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, broadcast by the Mutual Radio Network.

The labor spokesman praised Administration proposals for a broad attack on manpower problems, noting that this would be the "largest such effort in history."

This is evidence, he said, that Pres. Johnson realizes that a "variety of things have to be tried," including "some form of public employment program financed directly by the federal government."

THE NATION'S manpower problems "are multi-faceted," Friedman said, and "cannot be placed on any single individual's doorstep. By and large, the problem that confronts us is really a question of achieving a more rapid rate of economic growth, in order to have more rapid job creation to keep pace with the growth of the labor force." He said, that unless there is a harder drive for jobs for all who are ready, willing and able to work, the year ahead holds little promise for a solid move toward full employment.

Reporters questioning Friedman were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT HAS LONG BEEN a propaganda technique of business and industry in the United States to blame unions for "impeding the wheels of progress" by what are described as antiquated rules and regulations.

One area of technological change in which this kind of anti-union propaganda has been popular is that of the use of prefabrication in the building and construction trades industry. Jurisdictional disputes have been magnified into a virtually impassable barrier against the development of prefabricated housing products, yet the facts are otherwise.

A thorough-going research report by the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, O., recently made public, reveals clearly that there are many factors, quite apart from union attitudes, that are acting as brakes on the development of prefabrication.

They are such things as building codes, zoning, tradition, architects, structure of the industry, transportation and capital requirements. Here is the way these various factors have acted as "constraints" on prefabrication:

- Building codes and their lack of uniformity were cited as hindrances because they added unnecessary costs. Some materials and products are rejected in one jurisdiction, accepted in another.
- Zoning, which frequently results in the inefficient use of land, especially low-density zoning, "has a tendency to deter the rate of growth of prefabrication."
- Tradition "is probably the biggest constraint to technological change." People usually want traditional homes that conform to traditional patterns. The study found that because of this, prefabrication can be accepted only in "small doses," on an evolutionary rather than revolutionary basis.
- Architects like to think in terms of esthetics, art and their own personalities, and mass-produced prefabricated products stunt their style. Another factor is the custom for architects' fees to be geared to the cost of a structure; any drastic cut in those costs is going to hurt the architect's monetary reward.
- Unions: The report says that "certain locals have resisted specific advances with moderate success," but contends that "to date, the unions, as a whole, have generally accepted prefabrication and have attempted to take advantage of its benefits—especially year around employment and better working conditions."

It notes that the ultimate goals of each craft union "appear to be (1) the full employment of its members, (2) a livable wage, and (3) the right to preserve and advance the traditional skills of the trade." In the light of these factors, the report says, unions are now in the process of trying to determine "whether prefabrication represents a 'threat' or a potential 'opportunity' for its membership." This process is still going on.

- Transportation of prefabricated materials is a major problem. Entire dwelling units can be factory-produced, the study found, but they can't be transported easily or economically by present methods.
- Capital requirements are a stumbling block because most home builders in the United States do not have the capital to set up costly manufacturing plants.
- Finally, the study showed that the whole structure of the construction industry—fragmented, decentralized, made up of thousands of companies and widely differing components—"does not readily lend itself to innovations of any type."

The research report was made at the request of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. at a cost of some $66,000. It is designed to help the construction unions, which represent some 3.5 million workers, to understand the nature of prefabrication and how it can help or hurt construction workers.

What it shows, however, should be of great value to other industries and the public—that blaming the unions for hindering progress is a gross fallacy and that change in an industry does not hang on any single element in the highly complicated and individualistic American economy. The "blame-the-union" gimmick should be seen for exactly what it is—an anti-labor propaganda device.

A MAJOR EFFORT to expand public and private employment is needed for a meaningful attack on hard-core joblessness, Assistant AFL-CIO Research Dir. Marvin Friedman (center) said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the Mutual Radio interview were Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

NEW GENERAL MANAGER of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Robert D. Partridge, is congratulated by union representatives attending the NRECA's annual meeting in Dallas. From left: Dick Rappattoni, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Jack Beidler, Industrial Union Dept.; Helen Berthelot, Communications Workers, and Don Ellinger, Machinists. The organization represents some 1,000 electric co-ops.

Johnson Proposes 'Priority Agenda' For Conservation, Pollution Control

Pres. Johnson has called on Congress to enact a "priority agenda" of measures to give Americans greater assurance of pure water, clean air, oil-free beaches and a more beautiful countryside.

In a special message—"to renew a nation"—Johnson set forth a wide-ranging program touching nearly every facet of man's environment, urging both anti-pollution and conservation action.

Some measures were new, some would strengthen existing laws and some constituted renewed appeals on previously advanced proposals. All told, the President asked for $1.2 billion in fiscal 1969 appropriations for anti-pollution and conservation plans.

The message called for a $255 million appropriation for grants under the Clean Water Restoration Act, which allows the federal government to provide financial help to communities in the construction of waste treatment plants.

Johnson also recommended a new method of financing such plants. If Congress allows, the secretary of interior would make grants in the form of annual installments in addition to the lump sum grants presently permitted.

This new financing method, the President said, would allow communities "to build many of their urgently-needed plants without delay and get them into the fight against pollution now."

Citing a recent study showing that "about 30 percent of the nation's drinking water systems" fall below federal standards, Johnson proposed a Safe Drinking Water Act of 1968.

It would empower the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. to develop, adopt and enforce improved standards covering chemical contaminants in drinking water.

The President asked Congress to strengthen a measure it is now considering to deal with the problem of oil pollution so as to make the polluter pay for the total cost of cleaning up beaches and waters.

Declaring that of all conservation problems "none is more urgent than polluted air," Johnson asked for a fiscal 1969 appropriation of $128 million to fight air pollution under present laws—twice the 1968 appropriation of $64 million.

The message bore down hard on present strip-mining practices, which Johnson said are not reclaiming the mined land. These operations, he said, are leaving "unsightly scars" and causing erosion that pours silt and acid into streams.

To counter this destruction, he proposed a new law to force states to submit within two years plans to reclaim lands that will be torn up by strip-mining. Where state plans are inadequate, the secretary of interior would impose federal standards.

Scenic Trails Urged

Turning to measures relating to enjoyment of the environment, Johnson renewed a request made in 1967 calling upon Congress to authorize a network of scenic trails, river systems and wilderness areas throughout the U.S.

He urged Congress to complete action on pending bills to create a Redwoods National Park in northern California, a North Cascades Park in the State of Washington and an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin.

He urged also the development of a "uniquely historic area" along the shores of the Potomac River through Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The message called on Congress to extend the Highway Beautification Act, which controls such "eyesores" as auto graveyards, billboards and junk heaps along highways. The law expired on June 20, 1967.

In another area, Johnson said he would direct agencies of the government to initiate noise abatement programs in planning highway and air routes. He also announced he has asked Sec. of State Dean Rusk to seek out international cooperation on a decade of ocean exploration.

Study Links Joblessness To Housing Bias Pattern

A year-long study in five major cities has concluded that America's unemployment problems cannot be resolved until Negroes and other minorities have an unrestricted right to buy homes in suburbs.

This is so, it found, because employers are increasingly locating in places outside the "central city" where minorities are denied housing by discrimination and because transportation to and from the suburbs is either inadequate or too costly.

The study by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing examined population trends, unemployment among minorities and movement of jobs in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco.

NCDH is a non-profit agency with which 49 religious, civil rights, civic and labor organizations—including the AFL-CIO—are affiliated.

NCDH Co-directors Edward Rutledge and Jack E. Wood, Jr., said the study's findings "clearly demonstrate" the urgent need for "a national open housing policy."

The study found that between 1940 and 1960 the percentage of population living in the central city as part of the total metropolitan population decreased sharply in each of the five cities surveyed. At the same time, the non-white population increased heavily in each of the five central cities, more than doubling as a percentage of total population.

The employment side of the study found that jobs in the central cities of St. Louis and Philadelphia declined by 61,000 and 49,000 respectively from 1951 through 1965. There were "minimal" increases in jobs in the other three central cities over the 15 years the study said, due "entirely" to big gains in clerical and white collar employment.

Taking the five central cities together, there were losses of 360,000 jobs in manufacturing and 129,000 in trade—the type of employment in which minorities have the best opportunity for finding work, the study reported.

While this was happening, the NCDH report said, the "suburban rings" around all five cities showed big increases in population between 1940 and 1960, but only the area around San Francisco recorded any notable increase in the percentage of its non-white population.

The study reported that "commuting is prohibitively expensive and too time consuming to be of a practical solution for the average worker" in the central city to take jobs in the suburbs.

It cited examples of four-hour round-trips to San Francisco suburbs at a cost of $3 per day, "no public transportation" to many of the suburban areas of St. Louis and high-cost, time-consuming travel to suburbs in the other three cities.

Approved by Senate 71-20:

House GOP Key To Fair Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

a leader in the Dixie fight against the civil rights bill. Ervin's amendment would have made it a federal crime to threaten or interfere with anyone going to or from work.

As passed by the Senate, the bill would ban racial discrimination in housing in three stages:

- Immediately in all housing covered by FHA or VA mortgage insurance, except for single-family, owner-occupied homes.
- Effective Dec. 31, 1968 on all other apartments and real estate developments. Owner-occupied dwellings of four units or less would be excluded.
- Effective Jan. 1, 1970, coverage would be extended to single-family houses sold or rented through a real estate broker. Only if the owner handled the transaction himself, without aid of a broker, could he discriminate.

The fair housing provision was drafted by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen and the bipartisan group of senators which has led the civil rights drive. It is actually stronger than the fair housing bill which narrowly passed the House in 1966—during the 89th Congress. That bill never reached a vote in the Senate because Dirksen had opposed it and joined with the Dixie bloc in a filibuster.

Other key sections of the Senate-passed bill include:

- Stiff federal penalties for persons convicted of injuring or intimidating Negroes and civil rights workers to prevent them from attending integrated schools, voting, obtaining housing, using public facilities and enjoying other specified legal rights.
- A federal law making it a crime to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot or to make or demonstrate the use of firebombs or other explosive devices or weapons intended for use in a riot.
- A "bill of rights" for American Indians, incorporating provisions of a bill previously passed by the Senate which has been awaiting House action.

House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) said he will attempt to have the House approve the Senate-passed bill without any further change, thus clearing it for the President's signature.

Acknowledging that northern Democrats don't have the votes to do this unassisted, McCormack said, "I hope that at least 75 Republicans will vote for this bill that is so important to the nation." He appealed to GOP presidential candidates and other national Republican leaders to help get the needed votes.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) said he will fight the strategy. The present Senate bill is in the form of an amendment to a watered-down civil rights protection bill the House passed last year, and the normal procedure would be to set up a House-Senate conference to work out the differences.

Ford opposed the open housing bill that passed the House in 1966, but said he favors some form of open housing legislation now. But he said the House shouldn't "rubber stamp" the Senate bill.

As a prelude to asking the House to accept the Senate bill, the Rules Committee must adopt a resolution authorizing a vote. The committee has a thin liberal majority, but its chairman is conservative Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.).

Collapse of opposition to the legislation in the Senate elated the foursome which had led the fight for an open housing bill—Democrats Philip A. Hart (Mich.) and Walter F. Mondale (Miss.), with Republicans Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Edward W. Brooke (Mass.).

Hart said many of the senators who came around to support the bill "would have been politically more comfortable if the issue had crept away to a quiet death." But he said they ended up supporting open housing because "it was the right thing to do."

Bias Charges Dismissed Against St. Louis Locals

St. Louis—U.S. District Judge James H. Meredith threw out charges of racial discrimination against Sheet Metal Workers Union Local 36 and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1 with a finding that the locals have instead been taking positive steps to recruit Negro members.

The suit for an injunction was brought by the Dept. of Justice. It accused the unions of violating the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by denying union membership to Negroes and refusing them admittance to apprenticeship training programs.

"There is no evidence that any Negro who qualified for membership or apprenticeship training in the defendant locals, who applied for such in proper form and who passed objective tests and appeared for a scheduled personal interview, was excluded," the judge wrote.

"On the contrary, the evidence shows that in every instance qualified Negroes applying for union membership and apprenticeship training since July 2, 1965, have been admitted."

The judge pointed out that the Civil Rights Act went into effect on July 2, 1965.

"Since the effective date of the Civil Rights Act, both unions have admitted and treated Negroes on the same basis as whites are admitted and treated. The record is devoid of any instance of discrimination. Further, both defendants have been making and are making a determined effort to recruit Negroes into their unions."

Three other unions and the local Building & Construction Trades Council originally had been accused, but the charges were dropped.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., commenting on the Judge Meredith ruling, noted that the unions "were subjected to extensive and highly unfair criticism" when the complaints were filed.

"It is to be hoped," Haggerty said, "now that the charges have been dismissed by the federal court, that comparable publicity is given to the exoneration."

Bernstein Appointed To Boston Housing Post

Boston—Julius Bernstein, secretary of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO's civil rights committee and northeast regional director of the Jewish Labor Committee, has been appointed by Mayor Kevin White as a member of the Boston Public Housing Authority. The appointment was confirmed 6-to-1 by the city council.

Meany Hails Treasury Move:

U.S. to Crack Down On Industrial Bonds

A government move to end the tax-exempt status of industrial development bonds drew prompt and strong support from the AFL-CIO.

Labor has repeatedly charged that the bonds—used for low-cost financing of new factories—have been used to "pirate" industries from other communities, often with promises of low wage scales and a non-union workforce.

The Treasury Dept. announced that it will propose new regulations making interest on industrial development bonds subject to the same taxes as interest on ordinary commercial bonds. Currently, because the bonds are issued by municipalities, the interest is tax-free. This means they can be marketed at a lower interest rate than commercial bonds, thus reducing the cost of borrowing money.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a congratulatory wire to Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler, declaring:

"Since its formation, the AFL-CIO has urged federal action to end this public subsidy for private profit in order to lure industries from one community to another. This scheme saddles all taxpayers with the cost of an unjustifiable and anti-social subsidy.

"It is our hope the new regulations will put an end to this publicly-financed industry-luring device that threatens the job security of workers and the public welfare."

Last year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council named a subcommittee of Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, David Dubinsky and William Pollock to meet with Pres. Johnson to urge an end to the tax abuses.

The federation's convention last December termed industrial development bonds a "vicious and spreading practice."

The Treasury announcement said the Internal Revenue Service is "reconsidering" its 1954 ruling that industrial revenue bonds are tax-exempt. Its proposed regulations to end the tax-exempt status would be tentative, subject to hearings and possible amendment.

Abuse Grows

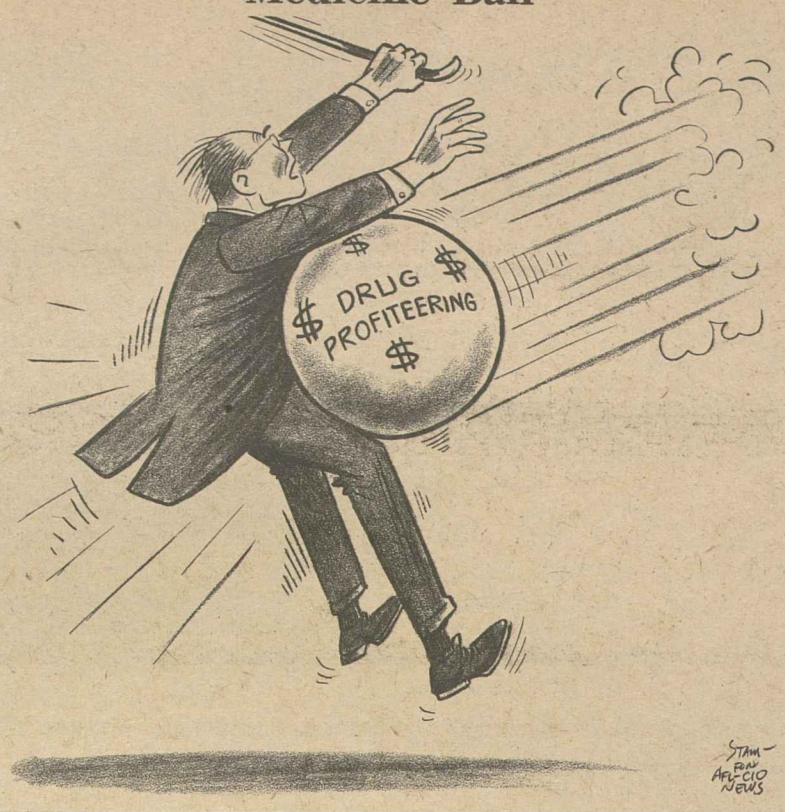
The amount of new industrial bond issues has risen from $70 million in 1960 to more than $1 billion in 1967—and the loss of revenue to the Treasury has gone up proportionately.

The Treasury announcement sparked a sharp debate in the Senate—and an unsuccessful attempt to block the proposed ruling.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) introduced an amendment to a supplementary appropriations bill, announcing that it was intended as a congressional disapproval of any change in the tax-exempt status of industrial bonds.

The Senate rejected the amendment by a 42-38 vote.

Medicine Ball



Teachers Vote Slated, Pittsburgh Strike Ends

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Union teachers ended an 11-day strike here when the Board of Public Education agreed to a representation election, with exclusive bargaining rights for the winner if the state law is changed to permit such recognition.

Local 400 of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, with about 1,000 of the school district's 3,100 teachers as members, voted to accept a strike settlement mediated by Common Pleas Judge John P. Hester.

Supt. Sidney P. Marland said the board agreed to "rehire" striking teachers without reprisal but noted that a state anti-strike law contains a clause revoking job tenure for public employes who strike.

The union called a walkout Feb. 29 when the board refused to allow an election despite a ruling by the state attorney general that it had the power to do so. The board got a no-strike injunction, but teachers kept on picketing schools until it changed its stand.

Judge Hester said teachers will vote the week of Apr. 1 for the union, any other teachers' organization, or neither. AFT Rep. Kenneth Miesen said state legislators will seek a change in the state law and that the union is confident of winning bargaining rights.

In other areas, militant teacher groups considered mass action to settle disputes with school and state officials in Indiana, Colorado, Oklahoma, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Utah. All are affiliates of the National Education Association.

The Florida Education Association advised teachers to end a three-week strike by 24,000 of the state's 62,000 nonunion instructors, and all but about 6,000 returned to work. Another walkout ended in Albuquerque, N.M., when the governor agreed to appoint a special study group to explore ways of getting more funds for schools.

In San Francisco, public school teachers voted 2,061-1,834 for the California Teachers Association, an NEA affiliate, over AFT Local 61, with 201 voting for neither. Union members struck for a day to win the right to the election and a time-table for contract negotiations.

10% Increase Asked in Aid For Indians

Pres. Johnson asked Congress for legislation and funds to give "the first Americans"—the nation's 600,000 American Indians—a standard of living and opportunity "equal to that of the country as a whole."

He asked a 10 percent increase—to a total of $500 million—in federal funds "targeted at the American Indian," including jobs and job training, health care, education and economic development of reservations.

The inter-related programs would be overseen by a new Cabinet-level National Council on Indian Opportunity, headed by Vice Pres. Humphrey.

Stressing the magnitude of the task, Johnson cited these statistics:

- Unemployment among Indians is nearly 40 percent—more than ten times the national average.
- 50,000 Indian families live in unsanitary, dilapidated dwellings, many in shanties, even abandoned automobiles.
- Indian literacy rates are among the lowest in the nation; the rates of sickness and poverty are among the highest.
- The average age at death of an American Indian today is 44 years; for all other Americans, it is 65.

'Freedom to Choose'

The President said Indians must have a genuine "freedom of choice." He said they should have the opportunity "to remain in their homelands, if they choose, without surrendering their dignity," or "to move to the towns and cities . . . equipped with the skills to live in equality and dignity."

Among Johnson's specific proposals were special funds to attract and keep talented teachers at Indian schools; $3 million for college scholarship grants to Indians, including special living allowances for Indian students; a major expansion of pre-school programs; a 10 percent boost in health funds and appointment of 600 community health aides. He urged more money for vocational education and authorization for a program of road construction on Indian lands

Senate Rollcall Vote On Civil Rights Bill

The Senate on Mar. 11 passed an open housing civil rights bill by a decisive 71-20 vote.

Labor supported the position of the 42 Democrats and 29 Republicans who voted for the bill. Opposed were 17 Democrats and three Republicans.

FOR PASSAGE

Democrats 42

Anderson (N.M.)
Bartlett (Alaska)
Bayh (Ind.)
Bible (Nev.)
Brewster (Md.)
Burdick (N.D.)
Byrd (W.Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)
Church (Ida.)
Clark (Pa.)
Dodd (Conn.)
Gore (Tenn.)
Gruening (Alaska)
Hart (Mich.)
Hartke (Ind.)
Hayden (Ariz.)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Kennedy (N.Y.)
Lausche (Ohio)
Long (Mo.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Mansfield (Mont.)
McGee (Wyo.)
McGovern (S.D.)
Mondale (Minn.)
Monroney (Okla.)
Montoya (N.M.)
Morse (Ore.)
Moss (Utah)
Muskie (Maine)
Nelson (Wis.)
Pell (R.I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Randolph (W.Va.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Symington (Mo.)
Tydings (Md.)
Williams (N. J.)
Yarborough (Tex.)
Young (Ohio)

Republicans 29

Aiken (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)
Baker (Tenn.)
Bennett (Utah)
Boggs (Del.)
Brooke (Mass.)
Carlson (Kan.)
Case (N.J.)
Cooper (Ky.)
Cotton (N.H.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dirksen (Ill.)
Dominick (Colo.)
Fong (Hawaii)
Griffin (Mich.)
Hansen (Wyo.)
Hatfield (Ore.)
Hruska (Neb.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Jordan (Ida.)
Morton (Ky.)
Mundt (S.D.)
Murphy (Calif.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Percy (Ill.)
Prouty (Vt.)
Scott (Pa.)
Smith (Maine)
Young (N.D.)

AGAINST PASSAGE

Democrats 17

Byrd (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)
Ervin (N.C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Hill (Ala.)
Holland (Fla.)
Hollings (S.C.)
Jordan (N.C.)
Long (La.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Russell (Ga.)
Smathers (Fla.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Spong (Va.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 3

Fannin (Ariz.)
Thurmond (S.C.)
Williams (Del.)

Paired For Passage: Pastore (D-R.I.), Harris (D-Okla.), and Kuchel (R-Calif).
Paired Against Passage: Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), Miller (R-Iowa), and Tower (R-Tex.).
Absent, not paired, but announced for passage: McCarthy (D-Minn.), McIntrye (D-N.H.), and Metcalf (D-Mont.).

Influx of Teenage Jobseekers Cited As Unemployment Rises to 3.7%

(Continued from Page 1)

mainly to an influx of teenagers into the labor force.

Total employment in February, seasonally adjusted, was 75.7 million, up about 560,000 from January, the Labor Dept. said. Nonfarm payroll employment was 67.7 million, up by 550,000 over the month.

With its monthly report, the department released a size-up of the job picture this winter compared with last. It showed expanded employment but no improvement in unemployment.

The pace of the jobs increase "has been just rapid enough to absorb the number of additional people entering the labor force but not rapid enough to drop unemployment," the department said.

Both the labor force and employment rose by 1.5 million between last winter and this winter "with men and women sharing about equally in the rise," the report said.

Unemployment averaged 3 million in both winters, the department reported, with "no major improvements for any of the major age-sex-color groups."

In its monthly report, the department said the surge of teenagers into the labor force in February resulted from improved weather and a search for part-time jobs at the beginning of a new semester.

The report noted that a decline of teenagers in the job market in January had been the primary factor in the decline in the unemployment rate for that month.

The February jobless rate for teenagers was 12.6 percent, an increase of 1.3 percent from January and virtually the same as the rates for December and in February 1967.

The breakdown of the February unemployment rate also showed joblessness of 2.3 percent for adult men, 4 percent for adult women, and 1.7 percent for married men—all nearly identical to the rates of last February.

Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics called attention to the fact the jobless rates for non-white workers (7.2 percent) and white workers (3.3 percent) were exactly the same as February, 1967.

On the employment side, the department reported that jobs in manufacturing, construction, trade, service industries, and state and local government all moved up.

Nearly half the increase in nonfarm payroll jobs occurred in construction, where employment reached a new high of 3.5 million, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 250,000 over January.

This increase, in part, the department pointed out, was the result of construction workers returning to jobs after bad January weather.

Other February employment figures, seasonally adjusted, were:

Manufacturing, 19.5 million, up 66,000 from January; transportation and utilities, 4.3 million, up 16,000; wholesale and retail trade, 14 million, up 100,000; finance, 3.3 million, up 11,000; services, 10.4 million, up 45,000, and government, 12 million, up 58,000.

The department said that hourly earnings for workers on private nonfarm payrolls averaged $2.76 in February—one cent higher than in January and up 14 cents from last February.

Largely because of an increase in the workweek, weekly earnings averaged $104.33 in February, $1.20 more than in January. The workweek, seasonally adjusted, averaged 37.8 hours, an increase of 0.3 hour from January.

Interest Hike Opposed:

Housing Bill Praised On Scope, Approach

The Administration's housing bill is "the most important housing measure to come before Congress in 20 years," the AFL-CIO told the Senate Housing subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller praised the legislation for its "scope," approach to long-standing problems and "realization that we are in the throes of an urban crisis that will not be solved by make-do measures."

But Biemiller also pointed out that the federation sees the need for "far more housing than is envisioned in this bill—considerable as it is."

He advanced "suggestions and reservations" on parts of the legislation and voiced AFL-CIO's "total disagreement" with a proposal to lift the 6 percent ceiling on the mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration.

Main sponsors of the Administration bill in Congress are Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairmen of the Senate and House Banking & Currency Committees.

$6.2 Billion Asked

The bill seeks authorization over five years of $2.3 billion to build and rehabilitate 3.5 million housing units, $2.5 billion for model cities projects and $1.4 billion for urban renewal programs.

Other requests for urban planning, urban mass transportation and several smaller programs bring the total authorization sought over the five-year period to $6.3 billion.

Noting the legislation's emphasis on public housing, Biemiller said that its goal of 75,000 public housing units in 1969 and 775,000 over five years would be of "immense help" in meeting acute shelter needs of low-income families.

At the same time, he pointed out that this rate of building ought to be doubled if the nation is to overcome a backlog of need and current rate of deterioration of low-income housing, "and the needs of our expanding population."

Public housing is the "basic component" in meeting the crisis in housing among low-income families, Biemiller said. For them, he added, "the government must be the landlord of last resort."

He testified that the bill's overall rental housing proposal — $600 million in aid to provide 1.5 million new rental units over five years — has the AFL-CIO's "enthusiastic support."

He said the AFL-CIO "was pleased" with the bill's provision for a new "interest rate subsidy" under which the government would subsidize the difference between a 1 percent interest rate and the market rate for low income renters.

Biemiller also expressed the federation's support of two other new programs in the bill:

One would encourage the flow of private capital into low and moderate income housing by congressional authorization of "national housing partnerships" under a federally chartered corporation. It would assist builders across the nation.

The other, designed to bring more money into the housing mortgage market, would enable the government to guarantee mortgage bonds issued by mortgage bankers.

In other areas of testimony, Biemiller spelled out labor's backing for the legislation's model cities, urban renewal and rent supplements proposals, with some modifications and some strengthening.

He warned that the economy and home buyers might pay "a terrible price" if Congress approved the bill's provision to remove the FHA and VA interest rate ceiling and permit the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to set a higher rate.

"Thousands of moderate income families would be squeezed out of the home buying market" and the higher interest rates would lead to "an across-the-board upward movement in all money costs," Biemiller declared.

He was accompanied by Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger who gave the subcommittee testimony on the availability of trained union craftsmen—a labor force sufficient to meet the requirements of any greatly accelerated housing program.

TESTIFYING for the AFL-CIO on the Administration's housing bill before a Senate Banking subcommittee is Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) accompanied by Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

Strong Law Backed To Stem Job Deaths

(Continued from Page 1)

the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to conduct research, directly or by grants, in the occupational health and safety fields to develop standards which the Labor Dept. would put into effect and enforce. It would also give HEW responsibility for training occupational health personnel and conducting educational programs.

Meany urged that the legislation specifically establish a Center for Occupational Health within the U.S. Public Health Service. He also asked that the bill spell out the authority of the secretary of labor to reassert federal jurisdiction if a state program fails to live up to its promise.

He asked inclusion of the federal government's own 2.8 million workers in the legislation and urged an intensive special program to bring about safety and health protections for smaller plants, with less than 500 workers, where more than 60 percent of the nation's workforce is employed.

Particularly important, Meany declared, is the need for "full funding" of the program by Congress.

Lack of enforcement manpower has marred the federal government's record in safety areas where it has jurisdiction, Meany said.

He told the subcommittee that "only recently" has there been the start of effective enforcement of the Longshoremen & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. And, he charged, "the safety inspection staff under the Walsh-Healey Act is woefully undermanned."

Despite a 1965 special report urging a vigorous national occupational health program, Meany told the subcommittee, a reorganization within the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare downgraded the Division of Occupational Health.

LBJ Lauded

He praised Pres. Johnson for bringing before Congress, for the first time in the nation's history, "legislation to secure safe and healthy working conditions for all workers as a national goal." He added:

"This is the moment organized labor has long awaited in the discouraging and often tragic quest of generations of Americans workers for a safe and healthy place of employment . . .

"Enactment and full funding by Congress this year is imperative; the alternative is intolerable —more time lost, and no stop to the mounting toll of deaths, illness and injuries to American workers—a toll which can and must be reduced by every means within the powers of a concerned nation."

Safety legislation hearings in both the House and Senate have put into the hearing record evidence by government experts that the toll of preventable, on-the-job ailments and injuries is shockingly high.

Survey Data Noted

Surgeon Gen. William H. Stewart gave a "conservative" estimate on the basis of a survey of 1,700 industrial establishments that there are at least 336,000 cases of occupational diseases in the United States each year.

At Senate hearings, committee members turned away in horror at pictures of preventable industrial accidents displayed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Wirtz anticipated the "leave it to the states" argument later presented by witnesses from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

It is a "fair question," he said, to ask those claiming an invasion of states rights whether they will support legislation in their states to set up effective state health and safety programs. Or, he suggested, will they merely "hurry from opposing it here to some state capital to oppose it there?"

CWA Installers Support Strike By 15-1 Vote

New York — Leaders of the Communications Workers won authorization to call a strike if necessary against the Western Electric installation division of the Bell Telephone system and prepared to take strike votes at two more Bell units if management does not improve its wage offers.

At Western Electric, equipment installers voted by a 15-to-1 margin for strike authorization, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne announced.

The union, which represents 23,000 installers, first turned down a company wage offer as "unresponsive" and then conducted a strike authorization vote. Negotiations were put on a standby basis pending further developments.

At Ohio Bell, where CWA represents 19,200 employes, the union got what it called an unsatisfactory wage increase offer and called for a vote Mar. 16 on strike sanction. Illinois Bell has until Mar. 17 to make an acceptable offer for 6,000 switchboard operators before a similar vote is taken, the union said.

Negotiations at all three have been limited to wage matters under a reopener provision in CWA's three-year contracts with Bell system companies. The union is free to strike over wages after giving notice.

CWA made a "substantial general wage increase" for 420,000 Bell workers its major goal in a nine-month series of contract negotiations that started Feb. 10. The union's 67-member wage policy committee voted in January to seek a wage hike tied to Bell's high profits and rising productivity.

89-91-8

Congress Asked to Speed Probe Of Automobile Insurance Abuses

American workers have "mounting grievances" over high costs and "unsatisfactory performance" of the auto insurance industry, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged "speedy approval" by a Senate Commerce subcommittee of legislation calling for a full-scale investigation of auto insurance. The study, proposed by Pres. Johnson in his consumer message to Congress, would be made by the Dept. of Transportation with help from other federal agencies.

"Working people are among those hardest hit by soaring car insurance costs and arbitrary cancellations," Biemiller stressed.

"With factories now so widely dispersed and beyond the reach of obsolete public transit systems, their car is for many workers the lifeline to their jobs. But insurance companies can, and all too often do, threaten that lifeline through their ability to withhold insurance, or at least to extract crushing fees for it."

Discrimination based on race, occupation and residence is widespread in the insurance industry, Biemiller charged, and in nearly half the states increases in auto insurance rates can be made without public hearings — sometimes without public knowledge until after the fact.

The AFL-CIO testimony noted that various proposals have been made for major changes in the method of handling auto accident claims. Whatever the best solution might be, Biemiller said, "we have little confidence that these problems can be ultimately resolved by voluntary action on the part of the insurance industry or by action of the 50 separate states."

On other legislation, the AFL-CIO:

- Endorsed an Administration bill which would allow persons who sign purchase contracts from door-to-door salesmen to have a "cooling off" period to cancel the contract. The AFL-CIO urged that the cancellation period be three days, rather than the one day allowed under the bill.
- Asked a Senate Labor subcommittee to approve legislation to permit employer contributions to trust funds for college scholarships and day care centers for children of working parents. A rigid interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act makes it difficult for unions to negotiate such benefits and the legislation is in the form of an amendment to the basic labor law.
- **Urged approval of Pres. Johnson's proposal to earmark $100 million a year in royalties from lease of offshore oil rights for the purchase of land for recreational purposes. The bill is being considered by the Senate Interior Committee and has been approved by a House subcommittee.**
- Called on the Senate Commerce Committee to reject a bill that would free many electric power wholesale transactions from federal regulation. In a telegram to committee members, Biemiller charged: "It would threaten the electric consumer with higher power bills and set back present progress toward the establishment of a modern, efficient, reliable and nondiscriminatory mixed-ownership national power supply system."

Senate Urged To Act Now on Rights Treaties

The AFL-CIO has again appealed to Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "to cease all further delays" in holding hearings and reporting long-pending human rights treaties.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller issued the appeal in a letter to Fulbright in which he enclosed a copy of the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the treaties.

The council emphasized that Senate ratification of four treaties was urgent if the U. S. is to "participate effectively" in a United Nations Conference on Human Rights to be held in April at Teheran, Iran.

The pending treaties are conventions on freedom of association and the abolishment of forced labor, adopted by the Intl. Labor Organization, and conventions condemning the crime of genocide and spelling out political rights of women.

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Phelps Dodge Pact Cracks 8-Month Copper Deadlock

Leaders Press Senate Bill:

Rules Unit Delays House Rights Vote

House Democratic leaders will continue to press for an "up or down" vote on the Senate-passed open housing civil rights bill.

Their timetable was thrown off when the House Rules Committee voted 8-7 to postpone action on a resolution which would have allowed the House to vote on whether or not to accept the Senate bill without change.

The alternative would be to send the bill to a House-Senate conference committee, where any compromise would almost certainly be a weakening of the Senate version—particularly its ban on discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. That's because the original House bill, passed last year, did not include a fair housing provision. And the Senate conferees would be led by the southerners who have top seniority on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) has pressed for the conference route—over the objections of most of the GOP's liberal-to-moderate wing. About a third of House Republicans had been counted on to join with the bulk of northern Democrats to support the bipartisan Senate bill.

Ford's strategy won the first round in the Rules Committee. Seven Administration Democrats—including three liberal southerners—voted for immediate consideration of a resolution allowing the House to vote on the Senate bill.

As expected, the five Republicans on the committee joined with Chairman William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) to oppose the move. But their motion to defer committee action un-

(Continued on Page 11)

Chiseling On Wages Shows Rise

Labor Dept. wage-hour investigators expanded their inspection of business establishments and found more workers underpaid, they reported for the six-month period ended last Dec. 31.

The report was the first since the department's Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division instituted a flexible investigation procedure to measure compliance with the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The first stage of the amendments took effect Feb. 1, 1967.

For the half year through December 1967, inspectors visited 33,230 of the country's 1.9 million establishments covered by the law—an increase of 3,481 visits.

The number of workers found to have been underpaid by employers rose 6.4 percent to a total of 193,668.

Total underpayments rose also—from $35.6 million in the pre-

(Continued on Page 12)

COMEDIAN JERRY LEWIS receives a model of an old-time horse-drawn fire fighting rig from Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck at a dinner in Washington marking the union's 50th birthday. It was also Lewis' birthday and he cut a cake with a fire axe. Proceeds from the dinner were turned over to the Muscular Dystrophy Associations, of which Lewis is chairman. **(Story this page.)**

Talks Focus On Other Big Firms

By Eugene A. Kelly

The first of 60,000 striking copper workers started back to work after ratifying an agreement their unions called "the fattest package of benefits ever won" from any major copper company.

Strike's end for 6,500 workers in four states arrived after eight months on the picket line when union negotiators came to terms with Phelps Dodge Corp. in the 12th day of talks initiated at the White House by Pres. Johnson.

Leaders of 14 unions went back home to attend local ratification meetings but other union bargainers kept trying to win the same concessions from other members of copper's Big Four—the Anaconda Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., and American Smelting & Refining Co.

An announcement by the 26-union coalition coordinating the strike and contract talks said the Phelps Dodge settlement "goes a long way toward meeting the bargaining goals" formulated nearly a year ago to update copper wages and working conditions.

The "package" does not, the unions said, fully satisfy the needs of employes, but provides wage gains totaling 54 cents an hour over the contract term, major pension improvements, and better hospitalization, vacation, and unemployment benefit terms.

The unions made "very substantial" progress toward achieving a common expiration date for all P-D contracts though they did not fully reach that goal this year, they reported. The settlement did, however, shorten the gap between contract expirations, a major coalition objective.

Contracts for the company's cop-

(Continued on Page 3)

Training For 500,000:

Business Job Plan Wins Union Support

American businessmen will have the full cooperation of organized labor in training 500,000 jobless ghetto-dwellers for useful employment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assured the National Conference on Job Opportunities of the new National Alliance of Businessmen.

Citing labor's experience in getting minority-group young people into the apprenticed trades, Meany said that "even with the fullest cooperation, even with the optimum amount of government assistance, it will not be easy." Nevertheless, he said, "this is a most welcome development."

From 50 Cities

Pres. Johnson opened the one-day conference of business leaders from 50 cities. They were called to Washington by NAB Chairman Henry Ford II and Vice Chairman J. Paul Austin to launch a government training program called Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS). Ford is chairman of the Ford Motor Co., Austin is president of the Coca-Cola Co.

Johnson thanked the business leaders for their concern in giving their "time and money and heart to their fellow men." He said "you've come here not to complain of crisis, but to meet it."

Referring to the new $350 million job training plan initiated by the Labor Dept., Johnson declared "you are launching the most massive job program in the history of the nation."

It will be the government's role, he said, to locate the hardcore unemployed, and the role of business

(Continued on Page 5)

Expansion of Aid Urged To Vocational Education

By Duane Emme

The Administration's proposed Partnership for Learning & Earning Act would improve and strengthen the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the AFL-CIO told a House Education subcommittee.

The federation warned, however, in testimony presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young, that the proposed level of financing the program falls far short of meeting pressing needs in vocational training. Young was accompanied by Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education staff, a member of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

Young told the subcommittee that the 1963 law, establishing a broad system of federal grants for vocational training and retraining, is looked upon by labor as a "significant milestone in the growth of vocational education."

But, he added, recent studies of progress under the law show that "the breakthrough—full implementation of the 1963 Act's concepts—has not yet come."

There has not been a sufficient increase in emphasis on vocational training, particularly in the area of benefitting youths who are not in school, he observed, declaring "There still are not enough schools, not enough funds and not enough programs."

Turning to the bill, Young said

(Continued on Page 11)

Fire Fighters Jubilee Helps Dystrophy Fund

The Fire Fighters dedicated their 50th anniversary celebration to help finance the drive against muscular dystrophy—and notables from all walks of life turned out to help them.

More than 1,000 guests paid tribute to the union's record of public service—and paid $50 a plate to benefit the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

Speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Jerry Lewis, who is national chairman of the MDAA, was master of ceremonies. Hostesses in native costumes came from the embassies of Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, Switzerland and Uruguay.

The union which made it all possible was hailed for its long record of community service.

"My hat is off," Wirtz told the

(Continued on Page 12)

UAW Reaches Settlement at Rambler Firm

Detroit — The Auto Workers reached tentative agreement with American Motors Corp. on a new two-year agreement covering 14,300 automotive plant employes but 3,000 other UAW members at American's Kelvinator appliance plant at Grand Rapids, Mich., turned down a "final" company offer and went on strike.

Workers at two plants in Milwaukee accepted the new AMC terms and 8,000 Kenosha members were due to vote Mar. 21. The proposed pact does not meet the Big Three auto pattern but does have gains the union called the "best possible" under the company's financial circumstances.

The settlement provides a wage increase of 15 cents an hour for production workers and 35 cents for skilled workers in the first contract year. The second-year increase is 3 percent or 9 cents an hour, whichever is larger, plus an 8-cent cost-of-living increase.

In another development, 2,000 UAW members at Massey-Ferguson tractor plants in Detroit, Des Moines, Racine, Wis., and Cuyahoga Falls, O., struck when contract talks broke down temporarily. The talks are the last of five in the farm equipment industry this year —all others resulted in contract agreements.

At General Motors, UAW announced settlement of all local contract agreements except nine out of 168. Three GM plants are still on strike over local issues—at Atlanta and Doraville, Ga., and Framingham, Mass.

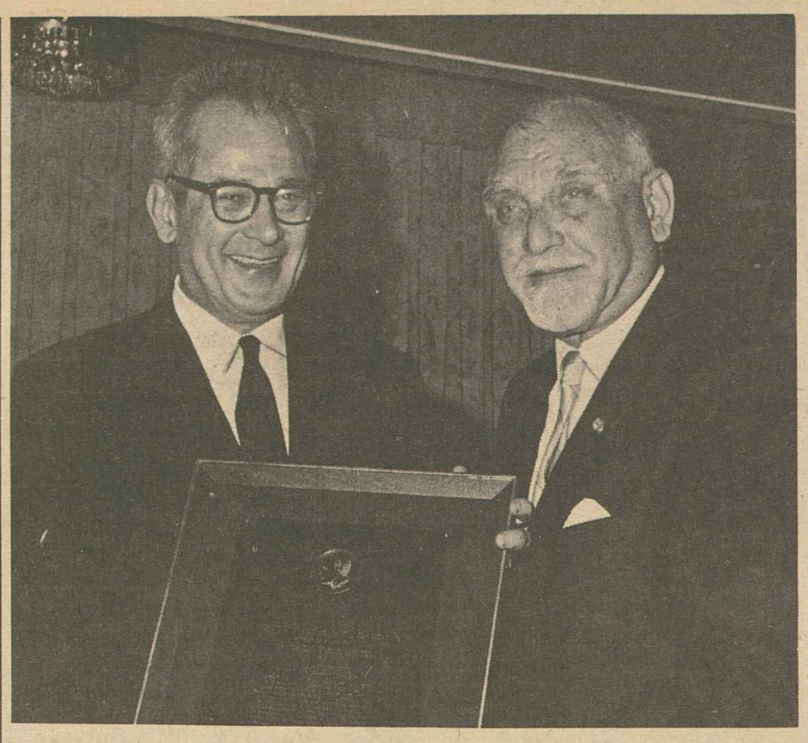
Tobacco Locals Ratify Contract

Members of Tobacco Workers locals in Durham, N.C., and Richmond, Va., have voted to ratify a new three-year contract with the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Ten cents of the 24-cent first-year increase is retroactive to last June 10, the TWIU said, and an additional 5 cents dates back to Sept. 30. There is a 9-cent increase the second year and 12 cents the final year.

The contract also includes a cost-of-living clause, a fifth week of vacation for long-service workers, and additional holiday and higher sick benefits.

About 3,000 union members are covered by the agreement.



MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE award of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, honoring the memory of the Clothing Workers' first president, was presented to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky at a dinner in Washington.

Union Asks New Offer By Struck Glass Firms

Philadelphia, Pa.—Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers asked employers of 50,000 striking union members to make a new contract offer improved enough to warrant laying before the union's 93-member conference committee.

As the strike entered its seventh week no meetings were scheduled following turndowns of a union counterproposal Mar. 12 and a company proposal made Mar. 15.

Earlier Minton had asked the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to explore the possibility of a federal panel like that convened by Pres. Johnson in the copper strike. When no action resulted, he asked for a new company proposal.

Negotiations between the union and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute on contract terms began Nov. 28 and halted Feb. 1 when the strike of 32,000 production workers began. The strike spread later in February to skilled workers and then to West Coast production workers, all covered by separate contracts.

The shutdown affected plants producing more than 90 percent of the U.S. supply of glass containers. Its continuation has caused layoffs or shutdowns at plants of distillers, soft drink dealers and pharmacy suppliers.

In January the employers offered an immediate increase of 17 cents an hour in base rates, plus 10 cents for skilled classifications; additional hikes of 4 percent in the second year, 3 percent in the third, plus a cost-of-living clause, pension and insurance improvements, and steps toward a uniform wage structure for similar jobs.

Minton recommended acceptance of the offer but local union presidents voted it down, 62-31.

On Mar. 12 the union offered a counterproposal providing a 20-cent wage hike the first year, with an additional 20 cents an hour for skilled workers; another increase of 12.5 cents an hour in the second year plus a cost-of-living escalator; a 5 percent wage boost in the third year plus the living-cost bonus, and an early retirement system permitting pension benefits after 30 years of service regardless of age.

Employers rejected this offer but on Mar. 15 offered 17 cents an hour increase the first year, 12.5 cents a year later, and 3 percent in the third year with the living-cost escalator, plus retirement as of Mar. 1, 1969 at age 62 without loss of benefits for those retiring after Feb. 1, 1968.

The GBBA committee rejected this proposal too.

Receives Hillman Award:

Wirtz Bids Nation Heed Riot Report

America's race problem will be solved only as all the people "who are the problem" participate in a solution, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz warned in accepting the Sidney Hillman public service award.

Wirtz appealed to liberals to muster support for the recent report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Its "truths," he said, must be read and heeded by every citizen.

The award, given to persons who make outstanding contributions to public welfare, is one of several programs maintained by the Sidney Hillman Foundation, honoring the memory of the Clothing Workers' founding president.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky presented the award—a scroll and a check for $1,000—to Wirtz at a dinner in Washington attended by prominent leaders in labor and government.

Commenting that too many people seek to avoid the "truths" in the commission report, Wirtz recalled a speech made by Hillman in 1940 in which he said:

"People love not to perceive danger. People love to believe that things are not bad because if things are really bad we have to do something about them."

The danger in not accepting and acting on the commission's report, Wirtz said, is to face a "sort of drift towards factual apartheid" and the "risk of hateful racism in this country."

"Reactionaries" and "inactionaries" are against the report, he observed, because it "indicts the status quo with unprecedented sharpness" and demands "massive action—now."

Questions facing the nation in the next critical decade, Wirtz said, are: Can we change not only legislation but citizens reactions? Can we actively, dedicatedly reject apartheid? Can we make equality "an operating ideal?"

Reports, statutes and laws cannot answer these questions, he declared. "They are limitations, guidelines, restraints to prevent the worst. The citizens themselves can only achieve the best."

The challenge of the report, he concluded, "is to move beyond the formal structures of a free society to one that is lived in spirit and truth."

In presenting the award, Potofsky described Wirtz as a leader who combines "vision and idealism" with "a deep commitment to humanitarianism, an understanding of modern institutions and a dedication to the public welfare."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who also spoke at the award dinner, praised Wirtz as "one who knows workers and their problems and knows from long experience that the worker's best instrument for justice is the trade union movement."

Hospital Accepts Union, 11-Month Strike Ends

Cleveland, O.—Striking employes of St. Luke's Hospital won an 11-month battle when trustees agreed to recognize their union—Local 47 of the Building Service Employes—and negotiate a contract.

Nearly 450 orderlies and service employes stayed on the picket line from Apr. 12, 1967 to Mar. 10, when they voted unanimously to return to work. They achieved their major objective—union recognition—and turned to their next goal, union wages and working conditions.

The strike settlement covers 15 groups at the privately-operated hospital, ranging from housekeepers to laboratory assistants in medical research. Trustees agreed that BSEIU Local 47 will represent all strikers, replacements hired during the strike and all future employes, who must join the union as a condition of employment.

What appeared to be a hopeless dispute was settled when Mayor Carl B. Stokes (D), the city's first Negro mayor, fulfilled a campaign promise by getting both sides to meet in his office. Until then, hospital trustees had refused even to consider recognition.

The trustees reconsidered their position when the legislation committee of Cleveland City Council unanimously approved an ordinance requiring collective bargaining, enforceable by municipal courts, for establishments employing 25 or more persons not protected by the National Labor Relations Act.

Stokes requested the ordinance and Council seemed ready to pass it when the hospital management yielded. Soon afterward, the Cleveland Hospital Council, representing 49 nonprofit hospitals in northeast Ohio, dropped its opposition to union recognition and recommended a new set of "guidelines" for member hospitals that included secret ballot elections.

Pres. Joseph E. Murphy of Local 47 said employes of other private hospitals in the area will be urged to join the union.

The St. Luke's organizing drive was started in 1966 by BSEIU and the AFL-CIO regional office. It won support from many community groups including the Methodist Ministerial Association, the United Negro Ministerial Association, the Diocesan Senate of Priests and the Senate of Religious Women, representing 41 communities of Catholic nuns. The hospital is affiliated with the Methodist Church.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Jesse Gallagher called the settlement a "tremendous victory" for organized labor and its supporters in the community.

Urban Coalition Cites 'Urgent' Need For 1 Million Public Service Jobs

The Urban Coalition of labor, business, religious, civil rights and city officials has renewed an appeal for legislation to provide at least 1 million "urgently needed" jobs in public service employment.

Through its 15-member executive committee, the coalition also called on Congress to enact Pres. Johnson's housing bill and approve a $279 million supplemental appropriation for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The actions were urged in statements adopted by the executive committee of the coalition and announced by its new chairman, former Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner.

A fourth executive committee statement "strongly endorsed" the report of the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and commended it to the attention of all citizens.

The coalition, formed last summer to emphasize the urban crisis, sponsored an "emergency convocation" in Washington in August which gave top priority to the need for 1 million new public service jobs.

The more than 1,000 prominent Americans attending that meeting emphasized the program would provide "meaningful" work for jobless persons and meet a backlog of employment needs in parks, streets, schools, libraries and hospitals.

Noting that legislation to establish the 1-million job program was introduced in the last session of Congress but not acted upon, the coalition said that developments since have revealed increased "unemployment despair."

In the housing field, the coalition asked Congress for "bold and immediate" action to spur urgently-needed public and private housing.

Praising Johnson's proposed Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968, the coalition said his proposals "are essential if housing and urban reconstruction are to have their just and proper priority."

The coalition specifically backed such measures as an expanded model cities program, extended rent supplements to low income families, an emphasis on public housing and cooperative housing, and a fair housing law.

The coalition also called for a "mix of private resources" in the housing field if Americans are to have "the long denied opportunity of a decent home and suitable living environment."

On the supplemental appropriation for OEO, it said the extra $279 million is needed as follows: $104 million to raise current appropriations to the level authorized for fiscal 1968, $100 million to replace funds diverted from OEO, and $75 million for special summer employment, education and recreation programs.

Booklet Details Veterans Benefits

The Veterans Administration has released its 1968 edition of "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," an annual publication that reviews benefits available to veterans of military service.

The 1968 booklet includes details of the Veterans' Pension & Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967, which gives Viet Nam veterans the same benefits available to other wartime veterans and expands all veterans benefits.

Single copies may be obtained for 20 cents from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Discount rates are available for quantity purchases.

Other Talks Pressed:

Phelps Dodge Pact First Copper Break

(Continued from Page 1)

per operations at Bisbee, Douglas, Ajo and Morenci, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., terminate June 30, 1971, while agreements for company wire and cable mills at Fordyce, Ark., and Yonkers, N.Y., are due to expire Mar. 24 of that year.

The Yonkers and Fordyce contracts are of 36 months' duration, while the mining, smelting and copper refining operations have a pact extending over 39.5 months.

More than half the P-D workers are members of the Steelworkers. The others are represented by the Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Machinists, Operating Engineers, Painters, Plumbers, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Total direct wage gains in the settlement average 19.1 cents an hour effective at once, plus 16.4 cents and 18.3 cents on the first and second anniversary dates.

Major improvements were made in pension programs, all effective on contract signing except that at the copper properties, full pensions after 30 years of service at age 60 take effect at the start of the second contract year.

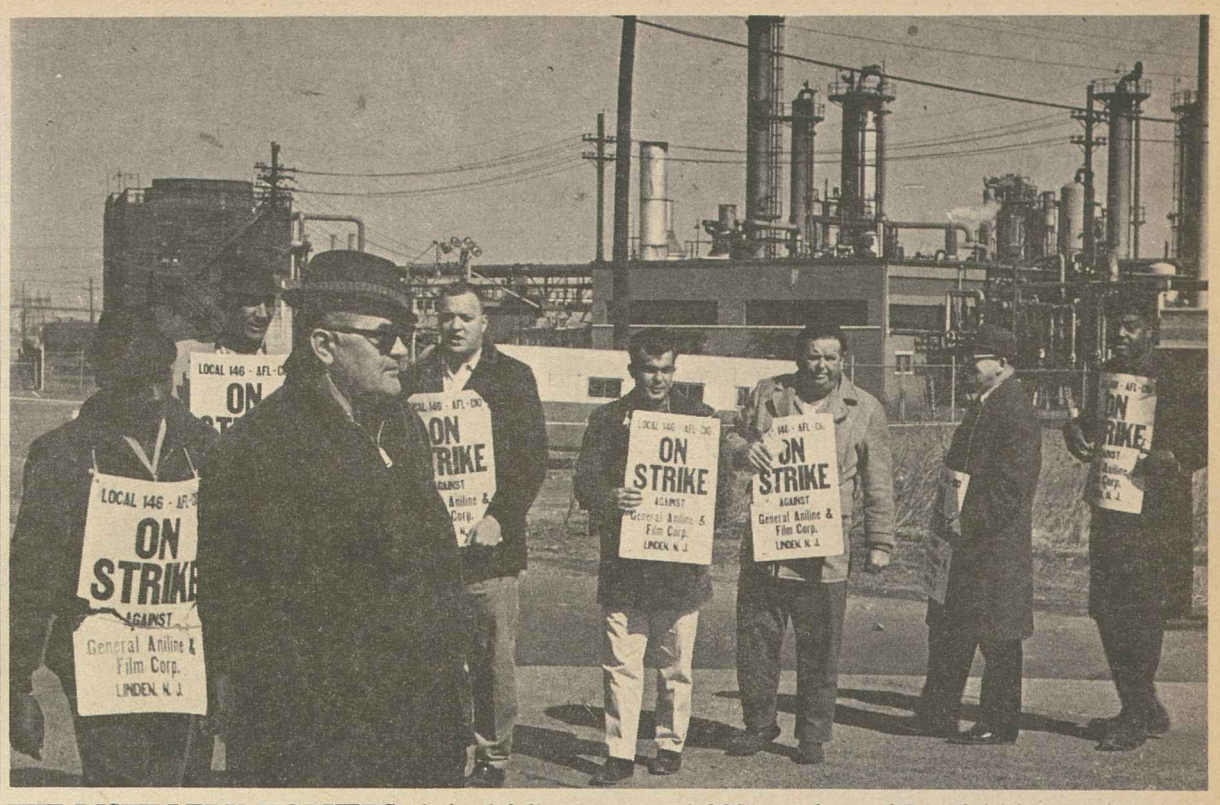
The 30-year pension carries a $130 monthly supplement to age 65. Some pension improvements, including a boost in the monthly benefit to $5 per year of service and disability pension betterments, are retroactive to July 1, 1967, before the strike started. The former benefit was $2.50 a month times years of service.

The unions also won improvements in vacation and insurance plans. All strike time will count as time worked for the purpose of computing vacations and pensions.

Other contract language problems and many local issues also were resolved, the unions said.

The P-D contract was the first break in the ranks of a unified management combine that made only one inadequate contract offer before the strike started July 15, 1967, and made only slight improvements until the President intervened.

The strikers have been supported by their own unions and the labor movement. The federation set up a relief fund to which nearly $900,000 has been contributed. Also it launched an "adopt-a-striker" campaign which will continue while the need exists.



THE DISTILLERY WORKERS pledged full support to 1,280 members of Local 146, on strike since Feb. 1 at the Linden, N.J., complex of the General Aniline & Film Corp. The members struck to protest management's unwillingness to budge from a fixed position during months of protracted contract talks, union Pres. Mort Brandenburg said.

Steelworkers Approve Defense Fund, Dues Hike

Atlantic City, N.J.—A special 1-day convention of the Steelworkers voted decisively, Mar. 20, to arm the union with a strike and defense fund and raise the dues structure of its 1.2 million members.

More than 3,600 delegates, representing local unions in the United States and Canada, moved to create the special strike benefit fund through an extra $5 per month increase in dues for a 5-month period starting in April.

In September, this special levy will end and a new dues structure will replace the current $5 monthly fee. The dues approved by the convention will range from $5 to a maximum of $10 a month. The graduation will be based on two hours average earnings of the members. Dues above the $5 base level will be distributed equally between the local unions, the USWA general fund and the strike and defense fund.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel set the serious tone of the convention with his keynote address describing the financial predicament of the union created by increasing operating costs.

Abel cited expanding services to the members and the mounting resistance by industries in negotiations as major reasons for the need to revitalize the union's finances and provide adequate strike defense reserves to support its collective bargaining committments.

30,000 in Copper

With some 30,000 USWA members still engaged, along with members of 25 other international unions, in a nation-wide nonferrous industry strike now in its ninth month, Abel cited this as a convincing example of "the hard line attitude of employers in collective bargaining" and as the principal reason for building up a substantial strike benefit fund.

"The existence of a strike and defense fund will mean added assurance to every Steelworker that if need arises, there will be some help for the needy member and his family during the strike," Abel said.

The USWA contracts in basic steel and aluminum covering some 500,000 members expire this summer.

Sec.Treas. Walter J. Burke, in a detailed analysis of the union's finances, demonstrated that, while the union treasury maintains solvency, indications point to a further drop in the union's net worth unless higher dues fees were established.

"We must get back to paying our way out of our dues income and we must build up reserves if we are to have maximum bargaining power with the employers," Burke warned.

He compared the current $18 million net worth of the USWA with the nearly $5 billion combined total working capital of the companies the union faces in collective bargaining.

Mediation Panel Seeks Solution To Los Angeles Hearst Dispute

Los Angeles—A tripartite mediation panel went into a huddle here Mar. 19 for the first time to seek an end to a 100-day strike-lockout at the Hearst-owned Herald-Examiner.

The three-man board is headed by Lloyd H. Bailer, 53, former New York area arbitrator and mediator and now a resident here.

His appointment was announced by Mayor Sam Yorty in response to a City Council resolution demanding a fresh approach to the dispute with Hearst, which has idled 2,000 members of 10 AFL-CIO unions and the Teamsters.

Labor and management representatives were expected to join the mediation panel at a later date.

Union leaders involved in the strike-lockout have agreed to meet with the panel "in hopes this will lead to good faith and meaningful negotiations."

There was no immediate response from Hearst management. Wages, work rules and fringe items have been at the core of the fight, now the longest newspaper dispute in California history. The former record was a 13-week tieup in 1946 at the old Herald-Express here, also owned by Hearst.

Numerous attempts by a team of state and federal mediators to solve the Herald-Examiner stalemate have failed.

Bailer, who served during World War II with the War Production Board and War Labor Board, in recent years has acted as permanent arbitrator in recent longshore and rail labor disputes.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz appointed him to aid in reviewing Executive Order 10988, issued by Pres. Kennedy to establish collective bargaining procedures for government employes.

Los Angeles County officials last month named Bailer to a panel for drafting an employe relations ordinance.

Serving with him on the Herald-Examiner dispute board are Herman Leavitt, president of the Los Angeles Joint Culinary Board, and Ralph Woolpert, industrial relations director for a Southern California drug retail chain.

Yorty Message

Yorty, in a message to the City Council, called for a $3,000 appropriation for Bailer, based on a 30-day period, since "the issues involved in the matter are of sufficient public concern and have impact upon the local economy of a nature serious enough to warrant the expenditure of public funds."

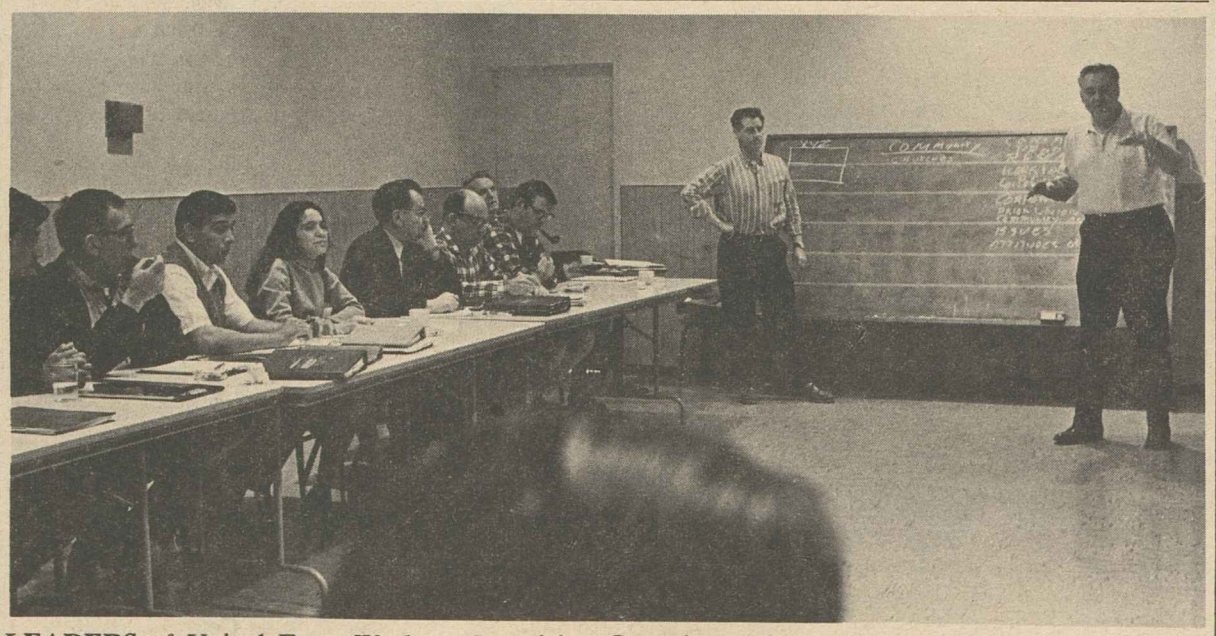
The council approved the salary item by 10 to 1.

The attempt to restore bargaining at the nation's largest evening newspaper came as the city council prepared to take testimony Mar. 27 on a proposed anti-strikebreaker ordinance. California AFL-CIO leaders also have asked for a mail campaign in support of proposed state legislation on strikebreakers.

Hearst management has published the Herald-Examiner with the aid of about 100 imported professional strikebreakers.

But labor support of the strikers has cut sharply into the paper's circulation—reducing it from 725,000 daily to approximately 250,000—and in January resulted in loss of nearly one million lines of advertising. Conservative estimates put dollar loss of advertising at more than $1.25 million for the month.

Strikers further are appealing for a national boycott of the Hearst-owned papers in Seattle, Albany, Boston, Baltimore, San Antonio, and San Francisco; 14 magazines, including Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Popular Mechanics and House Beautiful; Avon paperback books, and radio-TV outlets in Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and San Juan, P.R.



LEADERS of United Farm Workers Organizing Committee joined with AFL-CIO organizers from western states in a workshop conference at Delano, Calif., headquarters for the farm union. At blackboard are Alan Kistler, left, and Edward Haines, both assistant directors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. It was one of a series of regional conferences for the federation's organizing staff. The photo shows only part of the participants.

Bill Backed To Allow Joint Industry Fund

A measure that would permit joint labor and management sponsorship of industrial promotions has received the support of the AFL-CIO.

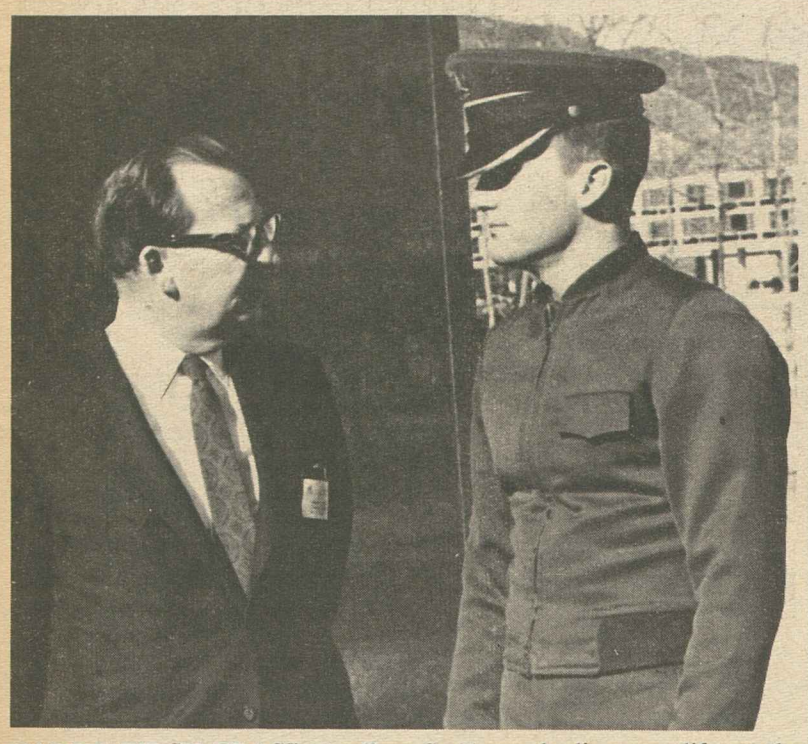
Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed the organization's support of a bill to amend Section 302(c) of the Labor Management Relations Act in a letter to Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the Special House Labor subcommittee, which is considering the action.

"Section 302 now prohibits all payments by employers to union representatives except payments to certain specified exempted employer-supported funds such as health and welfare funds," Biemiller observed.

The proposed amendment would specifically permit jointly administered trade and industry product promotion programs.

"These programs should not be prohibited by law because they have the desirable effect and purpose of expanding business opportunities and employment in the industries where they have been developed," Biemiller said. "The bill would permit, but would not require, collective bargaining on the establishment of such programs or funds." Enactment of the amendment, he said, "would be an act of simple justice."

Gold Crisis Laid to 'Run' by Speculators



CADET FIRST CLASS Geoffrey S. Gorsuch discusses life at the U.S. Air Force Academy with AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack, who is a member of the Academy's public affairs advisory committee. Cadet Gorsuch is the son of Clifford L. Gorsuch, regional director and legislative representative for the Broadcast Employes & Technicians.

U.S. Production Still the Force That Maintains Strength of Dollar

By David L. Perlman

To the average newspaper reader, the world's "gold crisis" didn't become news until it moved from the financial pages to the front pages.

Suddenly, it seemed, gold was in all the headlines and somehow involved with the American dollar, taxes, budget, interest rates and jobs.

How did it happen and what does it mean?

Basically, the "crisis" came about—as AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger expressed it—because of the manipulations of "international speculators who seek quick windfall profits from a complete collapse of the world's monetary system."

The major currency of world trade isn't gold; it is the American dollar. There is a relationship between gold and the U.S. dollar in world trade, but the value of the dollar does not depend on the number of gold bars buried in Fort Knox.

"The American dollar," Goldfinger stressed, "is the world's strongest currency because the American economy is the richest and most productive in the world." The backing is the $800 billion in goods and services produced by America's workers in a single year—and the continued health of that economy.

If world trade depended on an exchange of gold alone, international commerce would quickly grind to a halt and national economies would collapse because there just isn't that much gold.

In 1944, even though the war was still raging in Europe and the Pacific, the end was close enough in sight so that the free world's financial experts met at Bretton Woods, N.H., to try to work out a system for financing postwar commerce and stabilizing currencies.

Based on the Dollar

An addition to gold was needed. That supplement was the American dollar.

It was only incidental that the United States then had the bulk of the world's gold supply. The important consideration was the enormous, unprecedented productivity of the American economy. It was for that reason, not because of gold bars, that in the free markets of the world—and in the "black markets" where currency is exchanged if the official rate is unrealistic—the demand was for dollars. In practical terms, the value of other currencies was set by how many francs or liras or pesos it cost to buy a dollar.

The United States in effect became the world's banker and guaranteed the stability of its currency in the world market by agreeing to exchange on demand gold for dollars at the rate of $35 an ounce.

With the help of billions of dollars in American aid to reconstruct war-torn economies, world commerce boomed in the post-war era. And since dollars were as good as gold, there was as little reason to turn them in as for people with money in the bank to withdraw their deposits and put the cash in a mattress.

If dollars are considered only as IOU's on American gold, however, there isn't enough gold in Fort Knox to pay off the demand—any more than there would be enough cash on hand in U.S. banks if every depositor insisted on drawing out all his money. Or in any bank in any other country, for that matter. Nationally and internationally, finance is a credit operation, resting on confidence.

When, over the post-war years, America continued to pay out more dollars to other countries than it took in, the question arose as to what would happen if there were a "run on the bank"—a large-scale demand for conversion of dollars into gold.

France, under DeGaulle, started a run on the bank by converting large quantities of dollars into gold. And in the private gold market in London, speculators of many nationalities — including Americans trading illegally through Swiss numbered bank accounts—gambled that the price of gold would have to be raised to prevent the complete liquidation of America's dwindling gold reserves. The United States and a pool of six European nations—not including France — were pledged to sell gold at $35 an ounce if the supply in the private market was less than the demand.

As of a week ago, only about $1 billion in U.S. gold reserves was available to sell on demand for dollars. Another $10.4 billion in U.S. gold was held as legal backing for U.S. currency—25 cents in gold for every dollar of currency.

World bankers, like domestic bankers, tend to be economic conservatives. They looked askance at the heavy deficit the United States was facing as a result of Viet Nam military spending, and the reluctance of Congress to approve a tax increase. The traditional prescription for a nation facing a big deficit was to tighten its belt—despite the experience of recent history that the resultant slowdown in the economy would mean recession—less spending, but fewer tax dollars coming in as well.

These steps were taken to avert an immediate crisis:

Congress approved — although narrowly—legislation repealing the previous requirement for 25 percent gold backing on U.S. currency.

That had no domestic effect, but it freed the entire stock of U.S. gold—about $11.4 billion—for international transactions.

It also lessened the likelihood of demands for conversion because governments, like people, don't rush to withdraw money from a bank when they know the bank is not about to run out of cash.

The United States and the six other countries which had been supporting the price of gold at $35 in the private market—Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland—announced that hereafter they will neither sell nor buy gold for monetary purposes on the private market. Gold thus can be bought or sold by private citizens or businesses on the international marketplace for whatever price buyer and seller agree on.

Central banks of nations may still convert dollars to gold—but only if they do not sell any of their gold reserves on the private market in order to turn a quick profit.

In the long run, however, the solution to the gold shortage is seen in steps already planned by the Intl. Monetary Fund to expand the supply of international currency through what has been called "paper gold."

Time Needed

It will take some time before this long-term solution can take effect. Speculators and governments which refuse to cooperate could still cause trouble.

Working towards stability, however, is the obvious fact that a collapse of the dollar as an international currency would hurt the rest of the world far more than the United States.

A Swiss banker, quoted by the New York Times as he was taking orders for gold purchases from clients all over the world, said grimly: "Don't they realize, these people who are buying gold, that they are destroying the whole monetary system of the world."

Worship of the golden calf still continues, thousands of years after Mount Sinai. But modern economists are convinced that gold inevitably will go the way of wampum—decorative and valuable in itself, but archaic as a medium of exchange among nations.

Curbs on Gold Trading 'Step in Right Direction'

Refusal of the United States and six other major industrial nations "to buy or sell gold in private markets and thereby play into the hands of international speculators is a big step in the right direction," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger declared.

Goldfinger urged quick action by the world's industrial countries to carry out plans for a new international means of exchange in addition to gold and the American dollar. This "paper gold," he said, "is essential to provide the basis for the continuing expansion of world trade."

Beyond this, Goldfinger said, "the U.S. should, as the AFL-CIO has urged for several years, give consideration to breaking the remaining links between the American dollar and gold. The sooner the world reaches the stage of treating gold as just another commodity such as copper, wheat or silver, the better off all of us will be."

Chicago Groups Back Apprentice Recruitment

Chicago—A four-way partnership to recruit more minority group youths into the apprenticeship programs of building trades unions was launched here by labor, management, government and a leading voice in the Negro community.

The contract signed here is the latest application of an agreement between the U. S. Dept. of Labor and 18 affiliates of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to seek more apprenticeship opportunities for members of minority groups.

The local agreement was signed by Pres. Thomas J. Murray, Chicago Building Trades Council; Executive Dir. Mayne Stanton, Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago; Hampton McKinney, program director of the Chicago Urban League; and Samuel C. Bernstein, administrator of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

Bernstein said that in the last few years 300 minority group youths have become apprentices through the Apprenticeship Information Center, which is supported by the signers of the new agreement. He said the new partnership will provide improved communications between all those concerned with apprenticeship—government, trade unions, contractors, and private organizations such as the Urban League.

Murray said "all phases of apprenticeship including recruiting have previously been the sole responsibility of the trade. Now others are joining us in a partnership to recruit more minority group workers."

"This occasion is unusual," Stanton said, "because it marks the first time that a trades council and a building construction employers' association have set up a joint effort with an organization in the Negro community to recruit minority group apprentices."

166 Trainees

McKinney, who formerly directed the Urban League's employment department, reported that the league's apprenticeship project has worked with 166 young men who are now indentured apprentices.

He said: "We expect our cooperative efforts with the Building Trades Council and the employers association will substantially increase the number of Negro youths entering apprenticeship in the near future."

Bernstein said construction of the atom research facilities in Weston, Ill., will help provide hundreds of new opportunities.

Murray called the new agreement part of continuing labor and management efforts to bring more minority youths into the construction trades.

The Chicago Building Trades Council, Building Construction Employers Association and Chicago Board of Education sponsor a program aimed at showing high school students what it takes to learn a trade. The students are taken by bus to several building sites, wear hard hats and are shown various stages of construction.

They are then taken to Washburn Trade School, where they are shown apprenticeship training facilities and given information on how to apply for openings in the trades.

Pressmen Re-elect 13 Top Officers

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade, Sec.-Treas. A. J. Rohan and the thirteen other top officers of the Printing Pressmen have been reelected to office for new four-year terms beginning June 3.

The balloting was conducted by the union's 756 locals and results were tabulated at the union's headquarters in Washington and announced by the board of electors.

Reelected, in addition to DeAndrade and Rohan, were Vice Presidents Clarence G. Schroeder and J. Frazier Moore, Detroit; James F. Doyle and Raymond J. Boland, Chicago; Robert H. Brown, Toronto; Sol Fishko, New York, and Don McCaughan, Los Angeles. Reelected as home trustees were Frank Calderone, Los Angeles; John W. Dopp, Chicago, and Daniel McPherson, Boston. School trustees reelected were Leo L. Vohsen, St. Louis, Michael P. McNally, Denver, and Edward Volotko, Houston.

CWA's Glenn Watts Heads UGF Drive

Glenn Watts, executive vice president of the Communications Workers, has been selected to head the 1968 drive of the United Givers Fund of the National Capital Area.

His selection marks the first time that a union official has been named to head a major-city UGF campaign, CWA said.

Training For 500,000:

Business Job Plan Wins Union Support

(Continued from Page 1)

to "hire and train them for useful employment—to make fellow taxpayers out of tax-eaters."

Ford told the conference that initial pledges have been received from employers for 27,761 jobs—nearly 10 percent of the goal of 200,000 work opportunities needed for young applicants this summer, and an additional 100,000 job placements needed by July of 1969.

The eventual target is 500,000 jobs for disadvantaged ghetto jobless by the summer of 1971.

"People who have been held back by prejudice and poverty must now be given a chance to earn a decent life," Ford declared. "It is no longer solely a matter of justice and the principles of democracy."

Ford said that while jobs are not the whole answer to the problems of poverty and racial discord, they are clearly an essential part of the answer.

Business Must Help

"Helping disadvantaged people out of the ghettos and into the mainstream of the American economy is a goal that can be accomplished," he insisted, "only if business shoulders the heavy end of the load."

Government "cannot meet the need for jobs without major help from business, simply because business is where most of the jobs are," he said. The basic task of the alliance is "to get employers involved and committed," Ford asserted.

He recalled that "one of the first things I did was to talk to Meany" because the Alliance "recognized from the outset that it needed to have the wholehearted support of organized labor."

Ford reported that "Meany assured me, as I knew he would, that we could count on the AFL-CIO's cooperation." The auto executive declared there is "no precedent for the kind of task" business has agreed to tackle and he added "but there is also no precedent for the kind of cooperation among business, government and labor that we have experienced so far."

Meany assured the conference "it will not be enough to go into the ghettos and say, 'Here is a job.' The deprived Americans who make up the hard core of the unemployed need to be taught and need to be trained before they can fill a job."

And even before that, he said, "they must be motivated to fill a job. What they need, first of all, is confidence, or perhaps a better word is faith. They need to believe that the newly-offered opportunity is real; that they can in fact become a part of the American society which until now has been as remote from them as the moon."

Unions cooperating with special training programs have "often had to search" for job takers, probably due to lack of confidence, faith and motivation, he related.

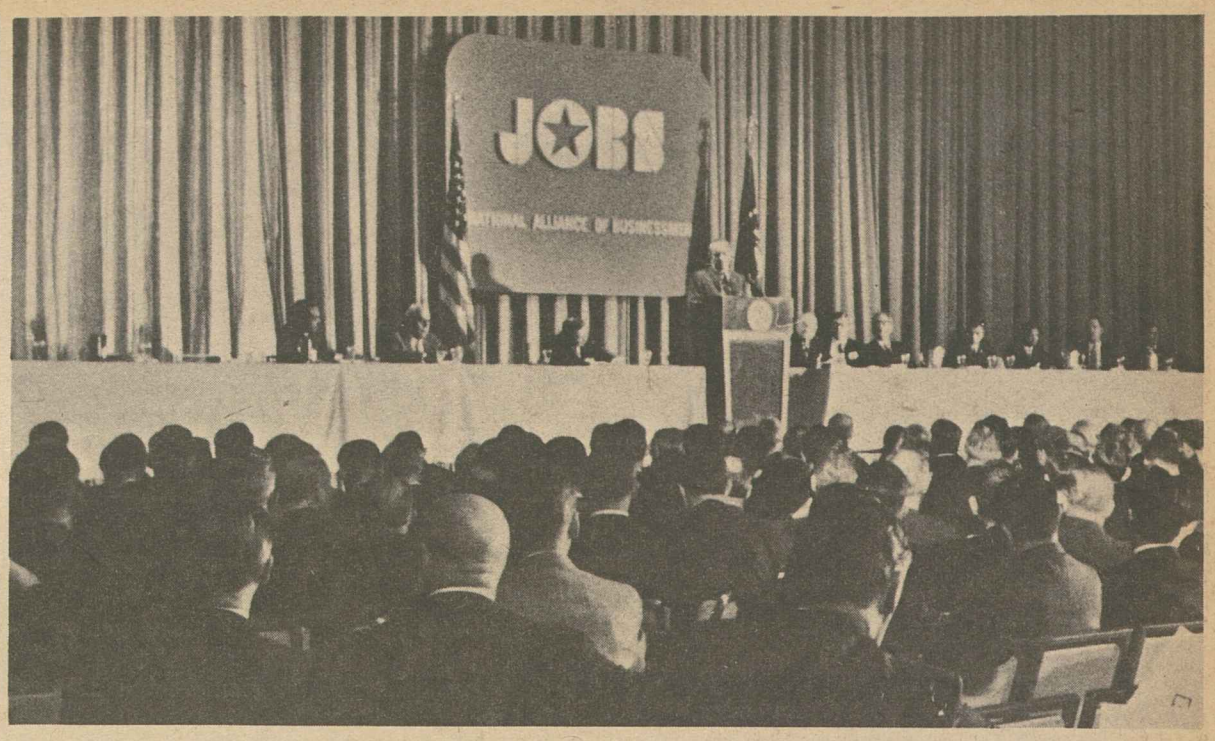
Livingston's Role

Meany "strongly urged and warmly advised" the NAB to "make real use of Jack Livingston and his corps of advisers." Livingston's services have been contributed by labor, and one of his first duties, Meany related, will be to recruit 50 labor men in NAB communities to serve as labor liaison men.

Livingston, former director of organization for the AFL-CIO, will serve as NAB's director of labor relations. Meany said he does not know of "anyone in trade union ranks who is better equipped for the job."

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey predicted that the training program would reach its goal of 500,000 job placements at least six months ahead of schedule. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said NAB will send contract applications to 12,500 business firms in the 50 large cities and 26 smaller ones where federal manpower training funds will be allocated.

Other conference speakers were Commerce Sec. C. R. Smith, NAB Executive Vice Chairman Leo C. Beebe, Executive Dir. Whitney Young, Jr., of the National Urban League; Cleveland Mayor Carl B. Stokes, and Executive Dir. David Ginsburg of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.



PRES. JOHNSON calls on the American business community to stimulate an awakened social conscience by hiring and training 100,000 ghetto residents by July 1969 and 500,000 by the summer of 1971. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, seated second from Johnson's right, told the National Alliance of Businessmen at a national conference in Washington that "you will have the full cooperation of America's labor movement."

ILO Issues Guide On Fighting Bias

The Intl. Labor Organization has published a new 218-page booklet, "Fighting Discrimination in Employment and Occupation," as part of its workers' education series.

The booklet describes forms that discrimination takes in various countries, discusses its social and personal costs and sets forth steps unions can take to fight it. The ILO-adopted Convention on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) is explained in detail.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from Intl. Labor Organization, 917 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. The price is 75 cents.

Workers' Accounts of Job Deaths Dramatize Safety Bill Hearings

"He tried to make the door, but he was lying face down near the door dead . . . carbon monoxide gas being odorless and colorless and tasteless, it didn't take long."

In these words, Adolph Wismack told of the death last Jan. 10 of a 25-year-old worker at the National Lead Co., Sayreville, N.J. Wismack, president of Local 8-3600 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, appeared along with other union officials before a House Labor subcommittee in support of the Occupational Safety & Health Bill.

James Owen, the worker who succumbed to carbon monoxide poisoning in the New Jersey plant, was the victim of a lethal dose which also hospitalized three would-be rescuers. The tragedy prompted an investigation that showed controls of the deadly gas to be dangerously inadequate.

Scientists from Rockefeller University called in by the union advised that the accepted safe limit for carbon monoxide concentrations is 50 parts per million parts of air. In most locations in the plant, alarm instruments were set for 200 parts per million, and in some places for 300 or 400 parts per million.

Even as the investigation was under way, Wismack said, another worker "blacked out" five feet above a warning instrument and was dragged out of danger by fellow workers. Earlier, two workers in their early twenties had died from cerebral hemorrhage, a degenerative disease of the elderly, and many workers were reporting persistent severe headaches. They were "carrying bottles of aspirin in their pockets and taking as much as 8 or 10 tablets a day."

The carbon monoxide danger presents an even more hazardous possibility according to the union leaders. Tony Mazzocchi, citizenship-legislative director of the OCAW, said a single worker felled by carbon monoxide could trigger an accident with chlorine gas endangering thousands. "If there was ever an accident to these (chlorine) tank cars and they started to leak, I don't think our employes could get out in time. . . . The surrounding communities would be endangered," Mazzocchi explained.

The Occupational Safety & Health Bill would give the U.S. Dept. of Labor authority to establish and enforce health and safety standards throughout the nation in businesses engaged in interstate commerce, would aid the states to establish programs for protecting workers, and would step up Public Health Service research in occupational disease prevention.

'Long Overdue'

It is high on organized labor's legislative priorities, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in earlier testimony called it "long overdue."

"We need something equally applied, thoroughly researched," Mazzocchi said. "It is the business and concern of the community at large. We think the bills go a long way to meeting the problems that a modern industrial society now has."

The witnesses rejected the idea that safety and healthful working conditions could be achieved purely through collective bargaining, or left up to the states, whose programs they termed inadequate to the job.

Something that affects national safety, Mazzocchi emphasized, "cannot be left to the ability of a union to negotiate based on its particular power at a given moment." Uniform application of standards would also remove the competitive advantage accruing to the operator of an unsafe plant, he said.

John Tice, safety chairman of Local 8-3600, in an emotion-filled statement, was the last witness for the OCAW. Characterizing the National Lead Co. as "a reputable company," he said neither the union nor the company had the knowledge needed to establish and maintain safe conditions.

"The last few nights I have not slept," Tice said, "after our meeting with these two scientists." A "flameout" in the chlorine area, he said, could cover the whole community with chlorine gas. "Who do we turn to?" Tice asked. "We are working with a potential bomb."

Earlier, Roy Barnes, president of Local 4-367, Pasadena, Tex., told of an explosion and fire at Shell Chemical's plant in Deer Park, Tex., Jan. 15. The explosion, which he said was "a direct result of the company's maintenance policies and the lack of proper inspection procedures," could have devastated the entire community if it had blown into other operating units instead of into an open field. It could have created a "chain reaction" in the concentration of oil and chemical plants in the area and endangered thousands, Barnes said.

Even ten minutes later, at shift change time, Barnes said, "it would have killed several men." One man, Frank Butler, an employe with 25 years of service with Shell, is hospitalized with burns over 60 percent of his body. Two men suffered heart attacks, one of them fatal, while running from the flames, and a fourth worker incurred burns about the hands and arms.

Shell's safety department is "a sham and a joke in that it is completely subordinate to production. If safety interferes with production or costs a little extra money, then safety is cast aside," Barnes said.

Boom Keeps Booming for Business, But Worker Keeps Dropping Behind

The economic "boom" may still be on for $100,000-a-year corporation executives but, for the second year in a row, the ordinary worker is worse off financially than the year before.

The evidence comes from government statistics, quoted in a recent Wall Street Journal story as one explanation of why unions are pressing so hard for pay raises these days.

For the average worker with a wife and two kids, the Journal article notes, "the boom stopped rolling several years ago."

In terms of constant 1957-59 dollars, the typical non-supervisory worker averaged $78.23 in take-home pay in 1967, six cents less than in 1966 and 30 cents less than in 1965.

The story notes that the decline would be even greater "if the figures also took into account steadily rising state and local sales and property taxes, all of which bite into purchasing power." It adds pointedly:

"Labor's emerging mood isn't likely to be softened by this little-publicized fact: The pay of supervisory personnel, such as that $100,000-plus executive, has been rising relatively rapidly."

Not only supervisors are coming out ahead of the cost-of-living. "Since 1961, dividend income has grown some 30 percent more rapidly than wage-salary income."

In addition to salary increases—an average of close to 5 percent last year—supervisory officials often made profits from corporation stock option plans that enabled them to purchase securities at below-market prices, the article notes.

Only partially compensating for the stagnation or decline of earnings has been a continued expansion of fringe benefits and a shorter workweek.

A few trades have managed to increase their purchasing power, although the rise is generally small. But overall, as one government economist is quoted, "Relatively speaking, the income of the average worker in private industry has been stagnating."

John R. Stevenson Of Carpenters Dies

Downers Grove, Ill.—John R. Stevenson, who retired in 1964 after 57 years as an officer of the Carpenters, died at 81 and was buried here Mar. 14.

Before his retirement, Stevenson had held elective office as first vice president of the international union from 1952 to 1964, second vice president from 1941 to 1952, and as an officer of Carpenters Local 80, Chicago, and the Chicago District Council of Carpenters from 1907 to 1941.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Stevenson was apprenticed to the carpentry trade in his youth and got his first experience in labor as a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. He migrated to Chicago as a young man and joined Local 80.

His widow, two children and three brothers survive.

The Election Stakes

THE DRAMA of the contests for the presidential nomination in the Democratic and Republican parties has for the moment overshadowed the tremendously important congressional elections and the battle for control of state houses and state legislatures.

While the presidential election will profoundly affect the congressional contests, they are nevertheless important in their own right and in many cases will be fought on issues outside the scope of the presidential contest.

All of the 435 seats in the House are up for election this year as well as 34 Senate seats and 22 gubernatorial chairs. One or both houses of the legislatures in 44 states will be contested on the ballot in the fall.

The Democratic Party will have more seats at stake than the Republicans; in the U.S. Senate seats currently held by 23 Democrats are up as compared to 11 Republicans.

In the state houses, governorships currently held by 14 Democrats will be contested compared to 8 Republican governors seeking to continue party control.

* * *

IN THE U.S. HOUSE of Representatives there are about 100 seats considered marginal where the decisive battles will take place. About half these seats won by close margins in 1966 are held by liberals trying to hang onto their seats; the other half are held by conservatives who won districts by close margins two years ago.

The outcome of the House races will set the legislative direction for the next two years. But it may also cast the House in the role of electing a president if George Wallace succeeds in his attempt to force the election of the President into the House by barring an Electoral College majority for any one candidate.

The conservatives hope to chalk up gains in the Senate where a number of able and articulate liberal senators face re-election fights. The conservative goal in the Senate is to re-establish as an effective operation the Southern Democratic-GOP coalition, a coalition that has operated with success in the House so far in the 90th Congress.

The Johnson landslide in 1964 gave the liberals a working majority in the 89th Congress. Under White House leadership, a program of progressive legislation was adopted—the most meaningful since the first hundred days of the Roosevelt Administration of 1933.

The liberal majority in the House, however, was lost in 1966 and the chamber reverted to the control of the conservative coalition.

* * *

THE ELECTIONS of 1968 pose the direct threat that the conservative victories in 1966 may be extended in 1968 in the congressional elections and in the state houses.

This is a direct and dangerous threat to the future of liberal and progressive government.

It is vitally important that the congressional contest receive major attention, for the decisive votes on future programs and policies, on the hard realities of legislation, will be cast in the next Congress.

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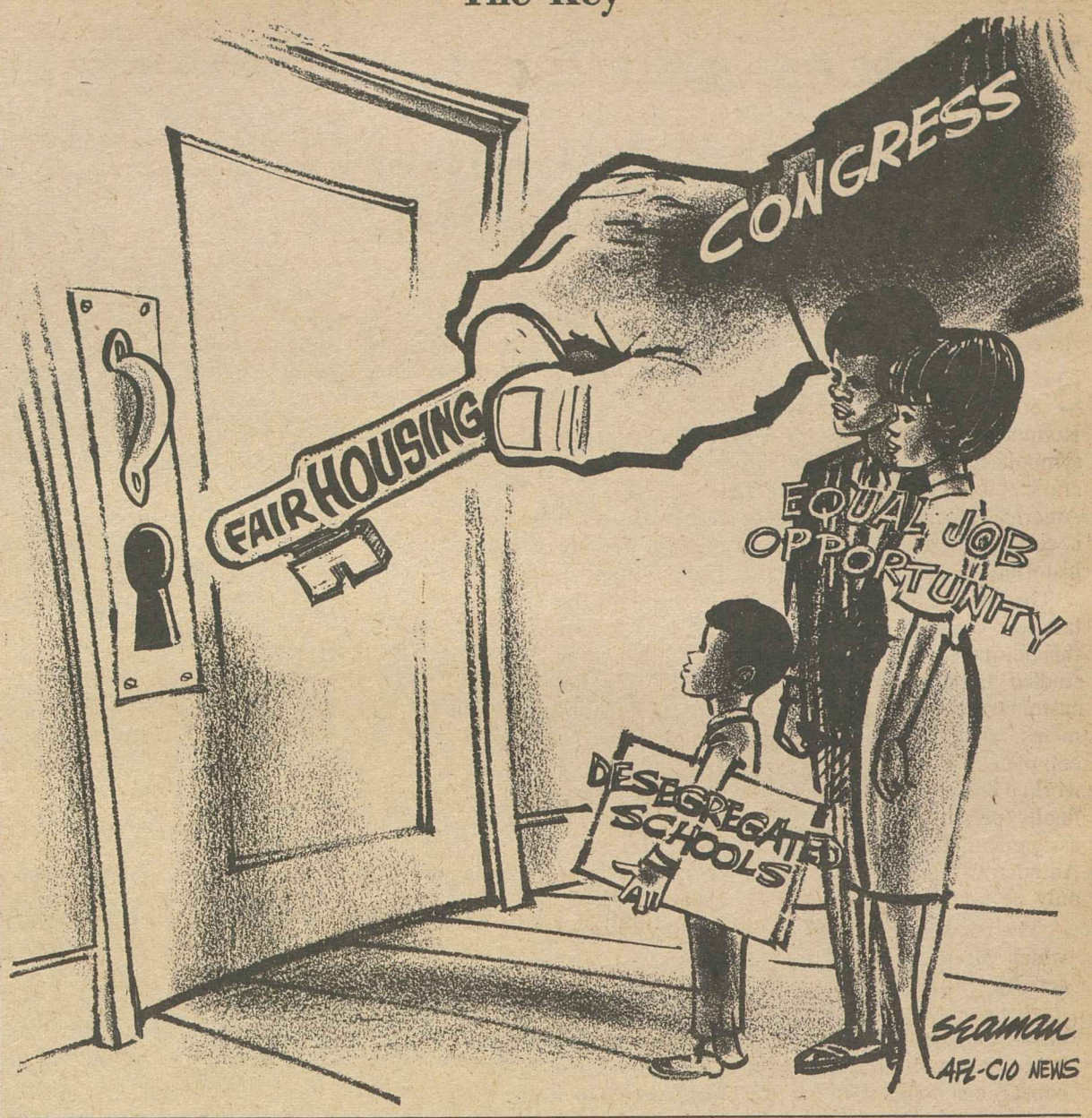

President's Message:

Self-Help, Self-Determination Goal of American Indian Policy

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's special message on Indian affairs, "The Forgotten American."

THERE ARE about 600,000 Indians in America today. Some 400,000 live on or near reservations in 25 states. The remaining 200,000 have moved to our cities and towns. The most striking fact about the American Indians today is their tragic plight:

Fifty thousand Indian families live in unsanitary, dilapidated dwellings: many in huts, shanties, even abandoned automobiles.

The unemployment rate among Indians is nearly 40 percent—more than 10 times the national average.

Fifty percent of Indian schoolchildren—double the national average—drop out before completing high school.

Indian literacy rates are among the lowest in the nation; the rates of sickness and poverty are among the highest.

Thousands of Indians who have migrated into the cities find themselves untrained for jobs and unprepared for urban life.

The average age at death of an American Indian today is 44 years; for all other Americans, it is 65.

The American Indian, once proud and free, is torn now between white and tribal values; between the politics and language of the white man and his own historic culture. His problems, sharpened by years of defeat and exploitation, neglect and inadequate effort, will take many years to overcome.

But recent landmark laws—the Economic Opportunity Act, the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the Manpower Development & Training Act—have given us an opportunity to deal with the persistent problems of the American Indian. The time has come to focus our efforts on the plight of the American Indian through these and the other laws passed in the last few years.

I propose a new goal for our Indian programs: A goal that ends the old debate about "termination" of Indian programs and stresses self-determination; a goal that erases old attitudes of paternalism and promotes partnership self-help.

Our goal must be:

A standard of living for the Indians equal to that of the country as a whole.

Freedom of choice: An opportunity to remain in their homelands, if they choose, without surrendering their dignity; an opportunity to move to the towns and cities of America, if they choose, equipped with the skills to live in equality and dignity.

Full participation in the life of modern America, with a full share of economic opportunity and social justice.

I propose, in short, a policy of maximum choice for the American Indian: a policy expressed in programs of self-help, self-development, self-determination.

To start our goal in fiscal 1969, I recommend that the Congress appropriate one-half a billion dollars for programs targeted at the American Indian—about 10 percent more than fiscal 1968.

Within the last few months we have seen a new concept of community development—a concept based on self-help—work successfully among Indians. Many tribes have begun to administer activities which Federal agencies had long performed in their behalf.

PASSIVE ACCEPTANCE of federal service is giving way to Indian involvement. More than ever before, Indian needs are being identified from the Indian viewpoint—as they should be.

This principle is the key to progress for Indians—just as it has been for other Americans. If we base our programs upon it, the day will come when the relationship between Indians and the government will be one of full partnership—not dependency.

The program I propose seeks to promote Indian development by improving health and education, encouraging long-term economic growth, and strengthening community institutions.

Underlying this program is the assumption that the federal government can best be a responsible partner in Indian progress by treating the Indian himself as a full citizen, responsible for the pace and direction of his development.

But there can be no question that the government and the people of the United States have a responsibility to the Indians.

In our efforts to meet that responsibility, we must pledge to respect fully the dignity and the uniqueness of the Indian citizen.

That means partnership—not paternalism.

We must affirm the right of the first Americans to remain Indians while exercising their rights as Americans.

'Presidents and Peons':

Romualdi's Personal History A Reference on Latin Labor

The following is excerpted from an article in the March 1968 AFL-CIO American Federationist "Building Democracy in Latin America," by Milton Plumb, a review of "Presidents and Peons: Recollections of a Labor Ambassador in Latin America," by Serafino Romualdi.

SHORTLY BEFORE his death from a heart attack last November in Mexico City, Serafino Romualdi, who for a quarter of a century had both symbolized and guided the forces of the democratic labor movement and freedom in Latin America, summed up his career in a book which is certain to become a reference source for future historians of our good neighbors to the South.

The book had been his major occupation for the last two years of his life. It was characteristic of this unique personality that, although he had never studied English in school, he struggled with his customary courage against the many discouragements which beset even experienced writers to complete it. At the expense of his health, he worked endless hours revising, adding and deleting, finally persuaded by his friends' urging that his assignment to represent U. S. labor in Latin America was history that had to be told and that only he could tell it properly.

The result is a collection of political memoirs which disclose for the first time some of the activities of the American labor movement in its struggles against dictators and other totalitarians on both the right and the left. Moreover, it is a book written with the intense honesty and courageous dedication to truth which characterized Romualdi's dealings with all he met, whether a head of state or a group of illiterate and poverty-stricken campesinos.

CLOSE LINK between U.S. labor and democratic movements in Latin America is exemplified by this photo of the late Serafino Romualdi (center) with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Romulo Betancourt, then president of Venezuela.

Romualdi's lifelong struggle against dictatorship began when he was a youth in Italy and, as a Socialist, was nearly killed by Mussolini's Fascist thugs. He took refuge in the United States and immediately joined the staff of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, serving as editor of its Italian newspaper for a number of years. His first assignment to Latin America came in 1941 when the Mazzini Society selected him to help organize anti-Fascist groups among Italian expatriates in every Latin American nation.

Conditions existing at the close of the war led the AFL to decide to expand its international activities in Latin America in an effort to counteract the then growing influence of the Communist-dominated CTAL. Romualdi was selected to become the federation's first inter-American representative.

With his characteristic broad vision and complete disregard of the odds against success, Romualdi immediately set out to build a rival democratic inter-American federation of labor. His book relates in detail the steps which led to its founding under the name of the Inter-American Confederation of Labor (CIT) on January 1, 1948.

ONCE THE INTL. CONFEDERATION of Free Trade Unions was created, the CIT was transformed into the new ICFTU organization for the Americas, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, better known by its Spanish initials as ORIT.

His interest in labor education as the basis of development of democratic trade unions took shape in another form in the American Institute for Free Labor Development, of which he became the first executive director in March 1962. This was his last full-time assignment in the field of inter-American labor activity and he remained AIFLD's chief executive officer until he resigned in September 1965 on the eve of his retirement.

ORIT and AIFLD are institutions which in a very real sense are monuments to Romualdi's tireless efforts on behalf of the inter-American labor movement and democracy and freedom. But the book is far more about individual human beings than about organizations and institutes.

The fact is that Serafino Romualdi was a force for a better life for citizens of all strata of society in Latin America and the Caribbean. In a very real sense, he carried on a one-man revolution on behalf of democracy and freedom. In the process, he enlisted behind his ideals those of the trade union movement and a vast army of loyal and devoted friends and spiritual followers.

—*"Presidents and Peons: Recollections of a Labor Ambassador in Latin America" by Serafino Romualdi, Funk and Wagnalls, New York, N.Y. Published 1967. 514 pages. $8.95.*

Some Costs Omitted:

City Family 'Moderate' Budget Underscores Lag in Earnings

THE NEW CITY WORKER family budget of the Labor Dept. omits some common and necessary costs of maintaining moderate family standards of health and decency, an AFL-CIO economist asserted.

Expenses of education and installment buying are not even considered in the budget set forth by the department, noted Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Such costs, as well as provision for some form of savings, should be included to "more accurately reflect what workers are actually spending," he said.

Oswald was interviewed on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union economist said that even with gradual wage improvements over the years, most factory workers are paid much less than the $9,191 the Labor Dept. says a city worker needs to live "moderately." The average full-time factory worker's income "is now only $5,900," he said.

Increased worker productivity reduced unit labor costs 1.5 percent between 1960 and 1965, but this doesn't show up in the prices consumers pay in the market, he asserted. Wholesale costs of manufactured items rose nearly 2 percent in the same period, he said, "in spite of the fact that it was costing less in terms of labor to produce them." He also pointed out that during the seven-year period ending in 1967, corporate profits jumped 77 percent while earnings of factory workers, after taxes, increased only 25 percent.

Oswald said that improvements in workers' living standards have slowed, especially over the last two years, with the result that workers aren't fully participating in "the general growth of our economic well-being."

The new city worker "moderate budget" is also added evidence that the $3,000 poverty level standard "is no longer a valid reflection of what a four-person family would need to live at an absolute minimum," he said.

Reporters questioning Oswald were James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE REPORT of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders can easily be described as "voluminous." When the mimeographed pages are stacked, one on top of another, they are almost a foot high.

The significance of all this is twofold:

1. The commission's investigation was deep, broad and intensive as it sought first-hand the reasons for the cataclysmic social upheavals in so many urban areas last summer.

2. The reasons for these upheavals are so varied and complex that they defy simple explanations.

The underlying causes, of course, are real and serious grievances which a sizeable proportion of the Negro and low-income white populations have against society.

One of these grievances, as a section of the report characterizes, is the " 'exploitation' of disadvantaged consumers by retail merchants." And one condition which has made such exploitation possible, the commission believes, is the conviction of the rioters that the merchants "have been charging exorbitant prices or selling inferior goods."

Many merchants have been getting away with this by shoddy gimmicks in the installment buying field. This is one area in which Congress has the chance to act immediately. In fact, both the House and the Senate have passed "truth-in-lending" bills.

Of the two bills, however, only the House measure actually gets into the basic problems of gouging on interest rates, garnishments, and revolving credit.

The report, for example, points out:

"Most low-income families are uneducated concerning the nature of credit purchase contracts, the legal rights and obligations of both buyers and sellers, sources of advice for consumers who are having difficulties with merchants and the operation of the courts concerned with these matters."

The report also noted that "in most states, the laws governing relations between consumers and the merchants in effect offer protection only to informed, sophisticated parties with understanding of each other's rights and obligations."

In this situation, the commission said, "exploitative practices flourish." Ghetto residents cannot utilize standard retail outlets and "forced to use credit, they have little understanding of the pitfalls of credit buying."

Careful spelling out of the monthly and annual amounts of interest, in all purchases as provided in the House bill, would go a long way toward easing this problem.

THE HOUSE BILL also meets head-on the practice of garnishment. On the subject of garnishments, the commission says:

"Garnishment practices in many states allow creditors to deprive individuals of their wages through court action without hearing or trial. In about twenty states, the wages of an employe can be diverted to a creditor merely upon the latter's deposition, with no advance hearing where the employe can defend himself.

"He often receives no prior notice of such action and is usually unaware of the law's operation and too poor to hire legal defense. Moreover, consumers may find themselves still owing on a sales contract even after the creditor has repossessed the goods."

When a low-income worker gets hit by garnishment, he knows he's been hit hard—where it hurts—in the pocketbook.

However, too few people really understand revolving credit. They are told they are paying 1.5 percent per month. Few realize they are actually paying at least 18 percent in annual interest.

The House bill takes the first essential steps toward meeting these practices in installment buying.

The House and Senate conference committees are now meeting. They might well weigh the significance of the commission report and recognize that only the House bill meets the critical problems in the lending field.

THE LABOR DEPT.'S city worker family budget would more accurately reflect what workers actually spend today if it included the costs of education and credit buying, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald (center), said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the public service program broadcast over Mutual radio were James Deakin (left) of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

How to Buy:

Advertisers Stop at Nothing To Reach the Teen-Age Market

By Sidney Margolius

THEY MAKE these children old at 16, one concerned mother observed.

She was referring to a Yardley hair products ad in Seventeen magazine: "You were probably bouncing along somewhere between your twelfth birthday and Sweet Sixteen, and suddenly that wonderful little-girl shine wasn't there anymore. Sad, but just when you begin to need everything you've got, some of it begins to go."

Yardley, of course, sells five different products to solve this problem it created.

Of all the sellers today hunting the teen-agers and their $14 billion a year of spending money, the cosmetic manufacturers are the most avid and least scrupulous. They use all devices, from playing on teen-age fears and anxieties to encouraging sexuality.

Cosmetic manufacturers are not the only trade seeking to stimulate teen-age spending. The fashion, furniture, auto, record and jewelry industries all are working hard at influencing this supposedly rich market. It's a revelation to see many ads for diamond engagement rings in the teen-age magazines, ranging from $200 to as much as $5,000.

Teen-age girls are encouraged to expect to have such expensive household accessories as Lenox and Syracuse china and crystal when they marry, at $115 for six place settings. Presumably they will buy such equipment on the installment plan ("if Mommy and Daddy don't still give me my allowance," one mother comments).

We counted up actually 36 different kinds of cosmetics and beauty products promoted to teen-agers. This does not mean different brands or sizes, but different kinds of products for different purposes. No doubt there are more.

Our survey found 13 different make-up items alone, ranging from cream base to "eye highlighter." Next largest category is cleansing products, from special "beauty soaps" at $1 a bar to skin creams, lotions and moisturizers.

Toiletries manufacturers now even sell special products for different parts of the body. Yardley sells a "bubbly wash" for the teen-age face but recommends a "beauty soap" for the body. It "does what the wash does for your face." (It washes it.)

Even more than for adults, cosmetics and fashion manufacturers use sex heavily to sell teen-agers. For example:

A bikini bathing suit ad: "Nobody's little girl and Dune Deck shows it."

For Revlon's shiny lipsticks: "The mouth that wears them sends messages."

"He can't get you out of his mind when Wind Song whispers your message."

For Bourjois: "Go my love, stand outside underneath the moonlight sky and I will blow your kisses on the wind."

"Avant-gardes stop at nothing."

SEVENTEEN MAGAZINE, one of the biggest beneficiaries of this kind of salesmanship, calls this "The Talent Generation." Well, one talent it may not have is a sense of values, and an understanding of the need to guard its earnings from the commercial prowlers.

Parents themselves may not be making the most of the available techniques for teaching values. A rather pioneering survey of young teen-agers by a Port Washington, N.Y., PTA, found that only a little over half the parents do any actual teaching of how to buy, and fewer than half discussed family money questions as a family.

The least that parents can do is show girls that a 49-cent or at most 79-cent lipstick is exactly the same as a $2 one. The ingredients in all lipsticks have a value of less than 2 cents.

Luna Kenney, executive director of Youngstown, O., Children & Family Services, says that parents need to be encouraged to resist the pressures on teen-agers. Miss Kenney points out such examples as "a 17-year-old girl working as a store clerk to earn money because she has been sold the idea that she must buy sterling silver, or that no respectable girl can have a decent life without a complete set of stainless steel cookware plus stainless flatware to 'save' the sterling silver."

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PLAQUE PRESENTED by Cooperative Legislative Board, Railroad Brotherhoods of Ohio to Mac E. Rogers (right) in Columbus honored his contributions to rail safety. Rogers, receiving the plaque from CLB Chairman Clarence P. Rundt, has resigned as Railroad Trainmen's Ohio legislative representative to become director of the Federal Railroad Administration's bureau of railroad safety.

Excluding Traffic Deaths:

Fatal Accident Rate Dips Slightly for '67

FATAL PUBLIC ACCIDENTS involving fires, trains (excluding motor vehicles), firearms, and small planes increased in 1967, according to figures released by the National Safety Council.

However, the total number of public-accident deaths remained at 19,500, the same figure for the past three years, while the public-accident death rate per 100,000 people actually dropped from 10.0 in 1966 to 9.9 in 1967.

"The two major causes of public fatalities—falls and drownings—both decreased last year counterbalancing the increases among the more minor causes," explained Sidney Smith, council statistician.

Still, falls and drownings each resulted in about one-fourth of the public-accident fatalities. Transportation accidents (rail, air, water and other—not involving motor vehicles) accounted for about one-fifth. All other types—natural disasters, firearms, fires—contributed about one-third of the death total.

Persons sustaining disabling injuries from public accidents numbered approximately 2.4 million of which 60,000 suffered permanent impairments.

The largest increase in public deaths this past year was due to fires. The number increased by almost one-third—from 700 in 1966 to 900 in 1967.

Smith explained that fires are largely seasonal. He attributed this increase to the especially severe winter nationwide in early 1967.

Public firearm accidents—mostly occurring while hunting or target shooting—reached 1,100 in 1967, a 10 percent increase over the 1966 total of 1,000. The National Safety Council has estimated eight nonfatal injuries for each firearms fatality.

"Pure carelessness in the handling of firearms is probably the greatest cause of accidental death and injury while hunting," said John Fleming of the council.

"Too often," says Fleming, "hunters shoot before identifying their target. Two-thirds of hunting victims are shot by other hunters, frequently by their own hunting companions. And, one-third of the hunting victims accidentally shoot themselves."

ANOTHER MAJOR INCREASE was deaths caused by accidents with trains. Smith explained that these accidents happen when pedestrians run into trains, passengers fall on them or off of them, and bicyclists collide with them. A particular hazard is children playing too near the tracks.

Public fatalities also increased from light plane accidents. Deaths from all air transportation—commercial, military and general aviation—were up 25 percent from 1,200 to 1,500.

Though falls continue to be the largest single cause of public deaths—and second to traffic in the total accident picture—these fatalities decreased by 4 percent last year. Total deaths were down from 5,300 in 1966 to 5,100 in 1967.

Fatal public falls increased only among one age group—those 75 years of age and older. Each year more fatal falls occur to these people than any other age group.

Drownings, the second largest cause of public deaths, also decreased by 4 percent—from 4,500 in 1966 to 4,300 in 1967. Smith explains this could be partly due to the exceptionally cool summer months of 1967 with fewer people participating in water sports.

"Also, more people are learning to swim every year," Fleming commented. "And, the opportunities for them to learn are increasing as more community programs in water safety, such as the council's Operation Waterproof 4th Grade, are being established."

"Many drownings occur today simply because people who cannot swim fall into the water," said Fleming. "The council urges anyone, particularly those participating in or near water activities, to learn how to swim."

Soup to Nonsense:

A Lot of Gardening Problems Boil Down to Boy-Meets-Girl

By Jane Goodsell

I'D GIVEN my skimmia everything plants could possibly desire—or so I thought. I'd lavished care, attention, peat moss, fertilizer and bonemeal on them, and still those irresponsible shrubs refused to put out a single berry. After all I'd done for them, it seemed the least they could do in return.

Working on the premise that I'd spoiled them rotten, I tried a new tack and ignored them. I took them off fertilizer cold-turkey and not so much as a crumb of peat moss did I toss their way. As I showered goodies on the rhododendrons and azaleas directly across the yard from them, I maliciously hoped that those recalcitrant skimmia were drooling with envy. Perhaps if they realized that they were being punished for their laziness, they'd mend their ways, buckle down to business and start putting out berries. But they didn't.

It was a friend—she's president of her garden club—who explained to me why my skimmia had failed to realize their potential. I'd ushered her to the garden to look at the skimmia, saying scornfully, "Look at the dumb things. Not a berry on them."

She gazed thoughtfully at my skimmia and (I warn you, you probably won't believe this, but it's the honest truth) said, "Why, you've got nothing but females. If you want berries, you've got to put a male in with them."

Well, did you ever! I certainly had no idea that plants went in for that sort of thing. I mean, I guess I realized that they have to reproduce somehow, but I figured that the bees took care of it. Or else that it was accomplished by osmosis or unicellular division or—well, I don't know exactly what I thought, but I must say I was astonished to learn that boy-meets-girl takes place in the flower bed.

SO NOW WE HAVE a male (one boy for five girls which strikes me as a rather far-out arrangement, but my friend assures me that it's perfectly proper where skimmia are involved.)

So far, I don't think the skimmia have caught on to the me-Tarzan-you-Jane concept because there isn't a sign of a berry.

Maybe it's too soon to expect results, but I can't help but be discouraged. The girl skimmia nearest the boy seems to be giving him the cold shoulder. Instead of cozying up to him, she is leaning toward her sisters.

Still, I haven't given up hope. Maybe skimmia go through a long period of courtship before getting down to brass tacks. Then again, they may pretend nonchalance when I'm around just to keep me guessing. For all I know, that flower bed may really swing around 2 a.m. when I'm sound asleep.

Analysis Shows:

Union Membership Swings Up in South

Union membership in the South is growing at a faster rate than it is in the nation as a whole and conditions are favorable for continued growth there, a University of Kentucky economics professor has concluded.

The professor, Ray Marshall, is one of 14 contributors to the March issue of Monthly Labor Review, the magazine of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. The issue is given over entirely to "Labor in the South."

Other articles deal with a wide range of subjects involving unions, such as economic growth, employment, manpower programs, wage differentials, farm labor, job equality and racial discrimination.

Marshall cited studies showing that union membership in 13 southern states increased by 185 percent between 1939 and 1964 while the increase for the nation as a whole was 148 percent.

In a 12-year period, 1953 through 1964, the increase for the southern states was 9.7 percent compared to 6.1 percent for the entire nation, he pointed out.

Room For Growth

Focusing on another figure showing that only 14.4 percent of nonagricultural employment in the South was organized in 1964, Marshall stressed that "there is obviously considerable room for union growth" in the area.

He listed a number of "trends" which favor continued union growth in the South, including increasing industrialization, a "growing motive" to organize among unions and improving attitudes of southern workers toward unions.

Among "trends" which will make it more difficult for unions to organize, Marshall said, are the tendency of plants to locate in smaller communities and management's growing "sophistication" in fighting organized labor.

On balance, he viewed favorable "trends" as outweighing unfavorable ones and predicted that the "gap" between the South and the rest of the nation in union strength "will continue to narrow."

In another article in the special March issue of Monthly Labor Review, Prof. Rupert B. Vance of the University of North Carolina foresaw labor "coming of age" in the South. The higher southern development goes in technology and skills, "the greater will be the importance and amount of union organization," he wrote.

"So true is this," he added, "that those who carry on the old fight against unionization will become suspect as reactionaries who align themselves against progress."

Another UNC professor, E. Walton Jones, emphasized that thousands of farm workers in the South are living in poverty just as they are in other parts of the nation. A major step in improving their lot, he observed, would be the extension of minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance and other legal protection to cover farm workers.

'Long Enough'

"Farm labor has waited long enough for equal treatment with workers in the nonfarm sector," Jones said. "This country can afford it, and the decision is long overdue."

H. M. Douty, BLS senior research consultant, found that the level of wages and salaries is "substantially lower" in the South than in the rest of the country and differentials are "unlikely" to disappear in the near future.

At the same time, he cited a number of industries—including chemical, steel and automobile assembly—where differentials have either been cut down or eliminated through collective bargaining.

Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, in a summary article, wrote that much of the South's future depends upon what it does "with its inferior schools and racial problem."

He issued a strong challenge to the "boards of corporations" who are looking to a move southward:

"They have a national responsibility," McGill stressed, "to select for investment location those areas which honestly have eliminated, or are sincerely eliminating, all the old ugliness and violence of discrimination from their communities."

Musicians Win NLRB Ruling On Reno Clubs

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Reno, Nev., Musicians union did not break the law when it refused to bargain with the leaders of five bands about the wages, hours and working conditions of musicians employed by the leaders.

The board adopted a trial examiner's finding that the leaders are employes, not independent contractors, and his recommendation that the complaint of the leaders be dismissed. The decision was the latest ruling won by AFM locals in a series of suits brought by leaders in several cities.

Strike Involved

The decision came during a strike by Reno Local 368 called Mar. 1 because of the refusal of Reno and Lake Tahoe casinos, clubs and hotels to bargain collectively, and their continued insistence that the leaders, not the casinos, are the employers of band members.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said he hopes the casino operators now will "end their long campaign of interference" with the musicians' rights and start negotiating in good faith to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement.

Examiner Joseph I. Nachman found that the Reno Employers Council, rebelling in 1964 against a union-proposed increase in wages from $165 to $189 a week, plus an employer contribution of 5 percent of earnings to a union pension and welfare fund, took the position that the leaders and not the clubs were obliged to negotiate.

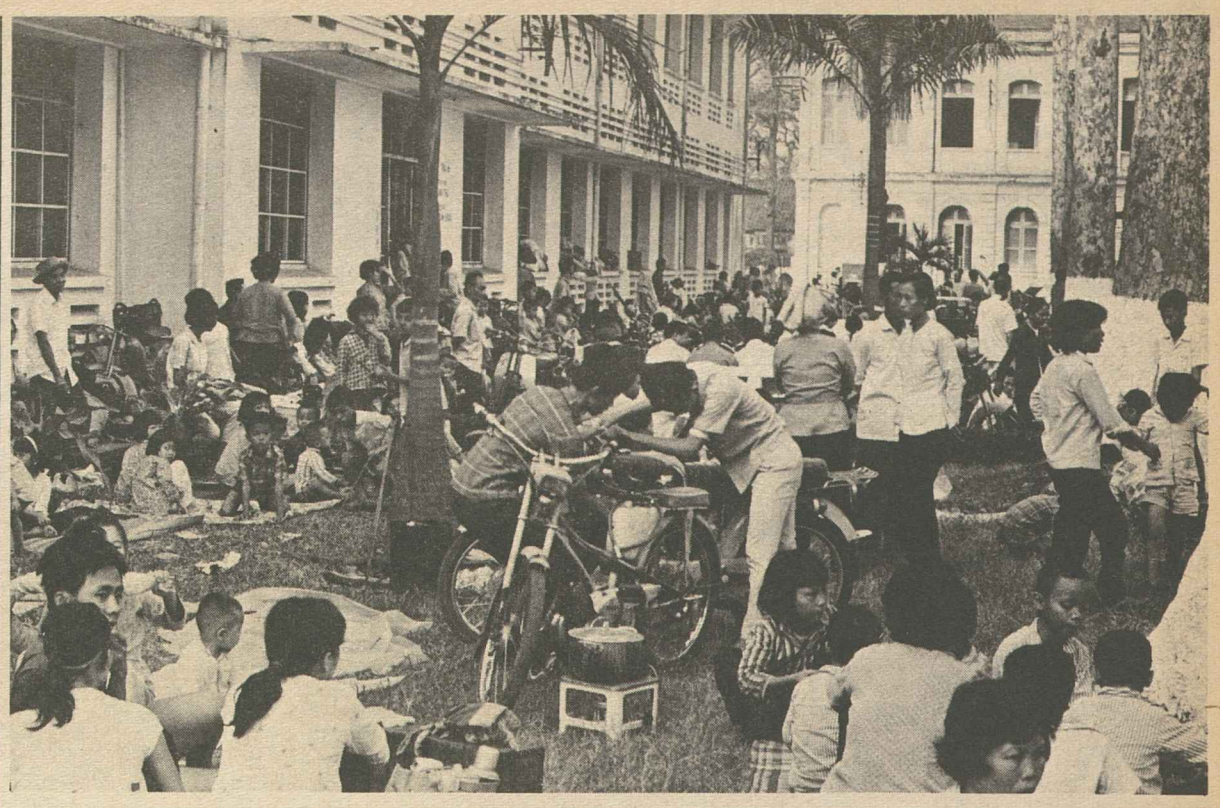
Nachman concluded that the leaders in question are employes of the clubs, not independent contractors, and recommended that their complaint be dismissed.

President Names Consumer Counsel

The government's first consumer counsel said he will try to put "teeth and a little clout" into consumer protection programs.

Named by Pres. Johnson to the new post in the Justice Dept. was Merle N. McCurdy, who served as general counsel of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

McCurdy will work under both Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark and Betty Furness, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs.



REFUGEES FROM THE recent Communist offensive in Saigon receive rice distributed by CARE at a hospital in Cholon, the Chinese section of the city. For four days, trucks brought the food to the area, even while it was ringed with gun battles. CARE has provided $1.5 million in food and supplies to refugees in South Viet Nam in the past two years, but now the agency says it needs to raise $500,000 to continue this aid for the next 12 months. Labor has contributed $10,000 to CARE for refugee relief through an AFL-CIO fund directed by Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton. Individual donations may be sent to CARE, 660 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

'Legacy of Neglect' Cited in Call For Expanded Housing Program

The Administration's omnibus housing bill now before Congress drew the praise of the AFL-CIO along with the appeal that "this most comprehensive program" be broadened still further.

Appearing before the housing subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller welcomed the bill's recognition that meeting urban housing needs "will not be simple nor inexpensive."

"We in America today are the inheritors of a legacy of neglect, decay and indifference that has been festering and spreading in our cities and urban areas for nearly a century," he said. "It has now reached crisis proportions and won't go away. . . . No city or state is isolated from it nor can any city or state solve the problems alone. The solution requires nationwide social and economic measures with federal programs, funds and standards."

The AFL-CIO's major difference with the bill is one of degree, Biemiller noted: "We feel the immediate need is for far more housing than is envisioned by this bill, considerable as it is." The one area in which he expressed total disagreement was the proposal to lift the 6 percent ceiling on interest rates for government insured mortgages.

The federation spokesman assailed as "blight by decree" the practice of insurance companies which denies protection to specified urban areas. He endorsed the objectives of a corrective program in the riot insurance bill, but suggested that it be strengthened to guard against the failure of some states to enact participating legislation.

In addition, Biemiller expressed support for two other bills, that would provide a new program of mortgage insurance for non-profit hospitals caring for the acutely ill and injured.

"Now that our nation has committed itself to medicare and to upgrading our nation's health in a growing population, the availability and quality of medical care for our population is severely limited by a chronic hospital shortage," he pointed out. "For example, at the present time group health programs in several areas of the country are experiencing great difficulty in establishing or expanding hospital facilities for their enrolled members. These group health organizations—and many other non-profit hospitals—would make immediate use of a mortgage insurance program if it were available, and could thus make a major contribution to the nation's health care needs."

The most sweeping expansion sought by the AFL-CIO in the pending bill is in public housing, set at 75,000 units in fiscal 1969 and a total of 775,000 units in the next five years. The federation called for 300,000 units in the next two years and 500,000 each year thereafter.

"The basic component in meeting the crisis in housing among low-income families will remain public housing," Biemiller stressed.

Recipes Help Build Headquarters Fund

Raleigh, N.C. — Like to know how to make hushpuppies, pralines, corn fritters, pecan pie, shrimp wiggle, or share in hundreds of other southern cooking secrets?

A new cook book offered by the women of the North Carolina AFL-CIO tells all.

Pres. W. M. Barbee said proceeds from its sale will help build a new federation headquarters here.

There are 649 recipes in the book, Our Favorite Recipes. It is available, at $2.25, plus 25 cents for postage and handling, from North Carolina State AFL-CIO, P.O. Box 10805, Raleigh, N.C. 27605. Quantity discounts are available.

Public Employes Pace White Collar Union Gain

Paced by public employes, the number of white collar workers in national and international unions rose by 159,000 between 1964 and 1966, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The agency's biennial survey put the total of white collar workers in nationwide unions at 2.74 million in 1966—a figure which presumably has grown since then. That represented about 14.3 percent of all union members. The percentage figure was about the same as in 1964.

The BLS said 127,000 of the 264,000 growth in government unions during the two-year period were white collar employes.

The white collar total is made up of 1.7 million members in nonmanufacturing industries, 753,000 in government service, and 312,000 in manufacturing.

Adding white collar members in unaffiliated local and one-company unions and subtracting Canadian members of international unions, about 9.5 percent of the nation's white collar employes are union members, the BLS said.

Kennedy Enters Lists, Nixon Gets Clear Field

A major contest for the Democratic presidential nomination shaped up with Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's announcement of his candidacy.

But it was a different story on the Republican side with former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon apparently home free following the decision of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller not to run.

Kennedy became a candidate after Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy polled 42 percent of the Democratic vote in the New Hampshire primary against a write-in drive for Pres. Johnson.

With the President himself generally expected to seek reelection, the prospect was for a hot, three-way drive to win delegate support in advance of the Democratic Party convention, which starts Aug. 26 in Chicago.

McCarthy and Kennedy share similar views critical of the Administration's policies in Viet Nam, but the Minnesota senator insisted that the announcement by his New York colleague would make no difference to his candidacy, that there would be "no deals."

Meanwhile, the President served notice that there would be no retreat from the U.S. stand in Viet Nam. Speaking to the National Farmers Union at Minneapolis, he lashed out at critics who would "tuck our tail and violate our commitments." Johnson called for a "total national effort to win the war, win the peace and complete the job that must be done here at home."

Primary Tests

So far three major tests of strength are in prospect in primary elections pitting all three Democratic candidates—Nebraska on May 14, Oregon on May 28 and California on June 4. In the last, the President will be represented by a stand-in whereas all three names will be on the ballot in Nebraska and Oregon.

Kennedy will not be on the Wisconsin primary ballot, Apr. 2, but McCarthy and Johnson will.

The Republican scene shifted radically when Rockefeller stunned his supporters by abruptly shutting off what had seemed to be a steady build-up toward a formal announcement that he would seek the presidency.

Declaring that he was not a candidate, "directly or indirectly, for the presidency of the United States," the New York governor said it was "clear at this time that the majority of party leaders want the candidacy of former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon."

Rockefeller left the door slightly ajar to a draft, but declared that he would "do nothing in the future, by word or by deed, to encourage such a call." He said he would support any candidate nominated by the GOP and would work on the issues and development of the Republican platform.

Retarded Children Unit Elects Ezelle to Board

New York—Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO has been elected to the board of the National Association for Retarded Children.

Tyler Examines 'Complex Panorama':

Conservative Threat Stressed In Analysis of Political Scene

Conservative forces could win the presidency and dominate Congress in the 1968 elections without getting a majority—or even a plurality of the popular vote, an article in the March issue of the AFL-CIO Federationist warns.

Author Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and director of the union's education, political and training institute, analyzes the nation's "complex political panorama."

He weighs the impact of the Viet Nam war and opposition to it, the various presidential aspirants in both parties and the prospects of Pres. Johnson for reelection. Tyler looks to the campaign, the voting and beyond.

Although the article was written before Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) moved into the presidential race, Tyler describes the activity of his backers prior to the Kennedy announcement.

He lists three ways in which a conservative GOP candidate could win the White House without getting either a majority or plurality of the votes. Each involves third-party presidential candidate George Wallace, former Alabama governor.

One, Wallace could make a "deal" to release some of his pledged electors to the conservative in exchange for commitments to the Alabaman.

Two, if Wallace scores heavily enough and no candidate receives an electoral college majority, the election would go to the House of Representatives where each state casts a single vote to pick the President.

Not only could Wallace "wheel and deal" in this event, but even without his interjection the House voting system gives the traditionally small, conservative states equal strength with the more populous liberal states.

Third, the Wallace candidacy could conceivably involve the House in a deadlock to block a majority for any one of the three presidential candidates. In this case, the Senate would pick the President in the person of its choice for Vice President.

Thus, as Tyler points out, the elections to Congress become doubly important. Their outcome not only will determine the fate of labor legislation and social welfare programs, but could bear strongly upon who will be President.

When Pres. Johnson won his landslide victory over Goldwater in 1964, Tyler notes, the triumph also brought in a "Johnson Congress" that enacted "the most meaningful body of progressive legislation since the first 100 days of Roosevelt."

But in the 1966 elections, Tyler continues, 47 Democrats lost seats and the "conservative coalition" took over Congress and stifled further progress in many areas.

The 1968 election, the article emphasizes, poses the threat that the conservative gains of two years ago may be enlarged upon.

All 435 House seats are up for election this year and—as a chart accompanying the article shows—the Democrats have more seats at stake in the Senate than the Republicans, 23 to 11.

In the House elections, Tyler notes, there are about 100 marginal seats "where decisive battles" will take place.

State Contests

One or both houses of state legislatures will be contested for this year in 44 states. There will be 22 gubernatorial races for 14 seats currently held by Democrats and eight controlled by Republicans.

Tyler sees the "splintering" of the Democratic party by the candidacy of Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.)—and now that of Kennedy—as a possible "bonus" for GOP presidential aspirant Richard Nixon.

Even so, he believes, the Nixon strength might have collapsed in a tough contest with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

There are two factors, as Tyler sees it, that may cause Republicans to look upon Nixon "as a winner" by next summer:

First, if there is an appearance that "any Republican can win," the conservatives controlling the GOP will flock behind him: "He will be blessed by the pros."

Riot Factor

Second, if the Republican convention takes place in another summer of riots, the party may be looking for a white backlash candidate, with Nixon best filling the bill.

Tyler's judgment is that a Wallace candidacy will cut more deeply into Republican than Democratic votes.

At the same time, he sees Wallace also taking Democratic votes, and maybe in large quantities, "if rioting has unleashed counter-rioting" and a spirit of "vigilantism."

Despite the attacks on Pres. Johnson and his fluctuation in the opinion polls, Tyler thinks the President is in a "strong position," with "undeniable power" toward winning the nomination if he wants it.

"War and riot—painful as they may be—can prove to be the political pluses as the nation rallies around its President in time of peril," he concludes.

U. S. CONGRESS — THE 1968 ELECTIONS — THE STATES

SENATE: Democrats 23; Republicans 11; Total 34

HOUSE: Democrats 247; Republicans 187; #Vacant 1; Total 435

Incumbent		Dem.	Repub.	State	Electoral Votes	Incumbent		Elect Upper House	Elect Lower House
						GOVERNORS: Democrats 14; Republicans 8; Total 22		STATE LEGISLATURES	
*Lister Hill	D	5	3	ALABAMA	10			No	No
Ernest Gruening	D	0	1	ALASKA	3			Yes	Yes
Carl Hayden	D	1	2	ARIZONA	5	John R. Williams	R	Yes	Yes
J. W. Fulbright	D	3	1	ARKANSAS	6	Winthrop Rockefeller	R	Yes	Yes
Thomas H. Kuchel	R	21	17	CALIFORNIA	40			Yes	Yes
Peter H. Dominick	R	3	1	COLORADO	6			Yes	Yes
Abraham A. Ribicoff	D	5	1	CONNECTICUT	8			Yes	Yes
		0	1	DELAWARE	3	Charles L. Terry	D	Yes	Yes
*George A. Smathers	D	9	3	FLORIDA	14			Yes	Yes
Herman E. Talmadge	D	8	2	GEORGIA	12			Yes	Yes
Daniel K. Inouye	D	2	0	HAWAII	4			Yes	Yes
Frank Church	D	0	2	IDAHO	4			Yes	Yes
Everett M. Dirksen	R	12	12	ILLINOIS	26	*Otto Kerner	D	No	Yes
Birch Bayh	D	5	6	INDIANA	13	**Roger D. Branigan	D	Yes	Yes
*Bourke Hickenlooper	R	2	5	IOWA	9	†Harold E. Hughes	D	Yes	Yes
*Frank Carlson	R	0	5	KANSAS	7	Robert Docking	D	Yes	Yes
*Thruston B. Morton	R	4	3	KENTUCKY	9			No	No
Russell B. Long	D	8	0	LOUISIANA	10	‡John J. McKeithen	D	‡Yes	‡Yes
		2	0	MAINE	4			Yes	Yes
Daniel B. Brewster	D	5	3	MARYLAND	10			No	No
		7	5	MASSACHUSETTS	14			Yes	Yes
		7	12	MICHIGAN	21			No	Yes
		3	5	MINNESOTA	10			No	Yes
		5	0	MISSISSIPPI	7			No	No
Edward V. Long	D	8	2	MISSOURI	12	Warren E. Hearnes	D	Yes	Yes
		1	1	MONTANA	4	Tim Babcock	R	Yes	Yes
		0	3	NEBRASKA	5			Yes	(Unicameral)
Alan Bible	D	1	0	NEVADA	3			Yes	Yes
Norris Cotton	R	0	2	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	John W. King	D	Yes	Yes
		9	6	NEW JERSEY	17			No	No
		2	0	NEW MEXICO	4	David F. Cargo	R	No	Yes
Jacob K. Javits	R	26	15	NEW YORK	43			Yes	Yes
Sam J. Ervin, Jr.	D	8	3	NORTH CAROLINA	13	**Dan K. Moore	D	Yes	Yes
Milton R. Young	R	0	2	NORTH DAKOTA	4	William L. Guy	D	Yes	Yes
Frank J. Lausche	D	5	19	OHIO	26			Yes	Yes
A. S. Mike Monroney	D	4	2	OKLAHOMA	8			Yes	Yes
Wayne Morse	D	2	2	OREGON	6			Yes	Yes
Joseph S. Clark	D	14	13	PENNSYLVANIA	29			Yes	Yes
		2	0	RHODE ISLAND	4	John H. Chaffee	R	Yes	Yes
Ernest F. Hollings	D	5	1	SOUTH CAROLINA	8			Yes	Yes
George S. McGovern	D	0	2	SOUTH DAKOTA	4	**Nils A. Boe	R	Yes	Yes
		5	4	TENNESSEE	11			Yes	Yes
		21	2	TEXAS	25	*John B. Connally	D	Yes	Yes
Wallace F. Bennett	R	0	2	UTAH	4	Calvin L. Rampton	D	Yes	Yes
George D. Aiken	R	0	1	VERMONT	3	Philip H. Hoff	D	Yes	Yes
		6	4	VIRGINIA	12			No	No
Warren G. Magnuson	D	5	2	WASHINGTON	9	Daniel J. Evans	R	Yes	Yes
		4	1	WEST VIRGINIA	7	**Hulett C. Smith	D	Yes	Yes
Gaylord Nelson	D	3	7	WISCONSIN	12	Warren P. Knowles	R	Yes	Yes
		0	1	WYOMING	3			Yes	Yes

Note: Electoral College votes total 538. They are apportioned on basis of 1 for each representative, 1 for each senator. Thus House totals 435, Senate 100. District of Columbia has 3. It takes a simple majority of 270 to elect the President.

Seat became vacant when House voted to exclude Adam Clayton Powell.
* Announced retirement.
** Cannot succeed himself.
† Running for U.S. Senate.
‡ Already elected in February general election.

Brewery Union Endorses LBJ For Reelection

Cincinnati, O.—The Brewery Workers executive board at a meeting here endorsed Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for reelection "in the firm belief that the actions they have taken are in the best interests of the country."

The endorsement resolution charged that the President and Vice President "are being unfairly harrassed" with political attacks from those "who put aside the safety of the nation for ther own political advancement."

It warned that the Administration's goals "to assure peace, improved economic standards of living and security for all peoples cannot be abandoned."

First Pilot Project:

Minneapolis Starts Union Arts Program

Minneapolis—A national AFL-CIO program to increase activity by union members in the performing and graphic arts made its debut here.

Representatives of the Minneapolis AFL-CIO and the locals it represents combined with a blue ribbon entourage from the city's arts and cultural society to launch the pilot program in two days of meetings.

Minneapolis is one of four cities chosen by the AFL-CIO to conduct pilot projects. Conferences next month will kick off programs in Louisville, Ky., and Buffalo, N.Y. The New York City demonstration project will be opened with a conference later in the spring, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities reported.

"The visual and performing arts representatives are pleased to be involved in this program with the AFL-CIO," Dean Myhr, executive director of the Minnesota State Arts Commission told reporters at a press conference.

Robert R. Bigelow, acting president of the labor central body noted that 99 percent of the people working in the performing arts are union members, including musicians and actors.

"We intend to engage in new ideas, as well as take part in current programs," Bigelow said. "The whole city should be proud that the AFL-CIO has confidence not only in our labor unions but in the community itself."

The central body is establishing an Arts Project Committee which will guide the activities of the demonstration project—a two-year program. Working with the committee will be similar committees in each local in Minneapolis.

Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, told union representatives that success in the program will bring an added quality to the lives of union members.

"We hope to achieve a new enrichment of life for our members," Perlis told the audiences attending the conference. "This is a natural development in the labor movement, just as involvement in community services and political action were natural developments."

He noted that many unions have often been involved in the performing and visual arts.

Among those from the arts and cultural facilities who took part in the conference were representatives of the Walker Art Center, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, the Minneapolis Theatre Co., the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, Northrup Auditorium, Minneapolis Public Library and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

LEADERSHIP OF LOCALS affiliated with the Minneapolis AFL-CIO heard AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis (left) outline a program to extend participation of union members in the arts. With Perlis were (from left) Edward Carlin of the Dept. of Community Services Activities, Harlowe Dean, project consultant, and Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

House Action on Rights Delayed by Rules Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

til Apr. 9 also picked up the support of two northern Democrats—James J. Delaney of New York and B. F. Sisk of California.

Democratic leaders saw a good possibility that at least one of the two would support the procedural resolution at the Apr. 9 meeting. That would make it possible to get floor action on the eve of the scheduled Easter recess—providing not too many congressmen began their holiday earlier. The day after the recess is the start of the Rev. Martin Luther King's "poor peoples' march" on Washington—and some House members are reported concerned lest a vote for the bill at that time would look like giving in to "pressure."

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said he thought the Senate bill could be passed "without any changes." It will be close, he said, "but we've counted noses and we can count on considerable Republican support."

The Senate bill bore a big bipartisan label, both in the drafting of the legislation and in the 71-20 vote by which it was passed.

In other congressional action:

- The House gave 381-0 approval of a bill giving the government authority to set standards for color television sets and other consumer devices that might emit harmful radiation.
- The Senate continued to debate a "code of ethics" for its members and employes. One of the provisions in the code recommended by the Senate's special Ethics Committee would have required senators to file financial statements in sealed envelopes which could be opened only if the committee were investigating the conduct of a senator. An amendment by Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) to require public disclosure of a senator's financial statement was rejected, 44-40, after heated debate.
- Just in time to prevent the United States from running out of gold to meet its international monetary commitments, the Senate voted 39-37 approval of a House-passed bill eliminating the requirement that the government keep gold reserves equal to 25 percent of the nation's currency.

Before the vote, all senators received a telegram from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urging approval of the legislation.

He warned that delay "only aids those waging economic warfare against this nation" and could "threaten the wages, jobs and security of every American."

Biemiller termed the gold reserve requirement "an outmoded, harmful anachronism."

Auto Insurance Probe Urged By AFL-CIO

Spiraling insurance costs, discrimination based on occupation and neighborhood as well as race, years of delay in court cases all point up the need for fundamental reforms in auto insurance, the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller reiterated to a House Commerce subcommittee what he had told a Senate hearing the previous week—that the AFL-CIO "heartily endorses" legislation authorizing a comprehensive investigation of the automobile insurance industry by the Dept. of Transportation.

He told the House members that state AFL-CIO central bodies "have been engaged in continuing, though rarely successful, efforts to fight the spiraling rate increases" sought by the industry.

Biemiller said only about 50 cents of the premium dollar goes to compensate accident victims. "High administrative costs, including salesmen's commissions and excessive costs for claims adjustment" use up most of the balance, he charged.

A variety of proposals for changes in the auto insurance system should be considered by the commission, Biemiller said. He stressed that there is little hope that the needed reforms can be accomplished either "by voluntary action on the part of the insurance industry" or by action of the states.

'Judicial Review' Hit As Threat To Schools

Federal aid to education as well as the separation of powers in American government would be endangered by a pending "judicial review" bill, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

A bill passed by the Senate last year would enable any person to bring a "taxpayer's suit" to block federal funds under nine major programs from going to any church-related school or institution.

Thomas E. Harris, the AFL-CIO's associate general counsel, said the proposed legislation would in effect mean that the Supreme Court would be compelled "to pronounce upon the legality of every action of the other branches of government."

That's a role it has refused to take, Harris said, ever since George Washington's time when the court ruled that it could not render advisory opinions to the President.

In practical terms, Harris told a House Judiciary subcommittee, the bill threatens to upset the delicate compromise over assistance to poor students attending church-supported schools which made possible the landmark Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965.

"The AFL-CIO believes that any holding banning all aid of any type to church-connected schools would probably destroy the entire program of federal aid," Harris said.

Historically, he pointed out, "taxpayer suits" based on constitutional grounds would probably have resulted in invalidation of many programs which are now generally acknowledged to be clearly constitutional.

He cited as an example an attempt to challenge the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the mid-thirties. The Supreme Court, in line with its historic position on separation of powers, refused to consider the case, Harris noted. But if it had, he said, the court majority at that time would probably have declared it unconstitutional. Later courts would have disagreed with that interpretation, but meanwhile "a great and much needed public project would probably have been destroyed."

Back-Door Attack

Harris cited an AFL-CIO convention resolution which termed the judicial review bill "a back-door attack on federal aid to education, civil rights, the war on poverty and many related programs."

The legislation was termed "unsound in principle" and likely "disastrous in practice."

Even if the expenditure challenged were eventually upheld by the Supreme Court as constitutional, lower courts would have been empowered to issue injunctions which might block programs during years of litigation.

"A greater opportunity for sheer obstructionism could hardly be devised," the AFL-CIO said.

Labor Urges Expanded Federal Aid To Vocational Education Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

the AFL-CIO "strongly endorses" the section that would consolidate all vocational education laws within the 1963 law and apply its standards for the allotment of federal funds.

He pointed out that this change would permit federal grants to go to job training "in the total spectrum of all occupations" and would "greatly simplify administration, matching of funds, reporting and accounting."

A provision to extend federal training funds to the field of home economics won AFL-CIO backing because, as Young noted, it would help develop new programs of training low-income families in buying, home safety, child care and "other phases of family living."

The AFL-CIO also supported a provision for grants to states for new "exemplary" programs of experimentation in bridging the gap between education and work.

Federal funds would be available to familiarize junior high school students with occupations, for special guidance and counseling, to improve curricula and teaching materials, to exchange personnel between schools and government agencies as well as industry and to set up work-experience programs.

The federation "wholeheartedly" endorses this program, Young said, stressing that the "experimentation" should be directed particularly toward benefitting poor youths.

The AFL-CIO statement also endorsed sections of the legislation that would revise criteria required of states to become eligible for federal grants.

Among other things, the states would have to submit an annual evaluation of vocational education programs, see to it that the programs serve all groups in all communities, and plan long-range programs.

Young declared that the current level of financing all vocational education—"only $273 million was appropriated in 1968"—is far too low. He noted that the National Advisory Council recommends $500 million for the "comprehensive" programs alone — not including work-study, residential, exemplary and disadvantaged youth programs —and urged Congress to set "realistic" sums.

In the specific and separate section to set up "exemplary" programs of innovative and experimental projects, he stressed that the $15 million proposed could scarcely cover "even a minor part" and urged that it be raised.

The federation also "strongly opposed" a part of the bill calling for expiration in 1968 of work-study programs and residential vocational schools.

Machinists Win Virginia Election

Winchester, Va.—Employes of a Crown Cork & Seal Co. can plant here voted for the Machinists in an election contest with Mine Workers District 50.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 275 for the IAM, 63 for District 50, with 11 voting for neither and two votes challenged in a unit of 375 employes.

Crown workers joined the unaffiliated union three years ago but were unhappy over lack of service, inferior working conditions and low wages, IAM Vice Pres. Floyd Smith reported. The IAM will issue a new charter and prepare contract proposals, Smith said.

6-Month Report:

Wage Chiseling Up, Crackdown Pushed

(Continued from Page 1)

ceding six months to $36.3 million—a nearly 2 percent increase.

The $36.3 million represented wage chiseling—some of it deliberate—broken down as follows: 138,834 workers who did not get overtime due them at the time-and-a-half rate; 78,652 who were paid less than the required minimum wage; 4,235 not paid the prevailing wage under the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contracts Act, and 2,514 not given equal pay for equal work.

Every classification showed an increase in numbers of employes unlawfully underpaid except one—that under the Equal Pay Act.

The increase in violations uncovered was 42 percent among employes covered by the Service Contracts Act, nearly 15 percent for minimum wage violations.

Total underpayments followed the same pattern. For the last half of 1967, minimum wage underpayments rose by more than $1 million, and service contracts violations were more than double—from $229,000 to $681,000.

Overtime underpayments dropped slightly from $25.6 million to $25.4 and equal pay violations from $1.8 to $1.2 million.

The data show a continuing need for a vigorous and sustained inspection program, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research observed. Violations by employers are probably even more widespread than the figures indicate, the department said.

When the amendments supported by labor took effect 13 months ago, the AFL-CIO launched its own program to seek out violations and urged Congress to approve Pres. Johnson's request for more wage-hour inspectors.

Labor central bodies across the country offered their services to all workers, whether union members or not, in the drive to enforce the law against chiseling or underpayments by careless or uninformed employers. The statistics do not show how many complaints were filed at union request, the department said.

The wage-hour law requires payment of not less than $1.60 an hour for certain employes of firms in interstate commerce.

For hours worked in excess of 40 in any workweek, employes must receive at least time and a half their regular pay unless a specific exemption applies.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963, which amended the FLSA, prohibits wage discrimination based on sex for employes subject to the minimum wage provisions of the wage-hour law. Under the Service Contracts Act, workers for private employers doing government contract work must be paid the prevailing wage and fringe benefits as determined by the secretary of labor.

On Feb. 1, 1967, FLSA amendments raised the minimum wages for those previously covered and extended coverage to more than 9 million additional workers in hospitals and nursing homes, public and private educational agencies, laundries, construction jobs, and large retail firms, restaurants, hotels, motels and farms.

Further changes went into effect Feb. 1, 1968. They raised the minimums for most covered workers from $1.40 an hour to $1.60. Those brought under the act's protection by the 1966 amendments became entitled to $1.15 an hour and overtime pay after 42 hours.

Labor Urges White House Aging Parley

A call for a White House Conference on Aging in 1970 was endorsed by the AFL-CIO. The conference is proposed in a resolution now being considered by a special Senate Labor subcommittee.

In a letter to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called for a favorable report on the measure.

Biemiller noted that 30 percent of the 20 million older Americans live in poverty, with another 20 percent "only a stone's throw away" from it.

"The need is obvious for an improved public policy when one of two elderly people live in poverty or on the brink of it," he said.

"Insufficient income, poor housing, shortcomings in health care, lack of community facilities with services to assist them in their problems, frequent isolation from the main stream, are a few of the conditions which frustrate older people."

A White House conference, Biemiller added, will provide "an essential curriculum for decision-making in our country's major attacks on the problems of age."

Sleight of Hand

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY VICTIMS benefitted when the Fire Fighters celebrated their 50th birthday at a dinner in Washington. More than 1,000 guests paid $50 a plate, and the proceeds went to the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America. Speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and comedian Jerry Lewis, MDAA chairman.

Medicare Doctor Bill Signup Ends Apr. 1

More than 500,000 persons over 65 who had not previously been enrolled for the voluntary doctor bill insurance under medicare "Part B" have signed up since last Oct. 1, the Social Security Administration reported.

For those who haven't, there's only until Apr. 1 to take advantage of the current open enrollment period. If they don't, they will have to wait another year for the next open period—and then pay a premium 10 percent higher. And those who wait three years past their first chance to enroll won't be able to join.

Just about everyone now 65 or over is eligible for the voluntary medical insurance, whether or not they have ever worked under social security and whether retired or still working.

Johnson Asks New Programs To Help D.C.

Pres. Johnson asked Congress to help make the District of Columbia a good place to live in as well as to visit.

He urged new and expanded programs of crime prevention, education and housing, to make up for years of neglect.

The President termed crime "the first problem in the nation's first city" and asked for a stronger, better-paid police force that could "serve as a model for all the cities of America."

He asked higher pay—and a $7,000 starting salary—for school teachers, along with a large-scale "community school" experiment to serve adults as well as children, offer recreation as well as learning.

Johnson urged "seed money" assistance to non-profit sponsors of low-income housing and called for legislation to prevent landlords from evicting tenants in retaliation for having reported building code violations.

He backed legislation to provide an elected school board and representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

Johnson reiterated his support for home rule for Washington, declaring that "as long as I am President, I will work to hasten that day's arrival."

Fire Fighters Jubilee Aids Dystrophy Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

gathering, "to an organization which celebrates its anniversary with hardly a word about what it does for itself, but rather what it does for other people."

Meany spoke of labor's pride in the community service contributions of union members, and he spoke also of the thorny problem of collective bargaining for public employes such as fire fighters.

"One thing is for sure," Meany stressed, the solution "doesn't lie in punitive legislation."

He said municipal workers must have the same right to bargain collectively as other workers.

"No matter what a man's work is, he has the same living problems," Meany said. "Municipal workers have fallen behind other workers. Perhaps voluntary arbitration is an answer—with determination made by those who can look at the problem with a heart and a sense of justice to the workers."

He saluted "the partnership in behalf of muscular dystrophy victims which has been so fortunately formed by the Fire Fighters, the MDAA and Jerry Lewis, that funny but very serious man."

Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck welcomed the guests, and two veterans of the union's founding convention half a century ago were presented to the audience—William Gardner of Kansas City, Mo., and former Sec.-Treas. George Richardson of Silver Spring, Md. Gardner had brought to the anniversary observance for presentation to the union the original copy of the IAFF constitution and the proceedings of its first convention.

It was Jerry Lewis' birthday and he used a fire axe to cut the five-foot cake. There were speakers, entertainers and as many notables in the audience as at the head table. Mrs. Perle Mesta was honorary chairman of the anniversary banquet and the working committee included equally prominent Washingtonians.

The union's record of community service in past years, Meany told the gathering, is matched by its "determination to do even more in the future" and is part of the labor movement's recognition of its "obligations to the nation as a whole."

Dystrophy Unit Elects Kenin, Donahue

Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin and Assistant Sec. of Labor Thomas R. Donahue, Jr., are among the newly-elected vice presidents of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters and Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers were renamed to the organization's national board, and Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge was reelected a vice president.

3-23-68

Court Upholds Jobless Pay In Rail Layoff

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the Railroad Retirement Board's grant of more than $2.5 million in unemployment benefits to some 3,000 rail firemen whose jobs on diesels were eliminated under a 1963 compulsory arbitration award.

The high court declined to review a lower court ruling which sustained the board and rejected a challenge brought by the Western Pacific Railway Co. and the Southern Pacific Railway Co.

The board ruled that firemen with two to 10 years seniority were eligible for jobless compensation even though they also received severance pay under the award.

The deciding issue in the case, the lower court found, was that the board's grant of benefits is not reviewable under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, except to review a denial of benefits or determine who is an employer.

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Meany Hails LBJ Record, Urges Labor Aid 'Friends'

Senate Ends Bond Tax Loophole

The Senate voted 50-32 to end the tax exemption of industrial bonds, which a growing number of communities have used as a lure to attract new industry—or pirate plants from other cities.

The labor-supported amendment to an omnibus tax bill was introduced by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) in an effort to plug a loophole that has cost the federal government millions in taxes and provided a windfall in low-cost financing for some of the nation's wealthiest corporations.

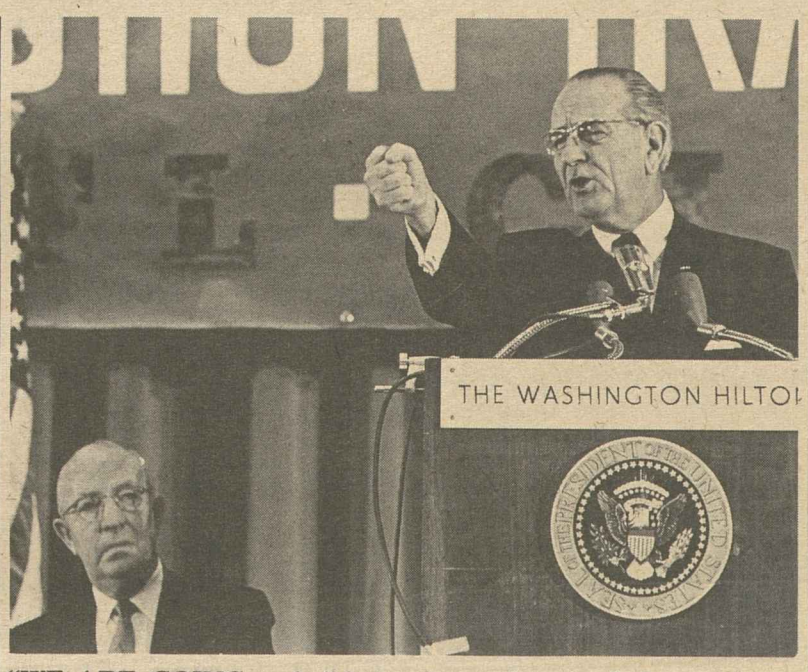
Earlier, the Senate had voted to bar the Treasury Dept. from going ahead with its announced plan to end the tax exemption by regulation. But the vote for the Ribicoff amendment made it clear that the first vote merely represented an assertion of congressional prerogative to determine tax policy—and not a rejection of the change in policy.

Transition Period

The Ribicoff amendment would preserve the tax exemption only on bonds issued before Jan. 1, 1969. In effect it would provide a transitional period for the change.

Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wired senators that the industrial bonds are a "tax evasion device" which have not created new jobs and which have pushed up the cost of school and public works financing, thus causing job losses.

(Continued on Page 8)



"WE ARE GOING to build that better America," Pres. Johnson pledges in a fighting speech to 4,000 delegates at the national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. "And we are going to build it even as we meet our commitments in a world where freedom is under attack."

At Building Trades Parley:

President Pledges Fight for Progress

Pres. Johnson pledged to American labor that he will carry on "our fight . . . to make life better for all the people."

The "mighty foundations" of progress have been put in place during the past four years with labor's help, the President declared, "and we are not going to sit by and let them be torn down in a partisan political election year."

Johnson was cheered repeatedly by the 4,000 delegates to the 13th national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

They had come from all parts of the nation, representing 3.5 million members of the department's 18 affiliated unions, to meet with their home-town congressmen and home-state senators.

The theme of the conference was set by BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty.

"We not only build America with the tools and materials of our crafts," Haggerty declared. "We build America with the economic and social legislation" which will benefit "every man, woman and child, regardless of race, creed, color or economic status."

During two days of visits on Capitol Hill, delegates sought to revive the stalled on-site picketing bill, to give a massive push to the important on-the-job safety legislation now being considered in House and Senate committees, and to press for enactment of the housing program proposed by the President and strongly backed in its main areas by labor.

They carried with them fact sheets covering labor's broad-ranging program in a dozen fields as well as legislation of special importance to the building trades.

Delegates filled out reports on their visits with congressmen and senators, to be tabulated and analyzed by union legislative experts.

Before starting on their two days of Capitol Hill visits, the delegates

(Continued on Page 2)

Cites 4 Years of Legislative Gains

The congressmen, senators—and President—who supported labor's legislative program for the nation deserve labor's support on Election Day, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

And they will get it, he predicted.

"If we do not believe in supporting our friends at election time," he told delegates to the building trades legislative conference, "then we should stay away from the legislative halls of the state and nation."

Meany read the record of four years of legislative progress in education, health care, minimum wages, civil rights, social security, pollution control, consumer protection and a host of other major accomplishments.

"Some refer to it as the Johnson program," he said. "Some say it is the AFL-CIO program. I don't care what they call it. I know we have made progress.

LBJ Saluted

"But I do know that we could not have made that progress without the leadership of the man in the White House."

Samuel Gompers' advice to "support your friends" remains "good, sound philosophy," Meany said.

To the applause of the 4,000 delegates, he declared:

"I don't think we are going to turn our back on a friend just because he has a difficult task to perform at a time when he needs his friends more than ever. So come next fall, I am convinced that labor will discharge its obligation."

Meany blasted the sniping at Pres. Johnson by those seeking to make political capital of "the war that nobody wants." The "real hawks," he noted, want to drop "a few hydrogen bombs" to end the war.

"Well, of course it would end the

(Continued on Page 2)

Glass Strike Settled At 17 Firms

Philadelphia—A 51-day strike by members of the Glass Bottle Blowers ended when a union committee voted to accept a new three-year package of benefits valued at up to 95 cents an hour for 35,000 production and maintenance workers. Still to be settled, however, are contracts for 15,000 skilled workers and West Coast production employes.

The strike settlement came after employers made a new offer at the request of GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton following previous turndowns. The agreement, covering 17 firms with plants east of the Rocky Mountains, eases a bottle shortage that had spread to the drug, food and distilling industries.

At Minton's request, negotiations were resumed Mar. 27 for 10,000 glass machine operators and upkeep men in the "hot mills" represented by the union's National Automatic Machine Dept. Continuing also are talks covering 5,000 production and maintenance workers in plants west of the Rockies.

Wage hikes in the new eastern

(Continued on Page 2)

Copper Unions Push For Final Contracts

Copper unions came to terms with management for the bulk of the 60,000 workers on strike since last July 15, and pushed for settlements covering 8,500 employes in the fabricating end of the industry, the only unsettled sector.

The unions reached provisional agreement with the Kennecott Copper Corp., Anaconda Co. and American Smelting & Refining Co. for employes of their copper mining, milling, smelting and refining properties and their lead and zinc operations, and with Kennecott for a big Chase Brass mill at Cleveland, O. Contracts covering 6,000 Phelps Dodge Corp. employes were ratified a week earlier.

Approval of the pacts is conditioned on satisfactory settlement of local issues at each property, and ratification by each of the 26 unions involved in the long strike.

The striking unions also reached agreement with two smaller companies—Miami Copper Co. and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.—for 1,500 workers at Miami, Ariz. They warned that the strike against Anaconda's brass and wire fabricating plants and three small independent firms will continue unless agreement is reached in the next few days.

"Members of the six striking unions simply are not going to be forced by the companies to accept the substandard proposals they have

(Continued on Page 3)

Price Rise Continues, Buying Power Gains

Consumer prices increased three-tenths of 1 percent in February for the fifth consecutive month, the Labor Dept. reported. At the same time, it announced that workers' purchasing power scored its biggest increase since last July during the month.

The Consumer Price Index climbed to 119 in February, 3.7 percent above the year-earlier level, the report showed.

This means that a market basket of goods and services cost the average city family $11.90 last month compared to a cost of $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

Charges for consumer services averaged four-tenths of 1 percent higher in February, accounting for nearly half the total increase in the index. Medical care services rose six-tenths of 1 percent, as hospital costs and doctors fees continued to mount, according to the report issued by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prices for home decorating and repairs also went up in February and mortgage interest rose. Rents extended their long-term uptrend as did property taxes and insurance.

Food and beverage prices in-

(Continued on Page 8)

LABOR'S FRIENDS deserve—and will get—labor's support on Election Day, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany affirms at the building trades legislative conference. That's been the "good, sound philosophy" of the trade union movement since the time of Samuel Gompers, Meany declared.

Schoemann Bids Locals Help Negroes to Skills

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann has called on locals of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters to help make the "affirmative action" pledge of the nation's construction trades unions a meaningful contribution to easing racial strife and helping Negro youths become skilled journeymen.

Schoemann acknowledged that there remain "some deep-rooted feelings and attitudes" to be overcome, but stressed that difficulties should not be used as excuses.

"Let's quit arguing and pussyfooting and bellyaching about the objections and the difficulties," he declared.

The Plumbers' president spoke to hundreds of local union leaders at a luncheon in Washington during the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Guests at the affair included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty.

Schoemann noted that he had "complained loud and long" about some of the federal government's actions and policies designed to assure nondiscrimination in apprenticeship. But, he stressed, locals in a number of cities—with encouragement from the international union—have practiced affirmative action in deeds.

He cited apprentice preparation programs developed in cooperation with such groups as the Workers Defense League, the A. Philip Randolph Education Fund and the Urban League.

These programs, Schoemann said, "recruit minority applicants for building trades apprenticeship programs, and they put these applicants through programs of special preparation to help them meet our qualifications and get ready for the entrance examinations and the interviews. Officers of UA local unions have taken a very active part in organizing some of these programs."

'Concrete Deeds'

He termed the results "substantial," declaring:

"We have demonstrated by concrete deeds that we do not discriminate on the basis of race or color. The sponsors of these programs have demonstrated that minority youth can be recruited to meet our qualifications. We have seen that they can acquire an interest in the skilled trades. . . ."

The union's members and leaders, Schoemann noted, "are neither social revolutionaries nor social stand-patters. . . . We are straight-line trade unionists."

But, he said, labor and management can't leave all of the troublesome problems to the government and expect to preserve freedom of action in other areas.

Schoemann said the international will assist local unions with special problems in winning the cooperation and support of the membership for affirmative action.

If the premise of the programs is right, he said, "few gestures can have so much meaning for racial harmony. . . . The good results of affirmative action for ourselves, for the people we seek to help, and for our nation, can truly surpass all expectation."

Pres. Buck of Fire Fighters Plans to Retire

Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters, who has held office in the union for 28 years, has announced he will not be a candidate for re-election at the union's convention in August.

In a letter to the union's executive board, which was published in the Fire Fighter magazine, Buck said:

"My family and my physician advise me not to seek re-election. Remembering the fate of my two immediate predecessors, who died in office, I find the urgings of my family and medical advisor persuasive."

Buck became a member of the St. Louis Fire Dept. in 1930 and rose to the rank of captain. Active in the union, he was elected a vice president in 1940 and secretary-treasurer in 1956. He was named president in 1957 and has been re-elected at each convention since.

He noted that the union has nearly tripled its membership since 1940 and has added a number of new functions in the fields of education, research, legislative activity and public relations.

Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni, who was first elected to that post in 1964, has announced he will be a candidate for another term.

'Foundations' Now in Place:

Johnson Pledges to Carry On Fight for Nation's Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

heard from leading Democratic and Republican members of Congress. They gave them warm welcomes, respectful attention and generous applause.

But an applause meter would have been strained to the breaking point by the shouts and cheers that welcomed the President, punctuated his speech and continued until he had left the hall. Home-made placards waved in the aisles and hundreds of outstretched hands sought to clasp those of the President as if in response to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's declaration an hour earlier that "we should hold up the hands of our commander-in-chief."

Johnson, with the cadence of a veteran campaigner, recited the record of the last several years:

- "12 million Americans have risen from poverty—and that's progress.
- "16 million school children face a better future because of the great educational breakthroughs—and that's progress.
- "20 million older Americans—your mothers and fathers—no longer fear the crushing burden of medical bills—and that's progress.
- "41 million American workers are protected by a higher minimum wage—and that's progress.
- "75 million Americans are working in better jobs at higher wages than ever in our history—and that's great progress."

But this progress is only "a starting point," Johnson stressed.

"Every day—in a hundred ways—we are reaching out to those Americans still lost in the dark corners of our society.

"Let there be no cruel delusion that the job will be easy," he cautioned. "Let there be no false hope that the solutions will be quick. For we are cutting through a century of neglect. But we are cutting through. We are moving on and we are not going to be stopped."

Warmed by the audience response, the President departed from his prepared speech to talk of the basic needs and simple pleasures that the average American seeks—and is entitled to.

Shelter, Food

He listed some of them: "A roof over his head, clothes on his body, food in his stomach . . . a decent school for his children to attend . . . a church to worship in according to the dictates of his conscience . . . maybe a little recreation now and then."

And also, the President quipped, the chance "to watch a television program if the politicians are not monopolizing it."

Earlier the building trades delegates had heard from Speaker of the House John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), who warned that inaction by the United States when freedom is imperiled abroad would be a greater risk than action.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz appealed to the delegates to stop the "murder on the job in America" by pushing for passage of the worker safety bills.

When he testified before House and Senate committees on the legislation, Wirtz related, "the hearing rooms were packed."

But, he added, "they were packed with lobbyists opposed to doing anything about a workers' safety problem that meant the death of 14,500 people last year. . . . I count it as one of the real gut issues."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the delegates that union members must "get excited about elections, because Congress can make or break you. Congress can tell you how you can bargain, how you can enforce your contracts. And if they want to, they can tell you that you can't work together through your local building trades councils."

Vice Pres. Humphrey was scheduled to address the final report session of the conference.

Union Accepts New Pay Offer In Glass Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

plant contracts, the union said, will be bolstered by the parties' agreement to seek a uniform wage structure in three steps over the contract term. Such a structure will bring substantial additional increases for many workers, especially in southern plants, according to GBBA.

Additional increases are provided for under a cost-of-living clause to take effect at the start of the second and third years of the agreement.

Wages under the pact will be raised 20 cents an hour the first year for all workers, plus an additional 10 cents an hour for skilled classifications, 4 percent in the second year, and 4 percent in the third.

Pension benefits were raised to $4 a month for each year of credited service. Retirement is possible at age 62 with no reduction in benefits.

Also improved were shift premiums and insurance, along with other fringe benefits.

A committee of union presidents voted 55-34 to accept the settlement offer by the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, representing plants making 95 percent of the U.S. supply of bottles. Six weeks earlier they had turned down by a 62-31 margin a management package valued by the employers at 67 cents an hour.

Negotiations on new contract terms began Nov. 28 and continued a month past the expiration date. The strike began Feb. 1.

The strike-settling offer came in the third week of meetings between the union officers, the employers and representatives of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Meany Urges Support For 'Friends of Labor'

(Continued from Page 1)

war. It might also end the world," he observed.

Equally unacceptable, he added, are the views of "the fellow who was laboriously trying to explain to the American people his program for honorable surrender on the installment plan."

And in an apparent reference to Richard Nixon, Meany commented:

"Then there is the fellow who aspires to be President. He is going to end the war. He has a secret plan to end the war but he won't tell us. Now, that's pretty mean."

It's easy, Meany said, to criticize from the sidelines, to make campaign promises, "when you don't have the responsibility."

But the fact remains, he stressed, that the United States has offered to negotiate, to halt all military activities when negotiation is accepted, but "the response from Hanoi has been no, no, no."

Meany opened his talk to the building trades conference with a vigorous affirmation of the AFL-CIO's vitality and effectiveness.

As a federation of 128 "autonomous and independent" unions, Meany stressed, the AFL-CIO flourishes when its affiliates flourish, fails when its national and international unions fail.

It must work to raise the standards of all Americans, not just its own members, because "no one segment of society can long profit at the expense of others."

While the AFL-CIO is not a community organization, "it does have concern for the community and must have, because that is where its members live."

And while labor is not a political organization, Meany stressed that "it must be politically active" because its goals and ideals are affected by legislation "and this means politicians."

Despite critics who say labor is "too powerful" or complain that "we are not doing too well," Meany said "we are still going to be moving forward in doing our job for our people and for our country."

'It's the Least We Can Do'

Members Authorize Strike:

CWA Sets Deadline For Bell Settlement

The Communications Workers will start a nationwide walkout against the Bell Telephone System Apr. 12 if no acceptable wage agreement is reached before that date, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne announced.

"We don't want a strike," Beirne told a news conference. "We want an agreement." But it is evident, he said, that Bell is "not prepared to move" and a strike will be necessary unless management "reappraises its position" in wage reopening negotiations.

Beirne said he was authorized by the union executive board to set 3 p.m. Good Friday as a deadline for settlement at three Bell subsidiaries where strikes of 48,000 members have been authorized—Western Electric Co., where the union represents 22,500 installers; Ohio Bell Telephone Co., 19,500, and Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 6,000 state and suburban operators.

The CWA board authorized Beirne also to sanction strikes against all other Bell companies where members have voted for such action by the Apr. 12 deadline—a total of possibly 15 companies.

Some 165,000 members, according to CWA, could be involved by that date in the first nationwide Bell System strike since 1947, when the National Federation of Telephone Workers called a walkout. NFTW merged with other unions that year to become CWA.

In a letter to local CWA union officers, Beirne reported that "as things now stand, the industry's proposals are not sufficient. . . . The collision course" which he had warned against for several months "is now in sharper focus."

Union negotiators will "continue to do everything possible to get a satisfactory agreement" by Apr. 12, Beirne said. He expressed the hope that management would improve its current offers for a wage increase totaling 7.25 percent for the next 18 months of the existing CWA contracts.

"This is a controlled industry," the CWA leader said. "Its pattern in bargaining is to hold the line, to offer no more at one company than its top offer at another."

All Bell companies, Beirne noted, are affiliates of the giant American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which reported profits of $2 billion last year and exceeded even that high profit rate for the first three months of 1968.

The CWA president said that gross wages average $2.38 for phone operators—$95.20 a week before taxes; $2.79 for all telephone workers, $3.27 for equipment installers.

"Many people," he said, "don't realize that wages for many workers are so low that on Feb. 1, Bell had to raise the rates of a couple of thousand operators to meet the new federal minimum wage."

Beirne said Bell and the union are "still far from agreement" in four principal areas—wages, pay differentials between groups of cities, premium pay and "merit" pay.

Management's wage offer falls short by about 3 percent of the 10.25 percent figure that Beirne said he believes should be a fair minimum, in keeping with raises by other less profitable industries.

A DUES INCREASE for 1.2 million members of the Steelworkers was voted by a special one-day convention of 3,686 union delegates at Atlantic City. Picture shows a delegate waving for attention at microphone. The dues hike, first in 12 years, will provide a permanent defense fund to backstop strikes like the one in copper mines and mills, nearing an end after eight months.

Wage Hike Heads Contract Goals For Steel, Aluminum Negotiations

Atlantic City, N. J.—An equitable wage structure will be the major goal of the Steelworkers in negotiations this year in the basic steel and aluminum industries, delegates from 350 union locals agreed at conferences held here at the close of a special USWA convention called to raise union dues.

The two conferences, representing 480,000 members in basic steel and 30,000 in aluminum, reviewed conditions in their industries and adopted statements of objectives for union negotiators. Bargaining is due to begin Apr. 9 with aluminum firms and Apr. 15 with the steel companies.

A substantial pay increase is of major importance, the statements said, for union members squeezed by steadily rising living costs and erosion of rates and jobs.

Other factors cited were the profitability and productivity of the steel industry; the sustained growth of the U.S. economy, and the levels of contract settlements in other major industries—auto, rubber, and can.

Nearly 600 delegates from 300 basic steel locals stressed the need for an appropriate wage scale and proper job classifications.

The steel conference pinpointed these other objectives:

"Our search for methods of preventing and offsetting the loss of jobs must continue.

"The premium for overtime work should be increased to discourage excessive overtime.

"Prohibitions against subcontracting, especially by sending work outside the plant, and rules against performance of bargaining unit work by supervisors must be strengthened."

Greater protection against arbitrary reduction of crews and combinations of jobs should be sought, the conferees said. They asked for a system to protect the income of employes transferred to lower rated jobs due to reduced operations.

"Consideration also should be given to an approach towards earnings protection comparable to that negotiated in the can industry," they said.

The steel conference reported that the current job evaluation system has not adequately dealt with the effects of automation and changing technology. Job rates of some workers on new operations are being cut despite increased output and responsibility for expensive equipment.

"These injustices," the conference declared, "must be eliminated by modernizing our manual to assure a fair and equitable wage structure. Furthermore, the impact of new technology on maintenance and craft requirements should be appropriately reflected in the wage and job structure."

The union statements in both steel and aluminum called for better pension programs, expanded medical coverage, improved job and income protection, more holidays, improved severance pay, safety conditions and health facilities, and the upgrading of contracts covering office and technical employes.

California Turns Down Kingsport Press Offer

Sacramento, Calif.—A vigorous labor campaign against the award of a $120,000 school textbook printing contract to the struck Kingsport, Tenn., Press achieved success when the State of California rejected Kingsport's bid and assigned the work to the unionized state printing plant.

The plant is staffed by union craftsmen. The strike-bound Kingsport Press, operated by strikebreakers, entered a bid slightly lower than that of a union printer and bookbinder in San Francisco.

General Services Dir. Andrew R. Lolli heeded union objections that awarding the contract to Kingsport would cost the state and its workers many thousands of dollars more than the anticipated "saving" on the low bid.

More than 1,000 members of five AFL-CIO unions struck Kingsport Press five years ago for contract improvements and have been unable since then to get management to rehire the strikers under union contracts. The federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has been conducting a "don't buy" campaign against the big book-printing plant, which operates with strikebreakers.

Union protests against a contract with Kingsport pointed out that such action would cost the state heavily in lost state income taxes, sales taxes and jobs. The protests to Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) were initiated by the State AFL-CIO, Bookbinders Local 31-125 and Lithographers Local 17-L with support by the San Francisco, Los Angeles County and Alameda County AFL-CIO plus the state Graphic Arts Council.

Three labor-sponsored bills to prevent unfair competition from substandard out-of-state firms await action by the California legislature.

In another development, the Detroit Board of Education voted 5-2 against a move to rescind the Kingsport Press resolution it adopted more than a year ago. The vote preserved a policy based on union objections to the use of Kingsport products.

Profits Down

Meanwhile, in Kingsport, company Pres. E. J. Triebe reported to stockholders that 1967 production increased about 1 percent while net income dropped from $1.3 million in 1966 to $553,000 in 1967, and per share net income from $1.60 to 67 cents.

Kingsport Press has been the largest U.S. producer of hardcover books. Production of such books in the first two months of 1968 totaled 5.3 million, a drop of more than 750,000 from production for the same period of 1967, the firm revealed.

The company "entered 1967 with expanded facilities, prepared to serve the continuing long-term growth" of the publishing industry but "that growth did not develop," the report noted.

Margolius Named To Consumer Panel

Sidney Margolius, consumer columnist for the AFL-CIO News and other publications has been named to a panel which will study the effectiveness of consumer protection laws.

Pres. Johnson named Margolius and six others to the National Commission on Product Safety. Arnold Elkin, New York attorney, is chairman. The panel will complete its study within two years and report to Johnson and Congress.

Other members are Emory J. Crofoot, Portland, Ore.; Hugh L. Ray, Chicago; Henry A. Hill, Cambridge, Mass.; Dana Young, San Antonio, Tex., and Michael Pertschuk, general counsel of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Copper Pacts Reached For Most of Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

made for these operations," said Chairman Joseph P. Molony of the unions' Nonferrous Industry Conference.

The six unions are the Machinists; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Steelworkers and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Wage gains in the agreements ratified during national negotiations in Washington were put by the unions at 54 cents an hour at Kennecott, 56 cents at Anaconda and from 40 to 55 cents for ASARCO.

Pension Goal Reached

The ASARCO pact provides a long-time objective of all the striking unions—a company-wide pension plan. Also it calls for wage restructuring, steps toward eliminating the disparity between contracts at company properties, and extension of the severance pay program to all properties.

The Kennecott pact calls for an identical economic settlement covering all Western Mining Div. employes, members of 40 locals of a dozen international unions. Anaconda workers in Montana, Nevada, Arizona and New Jersey will work under similar wage scales and contract provisions.

Pension improvements in the latter two companies parallel those negotiated with Phelps Dodge Corp., the first big firm to settle, and ASARCO. Monthly benefits are increased to $5 per year of service. Workers retiring at age 60 may get $130 monthly supplements until they become eligible for social security benefits. Widow's pensions were won, and disablity pensions were raised to a minimum of $100 a month.

Most of the pacts call for five months' pay in the event of retirement, disability or death. Laid-off workers will receive $25 a week for the first 26 weeks, $50 for another 26 weeks for a maximum of $1,950. The two provisions are "firsts" for Anaconda workers.

Other contract areas that were improved include health and welfare benefits, vacations, holiday pay and shift differentials.

Still unsettled were contracts with three firms for nearly 1,000 workers—Cerro Corp., with brass mills at Cleveland, O., and Stamford, Conn.; New Haven Copper Co. for a brass mill at Seymour, Conn., and Hecla Mining Co., for silver and lead mines at Wallace, Ida.

Morris Riger Named To Manpower Post

The Dept. of Labor has named Morris Riger, former regional director for the Textile Workers Union of America, as manpower administrator for the mid-Atlantic states and the District of Columbia and coordinator of a new job-training program for 500,000 unemployed ghetto residents.

The Jobs Problem

THE MOST IMPORTANT single fact that emerges from the creation of the National Alliance of Businessmen is the recognition of the real and pressing need to solve the problem of hard-core unemployment.

Linked to this recognition is the understanding that new approaches and new programs are required to produce the remedies that will bring the hard-core unemployed into the mainstream of American life as usefully employed citizens.

The assumptions of previous years that continuing economic growth would provide jobs for all who wanted and needed them have proved faulty. In the economic growth since 1961 job opportunities multiplied, but there was a group that was left behind—the hard core of the jobless who were not equipped to hold a job in a modern economy.

They were not equipped for work in terms of education. They lacked work experience. And perhaps most important, they lacked the motivation to find and hold a job.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a recent meeting of the National Alliance of Businessmen:

"It is not enough, it will not be enough, to go into the ghettos and say, 'Here is a job.' The deprived Americans who make up the hard core of the unemployed need to be taught and need to be trained before they can fill a job. And even before that, they must be motivated by the desire to fill one."

Meany stressed that "those who have known nothing but deprivation, denial and discrimination, who have been rejected so often by society in the past are skeptical of new offers of opportunity."

The formation of the NAB is evidence that private enterprise operating along traditional lines cannot by itself handle the economic needs of all citizens, that there must be a cooperative effort by government, business and labor, the local communities, the school systems to crack the problem of hard-core unemployment.

There is no place in modern American society, Meany stressed, for "a substratum, an underground of poverty . . . for while it exists American society itself is not wholly free."

The Wage Chiselers

THE CHISELING EMPLOYERS are still with us. A Labor Dept. survey shows that violations of the minimum wage law in the last six months of 1967 took $36.3 million out of workers' pockets, an increase over the first six months of the year.

The 193,668 workers who were underpaid in terms of the government's survey do not by any means constitute the entire range of employer chiseling under the wage law. Labor Dept. inspectors stepped up their visits to business establishments, but they only covered 33,230 of the 1.9 million establishments in the six-month period.

Employers were found to be chiseling on overtime, paying less than the required minimum, failing to pay the prevailing wage under the Federal Service Contracts Act and violating equal pay for equal work provisions.

The survey demonstrates once again the need for a vigorous and sustained enforcement program by the Labor Dept. The violations reported are obviously only part of a larger pattern of employers—willfully or not—ignoring a federal law designed to protect millions of low-paid workers.

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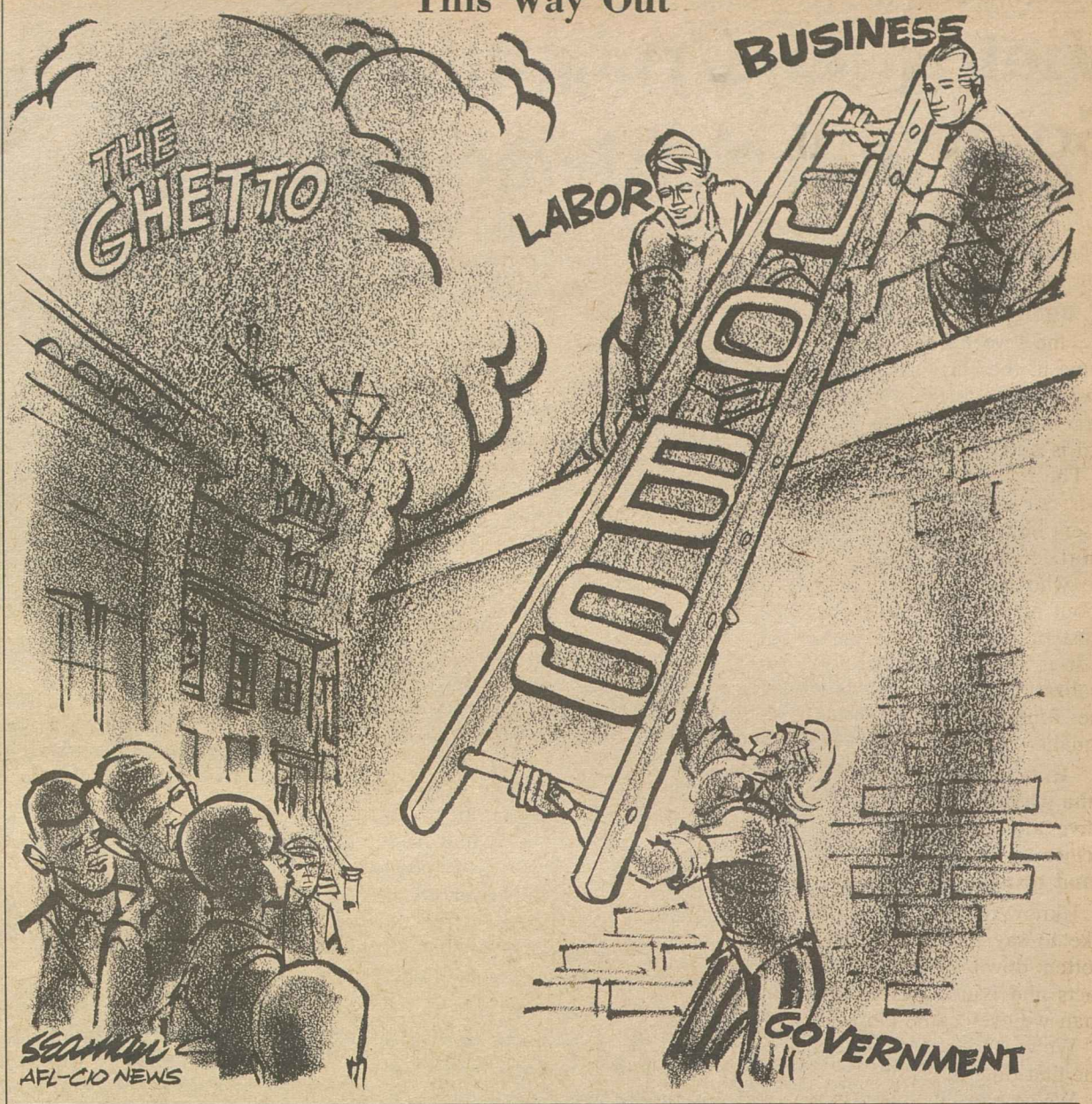
This Way Out



Meany Cites Record:

Success of Labor Movement Written in Gains of Workers

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the 13th National Legislative Conference of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

THE AFL-CIO IS an organization of workers, with the simple purpose of raising the standards of life of the people it represents. This means wages, hours and working conditions of our members.

But when we set out to implement this simple purpose, we found out many years ago that in order to do an adequate job, we had to raise the standards of all because under our American democratic system, under the dynamic economy which we have in this country, it is quite obvious that no one segment of society can long profit at the expense of others.

Therefore, our efforts are to raise the standards of the entire community and, at the same time, raise the standards of our members. And, of course, it is obvious that in raising the standards, our people get a better share because they are organized people.

And let's look at the federation. Let's take a look at the organization. It consists of 128 national and international unions, autonomous and independent in every way, who have federated themselves together into a structure not dissimilar from the federal union of the United States.

It is not a social organization, but it does have responsibilities of a social nature.

It is not a community organization, but it does have concern for the community and must have, because that is where its members live.

It is not a political organization, but—and this is a great big "but"—it must be politically active because the standards and the ideals of our organization, the things that we aspire to, are controlled and influenced by legislation and this means politics.

The AFL-CIO is the sum of its parts. It is a coordinating organization to speak for labor with a united voice wherever a united voice is needed. If the AFL-CIO is not doing well, then its 128 international unions are not doing well. If it is moribund, then its internationals are moribund and stagnant. If it fails, then the internationals are failing.

But what are the facts in regard to the major preoccupation of this organization? Well, I am not going to attempt to give you any figures in regard to the simple purposes of the organization—wages, hours and so forth.

I am merely going to state that the wages are higher, the fringe benefits are better, the contracts are better, the welfare and pension plans are better for the entire trade union movement—as the result of collective bargaining by our organizations.

American workers today have the highest wages in their history. Their children are better clothed, better housed, have better educational opportunities. And this is because the trade union movement today has better contracts and we are a better organization.

So it would be a sheer waste of time to try to fill you in with figures on the simple question of wages and hours.

THEN ON THE QUESTION of organizing, which is important—the AFL-CIO does not organize on its own. It has no jurisdiction. The international unions have the responsibility to organize in their alloted jurisdiction. The AFL-CIO helps to bring about cooperation. And the success or failure of those efforts must be reflected in the per capita payments to the AFL-CIO by the national and international unions.

Let me give you a few figures, very simple figures. In June of 1964, there were 12,717,000 members in the AFL-CIO, June 1965, 12,971,000 members. June 1966, 13,385,000 members. June 1967, 13,985,000. And in January 1968, the membership was 14,951,000—an increase of 14 percent in 3½ years. Pretty good for an organization that is resting on dead center.

Now I would like to turn to a field where our activities, in addition to affecting our own members, affect the population of the entire country. This is the field of social, remedial, educational legislation at the state and national level. This means health, manpower, education, social security, minimum wages, civil rights, economic growth, poverty, housing, rural America, air and water pollution urban redevelopment, industrial safety and what have you. There are hundreds of other matters that affect the overall welfare of the nation.

We must lead in this field for two very simple reasons. One, it affects our membership and their families and their neighbors. Two, we are the largest organization of private citizens in this country and we must, of necessity, take the lead in the things that affect all the people—the big people and the little people—the things that are matters of vital concern to the nation as a whole.

Wirtz Tells Parley:

Viet Nam, Urban Crisis Test Same Basic Issue of Freedom

The following is excerpted from an address by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz at the National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference in Washington.

I PROPOSE TO NOTE briefly what it seems to me "we have gained in the last few years," some of the current dangers of the losses through possible liberal division, and the reasons why the largest promise for the future of effective liberalism is under present auspices.

The record is plain and doesn't need detailing. It is relevant only for the credibility it gives representations about the future. It is a record, in short, of getting done in the past five years what we who call ourselves liberals had been talking about all our lives. For our talk about laws, and most of those laws have been passed.

It is more significantly, however, a record of realization that passing laws is only part of laying the foundation for improving the quality and equality of human life.

It is a record of making the human truth, the whole and the basic human truth, an effective ally of the public purpose—which is as close as I can come to identifying the central and distinguishing element of liberalism.

I know the talk about the "credibility gap." I'd like to say this to the credibility yappers: We've gotten down nearer as a people to more basic facts and issues and truths in the past five years than we ever came close to getting before.

We've had poverty called by its right name for the first time in history.

We've had our quiet, false arrogance about our educational system shot down, and been told that free education for the rich so that they can go on to college is a fraud on the poor who can't.

We've been told bluntly that our cities are rotting at the core.

We've seen a President state squarely that there is a right to earn a living, and that it includes the right to be protected against negligence that is causing 14,000 deaths and 2 million disabling injuries among American workers every year.

We've seen the recognition of consumer rights and interests—which had gone unrecognized before because we are organized in this country in our capacity as producers but not in our capacity as consumers.

We've seen the first President in history with the political courage to raise with the people the question of whether they shouldn't decide deliberately how many children to have.

We've been put to an assignment to protect freedom in the world and to pay for it in taxes which is unpalatable to a great many people.

A credibility gap? This country has never before in its life been asked to look so much truth so squarely in the eye. That truth hurts. But it is that truth which is the necessary straw in the bricks that will build the cathedral of quality and equality in human life in America.

It would be the worst evasion, in a discussion of threatened division today within the ranks of American liberalism, to leave out the critical factor of the cleavage regarding the war in Viet Nam.

The view of some, indeed a good many, is that no issue of "liberalism" is important this year—except for the issue of Viet Nam.

Let's be clear about this: Those of us who believe, as I do, that we are doing in Viet Nam what has to be done—that this is the necessary course to establish peace with freedom—and that neither is worth having without the other—find on that bitter testing ground the same issues we face here at home. Nothing less than a belief that freedom's future is at stake there would warrant the bitter price that is being paid.

Those who take a different view—and who are willing to chart another course which they consider right and responsible—are as entitled to that view as are we to our own belief. But on one important point, which links the issue of war in Viet Nam to the issues of "liberalism" here at home, there is more to be said: It is a dangerous half-truth—for this leaves it half-lie—that the war in Viet Nam is preventing the carrying out of essential social reforms in this country.

The half-truth of this is in the fact that the release of the money and the energies and the manpower presently committed to the fighting to preserve freedom in Viet Nam ought to increase the available resources for making our freedoms more meaningful here at home. I believe this part of it, and count it one of the compelling reasons for bringing those hostilities to the earliest possible responsible termination. The thoughts sometimes expressed—also, but inconsistently, by those who oppose the war—that it is being extended to prevent economic collapse, reflect a wretched lack of self-confidence. There will be an easier opportunity to do the things we want to do; and we will do them.

THE HALF-LIE of it is that Viet Nam is the reason we haven't done more of what needs doing in this country. This isn't true.

It isn't enough—but it is important—to be clear about the fact that we have done infinitely more to improve the human condition in America during this period of crisis in Viet Nam than during any other period in our history.

It isn't enough—but it is important—to be clear that a great many of those who now oppose doing anything about the most serious social problems in America on the ground that "we can't fight two wars at once" have always opposed doing anything about these problems—on one basis or another, as opportunism dictated or suggested. They were opposed before Viet Nam and they will be opposed after Viet Nam.

It isn't enough—but it is important—to be clear that there are ample means in this country today to do both what has to be done in Viet Nam and what has to be done in America's cities.

It all comes down essentially again to the necessity, if American liberalism is to be effective, of generating a new national will, a new idea of the sort of society we are to be in America.

Recruitment Affected:

Lagging Pay, Rising Hazards Hamper Local Fire Fighters

LAGGING PAY and growing on-the-job dangers seriously hamper recruitment of fire fighters in many communities, Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck said in a network radio interview.

New building and manufacturing materials, as well as attacks on fire fighters during riots and other disturbances, have added to the risks those men must face, Buck said. As a result, he said, "a young fellow looks at the job and the exposure—the hazards that go with the job—and he is just not attracted to the service." Buck appeared on the public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast at 7:35 p.m., EST, Tuesdays on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union president renewed his call for federal legislation that will protect fire fighters from "attack during performance of their duties during a riot or civil disturbance."

"Police protection has to be stepped up," he urged, "so that we fire fighters can get protection while doing our jobs during a riot," which is important to both the fire fighters and the community. Noting that a proposal to make attacks on firemen under such conditions a federal crime has "bogged down" in Congress, he pledged that the union will continue its fight for the bill.

COMMENTING on the recent recommendation of an independent study commission that the Fire Fighters union modify its constitutional prohibition against strikes, Buck said that there is growing sentiment among the membership to change the restriction. This is the result of "better experience" in dealing with some public officials who take an "adamant take-it-or-leave-it position, in light of our no-strike provision," he asserted. The recommendation will be submitted to the union's August convention.

Reporters questioning Buck were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE PROUDEST boasts of the average southern Chamber of Commerce is the industrial growth of the South, the progress that is being made in bringing in new plants and factories, the rising standard of living of its people, the picture of a South "on the march."

In an unusually thoughtful study in the March Monthly Labor Review, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has confirmed much of this development. Yet, with considerable courage for a government agency, it has pointed to the urgent need for southern acceptance of new concepts of social and economic change that center around racial discrimination, inferior educational systems and a myth-laden anti-union atmosphere.

Most of the monthly Labor Review is devoted to 14 articles written by distinguished southern college professors of economics and sociology. They paint a picture of an undeniably "changing" South. Since World War II, the occupational structure of the South has become increasingly industrial. Agricultural employment, once dominant, is fading rapidly, while craftsmen, operators and service workers are increasing.

With this change has come a growth in the skilled Southern labor force and an improvement in the standard of living to the point where per capita income in the South, as compared with the rest of the country, rose from 46 percent in 1929 to 51 percent in 1940 and to 69 percent in 1963.

Hopeful as is the thread that runs through most of the "Labor in the South" articles, there are warnings that the South has still a long way to go to overcome deeply rooted psychological prejudices of the past century if it is to catch up with the rest of the country.

Among them are treatment of the Negro as an inferior human being, the post-Civil War substitution of Negro and poor white labor for the slave system, a bitter anti-union prejudice that pressed into its services all of the South's institutions including the church and public officials, a second-class educational system that still is taking its toll of southern progress.

What more striking commentary on the South and its educational system can be made than the following:

"As much as the region has done to improve higher education, its universities are rarely rated above second-class levels. Not a single Nobel Prize winner has done his work at a southern university and none teaches there now. To staff its businesses and universities with talent of the highest rank, the South must send many of its sons outside to win scientific, engineering and doctorate degrees and then try to lure them back."

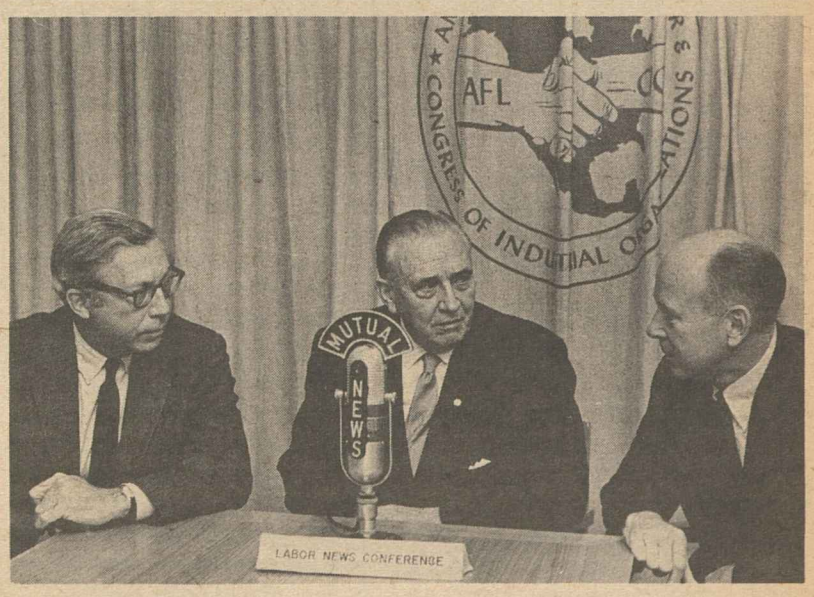
BUT IT IS IN its still current attitude toward labor and labor organization that the South is crippling itself. "When one comes to consider the status of the worker and his job, the South conventionally remains the home of non-union labor, the differential wage, racial discrimination and the lower standard of living," writes Prof. Rupert B. Vance of the University of North Carolina.

Promoters of industry in the South still cling to the fetishes of cheap, docile and anti-union labor, though they have stepped up vocational training in recognition of the need for more skilled workers. Most of them are still blindly anti-union, notably in the textile field.

"Labor in the South" makes for highly important reading both for union members and their unions. It makes for particularly important reading for the responsible leadership of the South and the northern industrialists who flee to the South for cheap non-union labor. If the South is really to enter into the mainstream of modern American life, it will clearly have to forget the myths of its too often tragic and self-defeating history.

In this struggle, the role of trade unionism is clearly of prime importance. As the Monthly Labor Review's leading article concludes:

"When southern labor comes of age, the term New South will also reach maturity."



RECRUITMENT of fire fighters is seriously hampered in many communities by lagging pay scales and growing on-the-job dangers, Pres. William D. Buck (center) of the Fire Fighters, said on Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio. Questioning him were Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

New Institute Formed to Aid Labor in Asia

Formation of a non-profit corporation to promote free trade union activity in Asia was announced by the AFL-CIO.

Chartered as the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, Inc., the labor group has launched a person-to-person emergency aid effort to provide food, clothing and bedding to trade union families dislocated by the Viet Cong's Lunar New Year offensive in South Viet Nam.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council granted an initial $35,000 for the emergency aid, and earmarked a $10.000 labor contribution to CARE for relief supplies. The Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVT) will administer the CARE relief program.

The federation said long-range programs in education, housing, vocational training, health and cooperatives for South Vietnamese labor will be implemented through a general agreement between the AAFLI and the Agency for Intl. Development (AID).

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany directed establishment of the institute in mid-January. The federation's Executive Council ratified that decision at its February meeting. Thereafter, Fernand Audie of the Retail Clerks was sent to Saigon to develop a coordinated program of assistance with the CVT. Accompanying him was Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center, the AFL-CIO regional organization serving the African continent.

Meany was named president of the corporation and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the institute's board of directors are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph A. Beirne, Joseph Curran, David Dubinsky, Karl F. Feller, Paul Hall, George M. Harrison, Paul Jennings, Joseph D. Keenan, A. Philip Randolph and Richard Walsh.

CITATION for "outstanding service" on behalf of the U.S. merchant marine was presented to Marine & Shipbuilding Workers' Pres. John J. Grogan (left) by John M. Thurman, president of the Propeller Club's Washington, D. C., branch. IUMSWA Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis (right) participated in the luncheon ceremonies honoring Grogan.

Grogan Cites Danger In 'Weak' Cargo Fleet

The nation's defense and its economy "are in grave danger because of the weakness" of the U.S. merchant marine, Pres. John J. Grogan of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers warned a luncheon in Washington given in his honor.

Survival and revitalization of the merchant fleet, Grogan said, depend upon labor and management in the maritime industry finding "a common ground for coordinating our talents and policies."

The luncheon, attended by leaders in government, labor and the maritime industry, was given by The Propeller Club of Washington to honor Grogan's "outstanding" contributions on behalf of the maritime industry.

The Propeller Club, with membership in 50 chapters in ports around the world, is composed of union, management and government officials with an interest in maritime policies.

In his prepared text, Grogan pointed out that the U.S. merchant fleet is old—more than 80 percent of it over 20 years old—and carries only 7.3 percent of the nation's international trade.

Between 1951 and 1965, he noted, the active U.S. fleet "dwindled" from 1,955 ships of 22.4 million deadweight tons to 1,000 ships of 15.5 million tons. The U.S., he said, dropped from first to sixth place as a maritime nation.

By contrast, he continued, Russia's merchant fleet grew from 560 ships of 2.6 million tons to 1,250 ships of 9 million tons over the same 14 years—and the Soviet Union during that period advanced from 21st to seventh place as a maritime nation.

Soviet Strategy

The U.S.S.R. is well aware of the decline in the U.S. merchant marine, Grogan said, and plans to enlarge its own fleet so as to spread Communism and at the same time crack our policy of "containing" it.

"The burgeoning Soviet merchant marine," he declared, "is providing Russia with a weapon which is at the same time military, political, economic and psychological."

Estimating that the U.S. fleet, as small as it is, accounts for 1 billion dollars a year "in helping to wipe out the balance of payments deficit," Grogan said: "A strong, modern merchant marine could go a long way to help wipe out the entire deficit."

In Three Vital Areas:

Health Service Act Expansion Backed

Enactment of an Administration bill to strengthen the Public Health Service Act will demonstrate "federal support of health programs to the highest degree," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair testified in support of the measure before a House Public Health subcommittee. He was accompanied by Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

The bill has been introduced by Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It would amend the act, which includes a wide range of health service programs, in three areas:

- **Extend for another two years the six-year-old Migrant Health Program which provides grants for health assistance to migrant farm workers. The bill calls for an appropriation of $9 million for this purpose in fiscal 1969.**
- Enlarge the Regional Medical Program started in 1966, which allots funds for cooperative plans involving the federal government and the medical profession, medical colleges and other health institutions.

These arrangements are directed specifically to finding ways to reduce the toll of death and disability from heart disease, cancer, stroke and related illnesses. The legislation calls for a $65 million appropriation for this program in fiscal 1969.

- Authorize a two-year grant program for building, staffing and operating facilities for preventing and treating alcoholism and addiction to narcotics. Funds will be appropriated as deemed necessary.

Extension of the migrant health program, Fair said, "will bring better health to some of the nation's one million migrant farm workers and bring us close to the day when we have corrected what has been called 'America's shame.'"

He cited figures to show that among migrant farm workers the accident mortality rate, the infectious-disease mortality rate and the infant mortality rate greatly exceed the national averages.

Describing unsanitary and unsafe working and living conditions besetting migratory workers, Fair ticked off a list of "obstacles" that prevent them from getting adequate health care—poverty, lack of knowledge, isolation and fear of non-acceptance in the community.

The AFL-CIO not only supports the proposed extension of the Migrant Health Program, it also "strongly recommends" that the $9 million authorization for 1969 be "substantially increased," Fair testified.

In supporting the bill's provisions to enlarge the Regional Medical Program, he noted that it "strikes at the cause of death for seven out of 10 Americans."

He recalled that the recent President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke reported that each of these disease is taking "a severe toll in human suffering" and reducing the strength of the nation.

Expressing support for the program to treat and prevent alcoholism and narcotics addiction, Fair viewed the legislation as a "model" that states might use in developing similar programs.

He pointed out that it includes "incentives and assistance from which each state can benefit in assuring that the medical needs of its citizens are met."

Court Upholds NLRB On Insurance Agents

The Supreme Court upheld a National Labor Relations Board finding that "debit agents" of the United Insurance Co. of America are employes rather than independent contractors, and laid down a set of principles to guide the courts and the NLRB in similar cases.

The court by a 7-0 vote, with Justices William J. Brennan and Thurgood Marshall not participating, reversed a ruling by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, that the agents were independent contractors.

The justices ordered the appeals court to enforce an order requiring United to bargain with the Insurance Workers for 700 agents in the company's Maryland and Pennsylvania offices.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen said the decision was a "critical" one for the union in the sense that a contrary finding would have been highly damaging. But most of the insurance industry already bargains with the union for debit agents and has done so for several years, Gillen said.

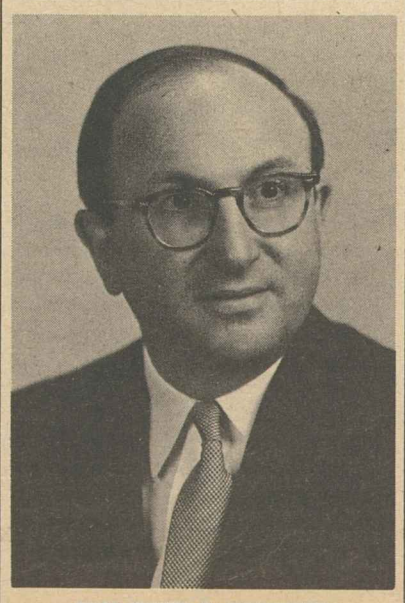
IWIU first won an election among United agents in 1956 but the company refused to bargain and the 7th Circuit upheld its position without challenge from the NLRB. Later United bought a company the union had previously organized and, when the same appeals court refused to uphold an NLRB order that the company should start bargaining, the labor board went to the Supreme Court.

Justice Hugo Black wrote for the Supreme Court that there is no "shorthand formula or magic phrase" that can be applied in such cases, but that the NLRB made a choice between two fairly conflicting views and the appeals court erred in refusing to enforce its order.

Decisive factors in such cases, Black wrote, are these: the agents do not operate their own independent businesses, but do work that is an essential part of the company's normal operations; they are trained by company supervisors, do business in the company's name with company guidance, sell only company policies, follow rules made by the company and are covered by company vacation, insurance and pension plans.

Black said that probably the best summation of the agents' relationship with United was given by the company's board chairman in a letter to agents saying "if any agent believes he has power to make his own rules and plan of handling the company's business, then that agent should hand in his resignation at once.

The letter declared company officials have "managed for over 45 years very successfully . . . and we will not allow anyone to interfere with us and our successful plan."



WILBUR J. COHEN

Cohen, New HEW Chief, To Get AFL-CIO Award

Wilbur J. Cohen, the AFL-CIO's choice for the 1968 Philip Murray-William Green Award, has been appointed Secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare by Pres. Johnson.

Cohen, who is largely responsible for medicare as well as a mountain of other social legislation, succeeded John W. Gardner. He had been Gardner's under secretary.

The new cabinet member will receive the Murray-Green Award at a dinner April 25 that will highlight the 13th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation's Executive Council chose Cohen "in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of the American people through his fruitful efforts on behalf of medicare, the extension of the social security laws and other legislation."

The Murray-Green Award was established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1956. It is presented each year to individuals and organizations whose achievements in the general area of health and welfare have caused others to work for the common good.

Green was president of the former American Federation of Labor. Murray was president of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Cohen had served as under secretary of HEW since June 1, 1965. He was previously assistant secretary for legislation, a post he was appointed to by Pres. Kennedy.

As an assistant secretary, he was responsible for coordinating 65 legislative proposals—including medicare—which became law. He gained further legislative successes as Gardner's under secretary.

Cohen is on leave as professor of public welfare administration from the University of Michigan, where he taught from 1956 to 1961. He chaired Pres. Kennedy's Task Force on Health and Social Security in 1960 which recommended medicare and other health and social security proposals.

The Murray-Green Award evolved from the Philip Murray Award which was established in 1947 and was presented to Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

The late Eleanor Roosevelt accepted the first Murray-Green Award. It has since been presented to Herbert H. Lehman, Dr. Jonas E. Salk, Bob Hope, former Pres. Truman, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, Luis Munoz Marin, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Sen. Estes Kefauver, Henry J. Kaiser, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Shriver and, last year, Dr. Albert B. Sabin.

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Fund Insurance Sought:

Labor Asks Improvements In Pension Protection Bill

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to pass legislation to assure that workers covered by pension and welfare plans "actually receive the benefits to which they are entitled."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller endorsed the intent of an Administration bill to provide stronger fiscal regulation of pension funds. But he told a House Labor subcommittee that a number of changes are needed if the legislation is to accomplish its goal.

Biemiller stressed that money set aside for pension-welfare benefits is not a "gift" from the employer. Rather it is "a part of the collective bargaining package . . . accepted in lieu of wages."

The Administration bill would rewrite the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act to require that trustees and administrators of the estimated $100 billion in pension fund assets be obligated to meet standards of "fiduciary responsibility."

There have been cases of employers using assets of pension funds to buy up control of companies, lending money on favorable terms to the company or its officers, and even buying stock at high prices from the officers of the corporation.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO favors a uniform federal law to protect against breach of trust by pension administrators, which would take precedence over any state laws.

He urged that the Administration bill be expanded to provide minimum funding and vesting standards for all single-employer pension plans and proposed a national insurance system for all plans, to assure that no worker loses benefits because an employer goes out of business or defaults on payments.

As a minimum, Biemiller said, single-employer plans should provide vesting of benefits for workers with 10 years of service who leave before reaching retirement age. Employer contributions to the plan should be high enough to achieve full funding within 30 years.

These provisions are not needed in multi-employer, industrywide pension plans, Biemiller said, because the bankruptcy of a single employer will not drain the industry fund and a worker who changes his employer within the industry retains his pension credits.

A national insurance program, he suggested, could be established with a premium rate of less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the unfunded liability of each plan—an inexpensive but important safeguard.

While asking that the legislation be broadened in these areas, Biemiller said some of the provisions of the Administration bill are either unnecessary or undesirable.

He agreed with the concept that a worker covered by a plan should have the right to sue in federal court if the law is violated. But he said the law should be worded so as to avoid "nuisance suits." Likewise, he said, only the secretary of labor should be empowered to bring action to remove a trustee or administrator, "and then only on the basis of a specific complaint supported by reasonable cause."

Unions Harassed

Biemiller noted strong union objections to the type of "fishing expeditions" the Labor Dept. has sometimes engaged in under the Landrum-Griffin Act, where "with no substantive basis, honest union officials were harassed to no purpose."

He urged that the Labor Dept.'s authority to investigate possible violations "be limited to cases where there is reasonable cause to believe that violations are in fact taking place."

Biemiller also said the bill's provision barring persons convicted of various crimes from holding office in pension and welfare plans should be limited to crimes involving money and trust. As written, he noted, it could be interpreted to bar persons convicted of offenses stemming from legitimate union activities, such as strikes and picketing.

The principle governing use of pension funds, Biemiller suggested, should be "that no loan be made that might be adverse to the interest of the fund." But there should be no bar on an "adequately secured" loan or mortgage for such purposes as a housing project or a union health center.

Stressing labor's desire for meaningful safeguards to workers' pensions, Biemiller said the amendments sought by the AFL-CIO "are not offered to weaken the law, but to make it more equitable and more workable."

'Surplus' Rail Fireman Cited for Rescue of Tot

A 34-year-old railroad fireman—once removed from his job as unnecessary—received the annual safety award of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen for rescuing a 4-year-old boy from the path of a moving train.

The BLF&E award was presented to Hamdey J. Alley of Chicago, a Grand Trunk Western Railroad fireman, at a dinner in Washington attended by more than 400 leaders in government, labor and railroad management.

As the tenth annual award winner, Alley received a check for $500. His name will be engraved with those of past winners on the D. B. Robertson trophy, a silver replica of a diesel locomotive, named after a former BLF&E president.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert and Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) were main speakers at the award ceremony. Guests included Mrs. Darlen Arlowe of Chicago and her son, James, the youngster rescued by Alley last Oct. 14.

Alley was the fireman on a freight train when he and his engineer, Joseph Eichstaedt, saw the boy ahead on the tracks, apparently frozen there in fear. While Eichstaedt applied the brakes, Alley jumped from the diesel, ran ahead, and scooped the boy from the path of the slowing but moving train.

In accepting the award, Alley recalled that he was separated from his job under the compulsory arbitration award in 1963, which allowed railroads to eliminate firemen. Fourteen months later he was rehired when GTW found it needed additional firemen.

"In 1963 I used to pick up the paper and see how much I wasn't needed. I guess I was one of those referred to as a featherbedder," Alley said, adding, "I'm only glad I could prove that I was needed."

McGee cited statistics to show a "deterioration" in safety on railroads: train accidents increased from 650 in 1966 to 762 in 1967, deaths from these accidents rose from 33 to 44 and employes injured on duty increased from 1,490 to 1,611.

He urged Congress to enact a bill sponsored by himself and Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.) to empower the secretary of transportation to issue and enforce new safety regulations on the railroads. The bill is backed by the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Forest Miller Named Jobless Insurance Chief

Forest L. Miller has been named director of the Unemployment Insurance Service by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. He succeeds William U. Norwood, Jr., recently appointed regional manpower director in Atlanta, Ga.

Miller, deputy director of the service since 1954, is a government career officer with 35 years experience in state and federal administration of employment service programs.

Election Issues Head Agenda for Auxiliaries

Legislative and political issues for 1968 head the agenda for the first national conference of the women of labor Apr. 29-May 1 in Washington.

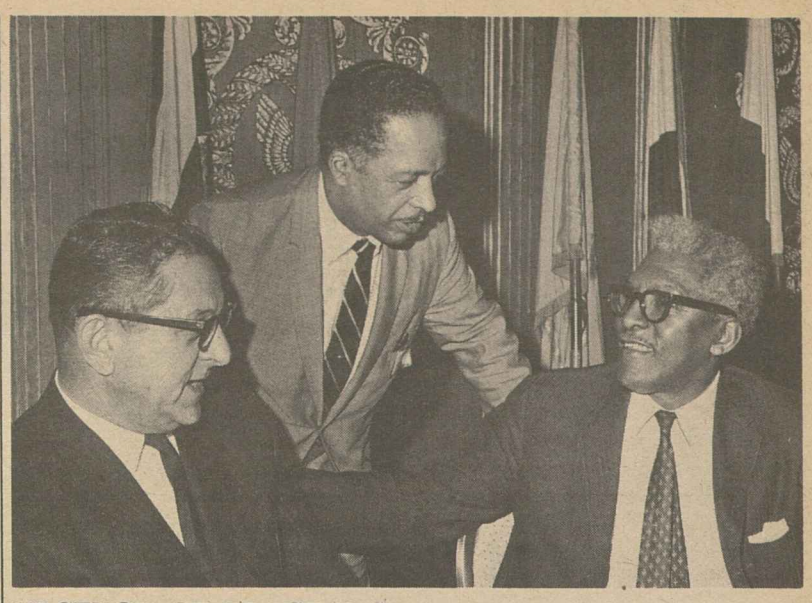
The AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries announced the conference will be open to all AFL-CIO union auxiliaries and asked that international unions, state and local central bodies send delegates.

Speakers at sessions in the Willard Hotel will include Federation Pres. George Meany, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan and Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller. Luncheon sessions will be addressed by Miss Betty Furness, assistant to the President for consumer affairs, and Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor.

The scheduled program includes workshop sessions on consumer problems, with AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis as moderator; education, with a panel headed by federation Education Dir. Walter G. Davis; and panels on legislative issues and 1968 election prospects whose discussion leaders have not been determined.

The final conference session will be an executive one for officers of national and international auxiliaries at which activity programs for the pre-election period will be formulated.

The conference call was issued by Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, president; Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, executive director, and Mrs. Novella Porter, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries.



URGENCY OF PROGRAMS to overcome hopelessness in the Negro ghettoes was stressed by speakers at National Civil Liberties Clearing House conference in Washington. Jacob Clayman, administrative director of Industrial Union Dept., (left) is chairman of the organization. AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis (standing) served as co-chairman of the conference, and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, was a principal speaker.

Civil Liberties Panel Warns of Race Crisis

A shared emphasis on the urgency of overcoming the nation's racial crisis emerged as the unifying theme of the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

There was no "consensus" among speakers and participants in the two-day program—nor was there meant to be. The 20-year-old liberal coalition was set up to stimulate public discussion and concern, not adopt policy statements.

But in virtually all the sessions, whatever the scheduled topic, speakers probed the disturbing conclusion of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders—that America is drifting apart into a racially-divided society.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz described the commission's report as "truth that hurts," and declared: "I believe deeply that this report is right; that any weaker report would have been dangerously wrong."

But he stressed that the massive programs recommended by the commission can be achieved only if there is a national will to do so—the "essential basis" for government action.

Test of Liberalism

"The test of responsible, effective liberalism" is to bring about this change in public opinion, Wirtz stressed. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.), whose Detroit district was torn by riots last summer, expressed concern that the nation is swinging to the right, with fear-ridden suburbanites arming themselves and police forces acquiring the armaments of armies.

The time remaining to reverse the course, Conyers warned, is growing short.

Bayard Rustin, the veteran civil rights leader and director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, saw the racial crisis as primarily an economic crisis.

Racism, he said, can be brought down to an irreducible minimum only through massive, multi-billion dollar programs to provide higher incomes.

In the decade from 1955 to 1965, Rustin said, protest was the dominant tactic of the civil rights movement because "the things that were bothering us at that time could be remedied by protest. . . . You could sit down until you got the right to eat."

But, he warned, "when billions are needed" to create the economic conditions for a just society, "marches won't get it." The need, he stressed, is "to put men in Congress who will vote for it."

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the Industrial Union Dept., is chairman of the Civil Liberties Clearing House and co-chairmen for the conference were AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis and J. Francis Pohlhaus of the NAACP.

Army Reserve Marks 60th Year

The U.S. Army Reserve celebrates its 60th anniversary on Apr. 23 and throughout the week of Apr. 21-27. Members of AFL-CIO affiliates who are in the army reserve, will play a prominent part in many celebrations throughout the country.

Local army reserve units will mark the anniversary with parades, band concerts, open houses and other special events.

USAR is the largest of all the reserve components of the armed forces, with more than 1 million men on its ready, standby and retired rolls.

Marx Toy Pact Settles Strike, IAM Boycott

Erie, Pa.—A union boycott of toys made by the Louis Marx Co. ended with settlement of a nine-month strike by members of the Machinists.

Members of IAM Local 1520 voted 216-85 to ratify a new three-year contract and return to work.

Management originally offered wage hikes of 3.6 cents an hour over a two-year period. The final settlement provides increases of 5 percent this year, plus successive raises of 4 percent in each of the remaining two years.

The first raise, plus inequity adjustments, netted Marx workers increases of 15 to 26 cents an hour, the union said. The final raise will achieve rates ranging from $2.27 an hour for laborers to $3.90 for toolmakers.

The union also won a revamping of the incentive system, one of the major contract issues, and improvements in the hospitalization plan. Benefits were improved to cover full payment of hospital semi-private rooms for 365 days. Management also agreed to pay all costs of the $10,000 major medical insurance program.

The union credits its don't buy campaign, by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Services Trades Dept., with helping achieve a settlement.

In 'Easter Basket' Bill:

Senate Votes to End Bond Tax Loophole

(Continued from Page 1)

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate was headed for a final vote on what has been described as an "Easter Basket" of tax legislation—all in the form of amendments to a House-passed bill to extend federal excise taxes on automobiles and telephone bills.

It included a combination of the 10 percent income tax surcharge sought by Pres. Johnson with a mandatory $6 billion slash in the President's budget which has been demanded by the congressional economy bloc as the price of a tax increase.

There was some question as to whether the major items added by the Senate—including the ending of tax exemption for industrial bonds—would survive a House-Senate conference committee. The House traditionally is jealous of its prerogative to initiate tax legislation and has balked in the past at Senate attempts to act first.

The omnibus bill on which the Senate was preparing to vote also:

- Imposed an import quota on textiles, based on the average annual imports during the 1961-66 period, unless other nations voluntarily agree to negotiated quotas.
- Repealed the "freeze" on federal aid to families with dependent children which was written into the Social Security Act last year.

The outlook for House acceptance of the Senate's open housing civil rights bill brightened with a strong push by Pres. Johnson and an endorsement by the two principal contenders for the Republican presidential nomination — Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Johnson used a signing ceremony for a jury reform bill to invoke "the conscience of America" in a call "to quit fiddling and piddling" and pass the civil rights bill.

"The time for excuses has ended. The time for action is here," the President told congressional, labor, civil rights and religious leaders invited to the White House ceremony.

The Senate-passed bill is now tied up in the House Rules Committee, which is scheduled to decide on Apr. 9 whether to allow the House to vote on acceptance or rejection of the legislation. It postponed action at an earlier meeting by a one-vote margin, but supporters are hopeful that the motion will now be approved.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) told newsmen he still wants the bill sent to conference, even though Nixon and Rockefeller both phoned him urging a vote on the Senate bill.

Ford acknowledged, however, that "some" House Republicans disagree with him, and supporters of the Senate bill report a growing number of Republican congressmen pledged to vote for bypassing a conference and approving the bill.

The jury selection bill the President signed in effect bars "blue ribbon" federal jury panels which exclude persons on economic and occupational, as well as racial grounds. It requires that juries be chosen at random from a fair cross-section of the community.

In other congressional developments:

- A House Agriculture subcommittee dropped from the Administration's poultry inspection bill a section opposed by labor and consumer groups.

Deleted was a provision which would have allowed state-inspected poultry to be sold across state lines—in effect substituting state inspection for federal inspection.

- The AFL-CIO urged a House Appropriations subcommittee to approve the full $10 million budget request to purchase land needed for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The land cost is likely to rise sharply in the future, the federation warned, "because of large-scale speculation and rezoning."

- The House Ways & Means Committee rejected most of Pres. Johnson's request for a travel tax to reduce the drain on U.S. dollars. But it approved a 5 percent tax on airline tickets to countries outside the Western Hemisphere and voted a temporary reduction on the duty-free exemption of goods brought back by returning travelers.

RUBBER WORKERS' legislative conference hears from Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) at a luncheon session in the Senate Office Building. The union periodically brings local leaders to Washington for meetings with top officials of government.

AFL-CIO Updates Publications List

A new, revised list of AFL-CIO publications containing information on more than 60 leaflets produced by the federation is available from the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO Publications List includes a brief description of each publication as well as prices in various quantities. It contains also a list of available reprints of articles from the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The Publications List is available without cost from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Pay-Pension Priority Urged in Bankruptcy

The Supreme Court has been urged to rule that a worker's claim for pension fund money should have the same legal priority in a bankruptcy case as his claim for unpaid wages.

Many modern unions negotiate a "package" of contract improvements that may include pension and health benefits along with wage increases an AFL-CIO brief noted. Therefore, the federation said, it is unrealistic to hold, as a high court majority did in a 1959 case, that claims for unpaid wages should have priority in bankruptcy proceedings over unpaid pension, health and welfare benefits.

The brief was filed by AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll and his associates in a case involving Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry and Warren C. Schwartz, trustee in bankruptcy of A&S Electric Corp. of New York.

The federation said the high court's 1959 ruling in the Embassy Restaurant case has created substantial problems for unions anxious to provide secure welfare benefits for their members. It urged the court to reverse a lower court decision in the A&S Electric case based on the Embassy ruling.

The brief made these points:

- More than 78 percent of the employes covered by union contracts in 1960 had health and insurance coverage provided by employers and more than 60 percent had pension coverage.
- Many covered workers are employed in marginal businesses. When payments to pension and insurance plans are not made, plan managers must decide whether to cancel or lower benefits, or to allow a "reasonable amount of leeway" with the hope that the business may survive.
- When a delinquent employer fails, workers not only lose their jobs but also their fringe benefits.

For these reasons "and because of our firm belief that the majority opinion in Embassy Restaurant is an unwarranted departure from earlier authority, and is unsound in its reasoning," the AFL-CIO urged the court to adopt the "soundly reasoned" opinion of the dissenters in that case—Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas.

3-30-68

Airline Pact Ends Impasse On Crew Size

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots and United Air Lines broke a 17-month deadlock and reached agreement on a new two-year contract that includes procedures for resolving a dispute over crew size on a new jet plane.

The previous contract had expired Jan. 1, 1967, and part of the $100-to-$500 monthly increase will be retroactive to that date.

The chief stumbling block, however, had been the issue of whether the new two-engine, 100-passenger Boeing 737 jet should have two or three pilots. The first of the 737s are scheduled to be put in service in April.

Under the agreement, all flights will carry three pilots for a six-month evaluation period. On half of them, specific flight duties will be assigned to all three pilots. On the other flights, only two of the pilots will perform assigned functions.

Results of the experiment will be evaluated by a four-man committee, two each from the union and the company. If the parties are deadlocked, three neutral members will be added to reach a decision by next Jan. 1.

The ALPA had been free to strike since Feb. 29, after having exhausted all procedures required by the Railway Labor Act. However, with the help of the National Mediation Board, negotiations continued until the settlement was reached.

New Film Explains Operations of EEOC

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has released a 7-minute, full-color film explaining its purpose and function in carrying out provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Individuals or groups interested in showing the film, "The EEOC," should submit requests to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506, specifying whether they wish the English or Spanish version.

Goodyear Tire Ordered to End Benefits Bias

The National Labor Relations Board ordered Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. to rewrite pension and insurance plans that discriminate against salaried employes who join a union.

The order upheld a charge by the Rubber Workers that Goodyear maintains discriminatory retirement, annuity and insurance plans and a year ago threatened 30 nurses at six company hospitals in Akron, O., that they would be excluded from the plans if they joined the union.

The board ordered Goodyear to stop threatening the nurses with loss of benefits if they joined a union, to stop disqualifying them from company welfare plans excluding union members, to cease questioning them about their union activities, and to amend its plan and revise its employe pension and insurance plan booklets "by striking from each the offensive language."

Price Rise Continues, Buying Power Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

creased by five-tenths of 1 percent in February. Prices of apparel, household furnishings, and gasoline and motor oil also rose. New car costs were unchanged, used car prices dropped.

As a result of the February price increase, some 112,000 workers will receive pay boosts through union negotiated cost-of-living escalator clauses, BLS reported. For 102,000, mostly aerospace workers, the increase will be 3 cents an hour.

Wholesale Index Up

BLS also reported that the February Wholesale Price Index rose seven-tenths of 1 percent to 108, up 1.9 percent from February 1967. Preliminary data pointed to a further rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in March wholesale prices.

Wholesale price increases in any month normally trigger even greater increases in retail prices in the following months, according to the trend of the past year.

Arnold Chase, who is assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, predicted continuing price escalation at both the wholesale and retail level but declined to forecast just how much prices might rise.

The department's earnings report for February showed that take-home pay—gross earnings less social security and income tax deductions—averaged $85.27 a week for a single production worker and $92.85 for the worker with a wife and two children.

These after-tax earnings were up 91 cents and 96 cents respectively from January. Over the year, they were up $3.81 and $4.01.

Real spendable earnings in February, measured in 1957-59 dollars, were $71.66 for the worker with no dependents and $78.03 for the worker with three dependents, up 53 and 55 cents from January.

This influx in real spendable earnings—the largest one-month gain since July 1967—put the respective figures 70 and 64 cents above their levels in February 1967.

The gain in purchasing power was attributed mainly to a February increase in the length of the workweek and an advance in hourly earnings that more than offset the climb in living costs.

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Humphrey Urged by Meany To Enter Presidential Race

Conferees Weigh Tax Package

A $6 billion cut in federal spending coupled with a 10 percent income tax surcharge was before a House-Senate conference committee as part of a heavily amended bill to extend auto and telephone excise taxes.

The Senate tied the surcharge-spending cut amendment to the excise extension measure by a 53 to 35 vote. It includes a spending ceiling for the fiscal year starting June 1, 1968, calls on the Administration to submit proposed reductions totalling $10 billion in new spending authorizations, and requires a cut in government employment by about 150,000 jobs.

Defense Exempted

Exempted from the Senate-voted spending ceiling of $180.1 billion would be costs of the Viet Nam war, interest payments and funds for veterans and social security benefits. Job cutbacks would not apply to the Defense Dept., Post Office or FBI.

The Senate, before passing the tax-spending cut amendment, rejected attempts to protect funds for education, anti-poverty, housing and manpower training. It also turned down a bid to require that cuts be made in the space program, military foreign aid and the defense budget.

The House had passed a bill to continue existing excise rates on telephone service and automobiles at 10 and 7 percent. They were due to drop to 1 and 2 percent at the end of March.

The Senate added a number of

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VICE PRES. HUMPHREY, urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to declare his candidacy for the presidency, is shown addressing COPE's 1968 Campaign Kickoff Conference in Washington.

Congress Pressed to Act:

Emergency Job Plan Called Key to Needs

The AFL-CIO and the Urban Coalition pressed for action by Congress to set up an emergency program of one million public service jobs for the nation's poor.

None of the nation's pressing domestic problems can be solved without full employment, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

He said labor considers "jobs at decent wages" the key to overcoming "the interrelated problems of poverty, deprivation and racial unrest."

The subcommittee is considering a bill drafted by its chairman, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), which would provide funds for local, state and other public service agencies to hire and train on the job 300,000 persons in the coming fiscal year, 600,000 the second year and more than a million by the third year.

Both Biemiller and Urban Coalition Chairman John W. Gardner said the need is so urgent that the million-job goal should be compressed into a shorter timetable.

Gardner, making his first congressional appearance since resigning as head of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, noted that the Urban Coalition's emergency convocation last August of 1,200 leaders from all walks of life had called for the creation of one million public jobs "at the earliest possible moment."

He praised the JOBS program launched by Pres. Johnson through the National Alliance of Businessmen to open doors in private employment for the hard-core unemployed.

"Nevertheless," Gardner stressed, "unemployment in cities, and in rural areas from which many of the urban jobless come, cannot be

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Candidacy Linked To Nation's Future

By John M. Barry

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "strongly" urged Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey to "declare himself now as a candidate for the presidency."

In no other way, Meany said, "can the American public be assured of an effective spokesman and advocate for the programs needed to continue the social and economic progress of the past eight years and to unite the American people behind the defense of freedom and democracy in the world."

Meany's appeal to Humphrey came in a statement voicing labor's deep regret at the decision of Pres. Johnson not to seek renomination. **(Text, Page 6.)**

Meany cited organized labor's long support of the President and "the splendid legislative record of his Administration," declaring: "We had looked forward to the opportunity to support his candidacy. . . ."

He expressed the conviction that had the President decided to run, "the American people would have supported him, despite the unfair, unremitting, unconscionable personal attacks upon him."

He noted, however, that Johnson had withdrawn from the political race "in order that no one misread or misunderstand his actions in the pursuit of peace in the world and progress at home."

Meany called Johnson's decision as "courageous and selfless as any in the nation's political history" and said that America "therefore must and will accept it."

But while the President has "taken himself out of the race," he continued, "the vital programs and policies needed to keep Amer-

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Unionists, Wirtz Ask HHH to Run

Two AFL-CIO conventions showed their enthusiastic support for Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and told him by resolution and demonstration that they wanted him to declare as a candidate for the presidency.

Their views were underscored by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz who told one of the conventions that Humphrey is "best qualified" to succeed Lyndon Johnson as President.

The 350,000-member Operating Engineers meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., enthusiastically adopted a resolution supporting the urging of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that Humphrey become an announced candidate.

Wirtz, speaking at the convention, told the cheering delegates that "this is a time for choosing sides" and that "I can only hope, but hope greatly, that he (Humphrey) will give this country the chance to vote for what he stands for and what he is."

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Wins Support In Conservative Attack

By Eugene A. Kelly

The National Labor Relations Board won strong support from witnesses at Senate subcommittee hearings into charges by conservative lawmakers and businessmen that it has exceeded the authority given it by Congress.

The labor law is a model of clarity compared with the laws governing agencies like the Federal Communications Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, one witness told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. He was Prof. Bernard Schwartz of the New York University law school, who said of federal agencies in general: "Of course they engage in lawmaking. The statute compels them to."

A former assistant general counsel for the NLRB, when asked whether the present board decides cases according to the personal bias of its members, testified "that is exactly what the Eisenhower board did." Therefore, he said, its successors had to reverse its findings after they were overruled by the federal courts in a "fantastic" number of cases.

Four other law school teachers agreed that the NLRB must make

(Continued on Page 12)

1-Man, 1-Vote Directive Extended to City Level

The Supreme Court has extended its one-man, one-vote doctrine to thousands of city councils and county governments.

It ruled that in local government—as in the state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives—election districts must be substantially equal in population.

The 5-3 decision completed the political revolution the Supreme Court set off in 1962 when it broke with past precedent and entered what an earlier court had termed the "political thicket."

That initial decision, in a Tennessee case, merely asserted the right of federal courts to judge the apportionment of a state legislature by the yardstick of the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the law.

In subsequent decisions, the Supreme Court spelled out the requirement that both houses of a legislature be set up on one-man, one-vote population standards and said that "as nearly as is practicable, one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

The first of many cases involving apportionment of local governing bodies to reach the Supreme Court challenged the method of election of the Midland County, Tex., governing body.

Four of the five county commis-

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Labor Scores Weakening of Pipeline Bill

The AFL-CIO protested "crippling amendments" by a House subcommittee in the natural gas pipeline safety bill and urged the full House Commerce Committee to "restore the bill to the form in which it was approved by the Senate."

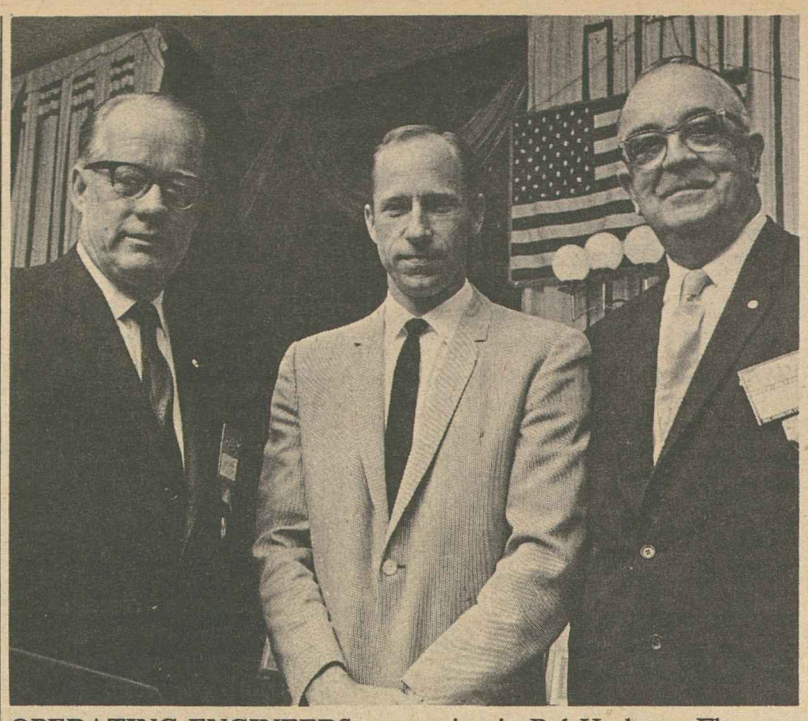
Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the subcommittee amendments "would establish nothing more than a paper program of safety for the nation's gas pipeline."

He warned, in a letter to Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), that "they would weaken and impede a strong federal enforcement program, place an unworkable burden on the secretary of transportation . . . and provide inadequate funds for both the federal enforcement program and grants-in-aid to the states."

One of the subcommittee amendments, Biemiller said, "would distort the intent of the Senate bill by requiring actual inspection of all of the nation's nearly 1 million miles of gas pipelines before the secretary of transportation could make a determination of all the areas needing correction to make them safe."

Biemiller commented that "with the small appropriation for enforcement" in the bill, "the result would be a non-enforcement program completely nullifying the plain intent" of the legislation.

He noted also that the subcommittee "further watered down" the mild civil penalties provision of the Senate bill, enabled states to avoid federal jurisdiction over intrastate pipelines, and provided inadequate financing.



OPERATING ENGINEERS convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., was addressed by Major Alfred M. Worden (center), one of the nation's astronauts. Welcoming him are IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton (right) and Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman.

Organizing Progress Marked in Mississippi

Jackson, Miss.—A coordinated organizing campaign started in this state late in 1966 already has achieved "remarkable success," delegates to the Mississippi AFL-CIO convention here were told.

At the same time, the three-day meeting unanimously adopted a resolution pledging to increase the drive's momentum because "many thousands of workers in the state still do not enjoy the benefits of a union."

Pres. Claude Ramsay reported at length on the organizing effort, which was approved by the 1966 convention. He told how the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organizing opened an office in Jackson and worked with union leaders in selecting organizing "targets."

Ramsay said that Robert W. Starnes, AFL-CIO assistant regional director, recently reported that unions in the state are winning representation elections at a rate of "better than two a month."

Other statistics on the campaign show that Mississippi unions organized 4,500 workers in 1967, increasing total membership by more than 7 percent. The unions won victories in 57 percent of the elections held.

"Many of these victories can be attributed directly to the coordinated effort and the fact that many jurisdictional problems between unions have been eliminated," Ramsay said.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, a convention speaker, congratulated labor in the state on the "great progress" it is making in organizing and said the federation "is pleased to be taking part in the effort."

"I think we really have a miracle in the labor movement . . . in our form, in what we are here for and what we are trying to do," Kircher declared.

Challenge Ahead

But, he added, the "miracle" can be sustained only if labor presses its efforts to organize the millions of workers still unorganized and continues to push for programs that benefit the entire nation.

Convention-adopted resolutions called for passage of a bill in the state legislature to establish a State Dept. of Industrial Relations, backed truth-in-lending legislation, urged unions to strengthen community service programs and pledged assistance to Mississippi State University in doveloping a newly-created industrial relations center.

The 200 delegates re-elected Ramsay, Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight and the state's five vice presidents: James Jackson, Clothing Workers, Marvin Taylor, Carpenters, C. E. Shaffer, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, E. V. Edwards, Communications Workers, and H. H. Robbins, Office & Professional Employes.

All were re-elected without opposition as were 10 other members of the federation's executive board.

Convention speakers included Lieut. Gov. Charles L. Sullivan, State Supt. of Education Garvin Johnston, State Sen. E. K. Collins and former U.S. Rep. Frank Smith (D-Miss.), now a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

500 to Attend Parley On Community Service

The 13th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services will bring some 500 delegates to Washington, D.C., Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO director of community services activities reported. The five-day conference will open April 21 in the Hotel Willard.

Central theme of the conference will be the role of community services in the labor movement—from the local to the international levels, Perlis said.

Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will welcome the delegates and guests and outline the purposes of the conference.

Joseph A. Beirne, AFL-CIO Community Services Committee chairman and president of the Communications Workers, will address the delegates at a luncheon April 23.

Perlis said the conference will be keyed to showing how community service dovetails with the trade union activities in organizing, public relations, political action, education and other areas on the local, state and national scenes.

Ten workshops will be conducted, and evening sessions are scheduled on asthmatic and allergic diseases, summer youth employment and first aid.

The conference will be highlighted with the presentation of the Philip Murray-William Green Award to Wilbur J. Cohen, recently named Secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare by Pres. Johnson.

Cohen is being cited "for his notable contributions to the health and welfare of all Americans, including his successful efforts toward passage of medicare."

Rail Unionist Cited for Aid In Viet Battle

A railroad union official now serving as a U.S. labor adviser in Viet Nam has received a citation from the Army for service under fire during the recent Communist attack in Saigon.

He is A. W. Bonnano, on leave as a general chairman for the unaffiliated Conductors & Brakemen on the New York, Susquehannah & Western Railroad.

According to a report received in Washington, Bonnano joined in helping the 716th Military Police Battalion after one of its patrols rescued him at his home in the Cholon district, which was virtually surrounded by Vietcong guerrillas.

The railman participated in patrols to rescue other residents of the area and helped in carrying cases of claymore mines and boxes of grenades away from the danger of enemy fire.

A "certificate of excellence" awarded by the battalion praised Bonnano for "an exceptional degree of proficiency and devotion to duty in support of military police operations" and for providing assistance during a "critical period."

Warns Against Complacency:

Wharton Challenges IUOE to Meet Future

By David L. Perlman

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the largest convention in the history of the Operating Engineers were told that their union is strong, prosperous and growing—and were warned to shun complacency and "face up to the challenge of change."

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton said in his keynote speech that the union faces a bright future in jobs and wage scales because of the increasingly sophisticated technology in the construction field and in industries where IUOE members work.

"We are turning out new journeymen from our apprentice program" to fill these jobs, Wharton reported. But, he challenged the delegates, "are we turning out good union members" or a certificate of competency? "We must get our new members to know why they are members, why there is a union, and what the union means to them," Wharton stressed.

He spoke angrily of those who seek "to use the big club on the building trades unions" and impose rigid racial quotas. But he spoke proudly of the union's nondiscrimination practices and of what it has done to enlarge opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups.

"We will continue our efforts to aid the less fortunate and minority groups so that they may enjoy the fruits of our economy for the best interests of justice and for the welfare of our country," he pledged.

The 828 delegates represented 350,000 active members, a gain of nearly 50,000 since the last convention four years ago.

Speakers Heard

A broad range of speakers addressed the delegates during the first two days of the convention.

There were "trade talk" speeches by top officials of contractors' association. And there was an address by the president of Fordham University, the Rev. Leo McLaughlin.

"In different ways, using different tools," the Fordham president said, "labor unions and the universities have attempted to achieve goals which are so similar that they may almost be called identical." Both groups, he said, are dedicated "to the idea that every man has a right to higher education."

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) evoked vigorous applause from the delegates by declaring that Pres. Johnson will go down in history as a man who achieved the great things for America and sacrificed personal aspirations "in the interest of his country."

There were trade union speeches from Metal Trades Dept. Pres. B. A. Gritta and Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. And there was something new for a union convention—an illustrated talk on America's space program by an astronaut who is currently training for a manned space flight—Maj. Alfred M. Worden.

The IUOE's strong concern for on-the-job safety was demonstrated in the first resolutions brought to the convention floor.

Pipeline Bill Supported

Delegates unanimously approved a resolution calling on the House to approve the Senate-passed pipeline safety bill and warning of "the potential for tremendous accidents and tragedies" in the industry.

The convention urged its locals to affiliate with the National Safety Council. Wharton is the council's past vice president for labor and is a trustee and board member.

A political action resolution expressed strong support for COPE and the union's own political education program. The 1968 elections will present a clear choice between liberalism and reaction," the resolution stressed.

Also adopted unanimously was a resolution affirming labor's support of the nation's commitment in Viet Nam and of "the Administration in its efforts to bring a just and honorable peace to the people of Viet Nam."

Wharton Re-elected

Wharton was re-elected by acclamation to his second full four-year term as president. Also elected unanimously were Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carmen, nine incumbent vice presidents, and Peter W. Weber of New Jersey, who succeeds retiring 10th Vice Pres. Eugene M. Reardon, Sr.

Earlier, the delegates unanimously suspended—at least until 1972—a section of the constitution which would have compelled a change of presidents at mid-term through a provision for mandatory retirement at age 70.

Salaries of all officers were raised—from $55,000 to $75,000 for the president, from $42,500 to $60,000 for the secretary-treasurer, and from $15,000 to $20,000 for the general vice presidents. The salary of the executive vice president, Richard H. Nolan, continues to be set by the president.

Glass Union Wins Pact Covering Skilled Jobs

Atlantic City—The Glass Bottle Blowers extended a strike deadline just long enough to win a package of benefits for 10,000 skilled workers that union Pres. Lee W. Minton called "the best ever negotiated" in the industry.

Minton had extended the contract on a day-to-day basis starting Mar. 1, with a 72-hour notice set to expire Apr. 2. Negotiators for GBBA and 20 employers voted another eight-hour extension, during which agreement was reached.

A union conference committee approved the new 35-month pact by a vote of 43-41. The value of the agreement was put by both sides at from $1.09 to $1.19 an hour.

Machine operators and upkeep men in the forming departments of 101 plants will get wage increases of no less than 30 cents an hour the first year, plus two additional 4 percent raises at the start of the second and third years. All other groups of workers get at least 20 cents an hour this year, and two 4 percent raises at yearly intervals.

The pact also provides the same fringe benefits won for 32,000 production workers in a recent settlement with 17 East Coast employers. They include full pension rights at 62, a raise in pension benefits from $3 a month to $4 for each year of credited service, and a wage equalization program which was a key union goal in 1968 negotiations.

The top rate in the third year of the new pact will be $3.905 an hour, the union said.

Meany Urges Humphrey to Enter Race

Sees Candidacy Vital To Carry On Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

ica moving forward at home, while fulfilling its responsibilities abroad, cannot and must not be taken out of the race.

"The people of this country . . . must have a genuine choice and a real opportunity to support those programs and objectives in the months ahead. . . . The American people must not be left with a choice only among candidates who themselves have symbolized the discord and disunity the President's action sought to eliminate.

"To insure that the issues will be fairly stated and the record adequately presented, defended and advocated there must be a presidential candidate as dedicated as the President himself to progress at home and freedom in the world, but who likewise places the welfare of the whole nation first and foremost.

"We, therefore, strongly urge that Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey declare himself now as a candidate for the presidency. . . ."

Johnson's decision to withdraw from the campaign and devote his full attention to the search for peace was announced in a nationwide television broadcast, Sunday evening, Mar. 31.

'Historic' Campaign

It was the latest and most stunning in a series of political surprises that have already stamped the 1968 campaign as historic. These have included the withdrawal of Michigan Gov. George Romney before the first Republican primary in New Hampshire, the strong showing of Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in that state's Democratic primary, the entrance of New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in the presidential contest, and the refusal of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to actively seek the Republican nomination.

The President's action propelled Humphrey to the forefront among the presidential prospects, but the Vice President refrained from an immediate announcement of his candidacy. He said he would take the time needed to give the matter full consideration, but added to reporters: "I'm as interested in this as you are."

Earlier, Humphrey had called Johnson's decision "a very sad moment for me." Serving with the President, he said, "has been one of the great privileges of my life. . . . As time passes, people will come to recognize his very singular achievements."

Kennedy said the President's action reflected "both courage and generosity of spirit," and McCarthy called it a "generous judgment" which he viewed as a "personally sad and difficult moment for a man who has given so many years to the service of his country."

On the Republican side, Nixon, too, applauded the President's decision and said he would refrain from discussing the Viet Nam war in his campaign appearances for two or three weeks to "avoid anything that might, even inadvertently, cause difficulty for our negotiations."

Johnson's action also prompted Rockefeller's supporters to step up pressure on the New York governor to reconsider his withdrawal from the contest for the Republican nomination.

The President held meetings at the White House with both Kennedy and Humphrey two days after his announcement. In it he had served notice that he would not "devote an hour or a day of my time to any personal partisan causes or to any duties other than the awesome duties of this office. . . ."

Kennedy and McCarthy, the only two declared candidates for the Democratic nomination, promptly scrambled to woo Johnson supporters and convention delegates previously committed to the President. Humphrey backers sought to guard against a wholesale shift to one or the other.

Johnson's political decision nearly overshadowed the announcement that he was ordering a "de-escalation" of the fighting in Viet Nam by curtailing bombing of the North in the hope this would encourage Hanoi to come to the negotiating table.

North Viet Nam, after first denouncing Johnson's move as a "perfidious trick," said nevertheless that it was willing to make contact with U.S. representatives to discuss the conditions for negotiations.

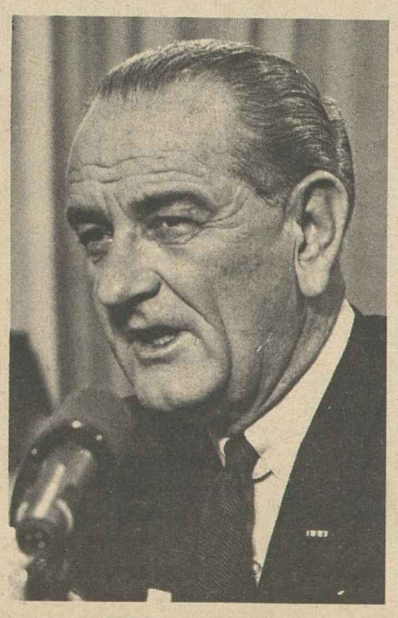
COPE Conference

Two days before the President's historic broadcast, he addressed the AFL-CIO COPE 1968 Campaign Kickoff Conference, reviewing the record of his Administration in achieving such social advances as medicare, federal aid to education, civil rights protections and expanding the federal minimum wage.

Concluding his speech to the COPE delegates, Johnson declared:

"We are going to finish the work that we have started—the work of building a better, a more prosperous and a more peaceful country. That will not be two Americas; that will be one America. . . .

"We are going to be a united people. We are going to do what we must do at home—and we will, while we are doing that, fulfill every responsibility that America has in the world in which we live."



PRES. JOHNSON
"I shall not seek and I will not accept the nomination. . . ."

ALL MAJOR television networks covered AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's announcement expressing deep regret at Pres. Johnson's decision not to seek re-nomination and urging Vice Pres. Humphrey to become a candidate to continue "social and economic progress" and unite the nation in defense of "freedom and democracy in the world."

McCarthy, Nixon Win Heavy Votes, Inconclusive Victories in Wisconsin

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Richard M. Nixon claimed major victories in the Wisconsin presidential primary election, but the big vote totals both received against "non-candidates" appeared less than conclusive.

In the Democratic primary, McCarthy drew 406,098 votes, or 57.6 percent of the total, against 249,518, or 35.4 percent, for Pres. Johnson. The President easily carried the two congressional districts comprising the city of Milwaukee.

Nixon received 385,052 votes, more than 81 percent of the Republican total. California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who did not campaign, received 51,574, just under 11 percent, and perennial candidate Harold Stassen drew 28,453, or six percent.

These were the only candidates on the Wisconsin ballots, and two days before the election Pres. Johnson pulled out of contention with his announcement that he would neither seek nor accept his party's nomination.

Nevertheless, the unexpectedly large vote given the President in these circumstances took the edge off the McCarthy victory. It was uncertain, too, how much of the Minnesota senator's total came from Republican crossovers, which are permitted in Wisconsin. New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who had announced his candidacy too late to enter the Wisconsin primary, had urged his supporters to cast their votes for McCarthy. But 43,207 of them, 6 percent of the total vote, refused to do so and wrote in Kennedy's name. Write-ins for Vice Pres. Humphrey and former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace totaled about five-tenths of 1 percent each.

Nixon's Republican percentage, on a par with his victory in New Hampshire last month, again was achieved in the absence of active opposition. Although he received more than 81 percent of the Republican total, his vote fell short of the total for McCarthy in achieving 57 percent on the Democratic vote.

Write-ins on the Republican side amounted to 1.5 percent for New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and three-tenths of 1 percent for Wallace.

Nixon won all 30 of the state's delegate votes at the Republican national convention next August. McCarthy captured 52 of the 60 Democratic convention votes, the remaining eight going to Pres. Johnson on the strength of the Milwaukee support for him in areas of heavy concentrations of Negro and labor voters.

In Madison, the state capital, an anti-war resolution calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam was defeated 58 percent to 42 percent. Organized labor in the city had vigorously opposed the resolution.

The next major presidential primary in Indiana, May 7, will be the first to pit McCarthy and Kennedy in a head-to-head contest. But following Johnson's withdrawal, Indiana Democratic leaders began a strong drive to commit the state's 63-vote convention delegation to the favorite-son candidacy of Gov. Roger D. Branigin. Before the President's announcement, Branigin was running as a stand-in for Johnson.

Conventions, Wirtz Join In Appeal to Humphrey

(Continued from Page 1)

In Pittsburgh 2,500 persons at the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO convention staged a four-minute dancing, shouting demonstration as Humphrey entered the hall for a 50-minute address that was interrupted by applause at least 50 times.

The Vice President did not touch on his political plans for 1968 but told the delegates "we've been together a long time and if we stick together a little longer, we'll be together a lot longer."

He said a decision on his candidacy will come in "due time," that he will do nothing at this moment that would hinder the President's peace efforts. "I call upon all Americans regardless of party or persuasion to stand together now in unity behind the President in our national quest for peace."

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel told Humphrey at the end of his speech that "I concur completely" with the statement by Meany urging Humphrey's candidacy. Abel said that while he was disappointed that the Vice President did not get into the race in Pittsburgh, he could understand Humphrey's position in light of the President's trip to Honolulu on the Viet Nam situation.

Humphrey told the convention, representing 1.2 million AFL-CIO members, he was "very grateful" for Meany's statement and said it is a great honor to have his support.

The Operating Engineers' resolution said of Humphrey: "We believe that by responding he will furnish the people of our country a real and significant opportunity to judge with intelligence, not emotion or hysteria, that candidate who is best qualified to occupy the great office of President of the United States."

Wirtz spoke of the effective liberalism of Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Adlai Stevenson, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Baines Johnson. It is necessary now, he noted, "to have a change of the stewardship of that tradition but not in the tradition itself."

He said: "The one best qualified steward of this authentic tradition of 20th Century effective liberalism —for he has helped shape it by deed as well as words, with magnificent independence when that was needed and by unswerving loyalty when that was the assignment his country gave him—is, for me, Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey."

Macy's Workers Get 2-Year Pact

New York, N.Y.—A two-year contract providing wage increases of $11 a week for 8,000 employes of Macy's stores was ratified by members of Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The settlement, reached just in time to head off a strike, provides general wage increases of $6 a week retroactive to Feb. 1 and another $5 next Feb. 1, a boost in pension benefits from $3.25 to $3.75 per month times years of service, and improvements in sick leave, hospitalization benefits, and medicare coverage for employes aged 65 and up.

ACWA Unit Starts Housing Project

Chicago — Clothing Workers' plans to build middle-income cooperative housing in the Chicago area were reported to a two-day meeting of 200 leaders of housing cooperatives and government housing officials.

Among sponsors of the Illinois Housing Cooperative Institute was the United Dwelling Foundation, established by ACWA to build cooperative housing here patterned after successful union programs in New York.

Murray H. Finley, manager of ACWA's Chicago board and head of the foundation, said it now has "completed paper work" on its first project here, Kenwood Park.

A SYMBOLIC GARBAGE CAN collects donations to support striking sanitation workers in Memphis, Tenn., represented by State, County & Municipal Workers Local 1733. The money was contributed during a rally at Mason Temple in Memphis attended by 15,000 persons. The strike, for union recognition and an initial contract, is at an impasse in its seventh week. It is receiving strong support from the city's civil rights leaders and Negro clergymen.

Meany Calls on City of Memphis To Bargain on Sanitation Pact

The city of Memphis, Tenn., was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to make "a new start" toward settling a bitter seven-week strike of 1,300 sanitation workers there.

Meany said the AFL-CIO is ready "to lend its good offices in search for an honorable and mutually satisfactory agreement" to end the walkout which began Feb. 12.

In a statement on the strike, Meany stressed that the workers—members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1733—are seeking "the most rudimentary trade union rights."

The strike's goals of union recognition, a voluntary dues checkoff, "urgently needed" wage boosts and an "equitable" grievance system have been achieved "by hundreds of thousands of public employes in hundreds of communities," he declared.

Noting that the union "has shown itself willing to negotiate at all times," Meany pointed out that "good faith bargaining is the best way of getting a fair and satisfactory" settlement of the dispute.

By contrast to the union's position, Meany said, "It has been the reluctance of the city government to enter into negotiations that has so compounded the problems of the city and its people."

Meany deplored the fact that these issues have been "obscured" by newspaper headlines on demonstrations and violence that have occurred during the strike.

The Memphis civil rights movement and Negro clergymen have rallied solidly behind the strike and have held a number of demonstrations in support of the workers, nearly all of whom are Negroes.

On March 28, violence broke out when about 30 youthful militants not connected with the union broke away from a march to back the walkout. They looted stores and clashed with police. A 16-year-old Negro boy was killed and about 50 persons were injured.

In cases where the strike itself has received national press and television attention, union leaders contend that most of these reports "distort" the issues and do not adequately give the union's side.

An SCME statement pointed out that the reports falsely emphasize that wages are the key issue. As important as demands for "decent" wages and other benefits are, the union says, "The main issue is union recognition with a dues checkoff."

The union also charged that the "intransigency" of Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb prolonged the strike.

The mayor "refuses dues deduction even though the city has a dues checkoff agreement with the predominantly white transit union," SCME noted. All efforts of the union to compromise on the issue "have been rebuffed," it added.

Regarding wages, the SCME statement continued, the mayor insists that the most the city can offer is an 8-cent increase, effective July 1, "even though the city council has recommended a 10-cents increase immediately."

Another issue in the dispute is the union's request for a "meaningful" grievance procedure in which the local would have the right to seek resolution of grievances "with arbitration as the final step."

The mayor's answer to this, the union says, is that employes can speak to him at his weekly "open house" at City Hall.

Discrimination Charged

The SCME observed that it is natural that the strike should be tied in with civil rights since Negro employes of the city's public works department often perform the same jobs as white employes "at less pay."

"There is out-and-out discrimination in the department," the local charged.

Meanwhile, SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf has announced that the union has set a goal of raising $200,000 to meet the "increasingly critical" financial needs of the strikers and their families.

In a letter to top officers of the union's locals, Wurf and Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames called for contributions to the fund and have asked them to urge "our brother AFL-CIO unions to join us in this fight."

'Electioneering' at Polls Voids NLRB Election

The National Labor Relations Board has amended its rules by deciding that prolonged conversations between voters at NLRB polling places and representatives of any party to an election will be considered grounds for voiding an election.

Reversing a 1957 rule laid down in a Houston case, the board set aside an election won in May 1967 by the unaffiliated Teamsters and ordered a new vote among employes of Milchem, Inc., at four company locations in Washington County, Missouri.

The 1957 ruling was that conversations alone at a polling place would not be cause for voiding an election.

But reconsideration of the problem convinced three NLRB members, they said, that the "potential for distraction, last-minute electioneering or pressure, and unfair advantage from prolonged conversation" with voters waiting to cast ballots "is of sufficient concern to warrant a strict rule against such conduct, without inquiry into the nature of the conversations."

In the Milchem case, the union secretary-treasurer "stood within a few feet" of workers waiting to vote and talked to them for several minutes.

In a related case, the board set aside an election won by Local 1968, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and ordered a new vote for employes of the Star Expansion Industries Corp., Mountainville, N. Y.

It held that a union business agent stood near the polls during voting hours despite three requests that he stay at least 50 feet away. The agent was "electioneering," the board ruled.

Union Wages Rise 7.5% in Canada

Ottawa, Ont. — Union contract settlements in Canada last year brought average wage increases of 15.3 cents an hour or 7.5 percent, a Federal Labor Dept. survey shows.

Since consumer prices went up 3.4 percent in 1966 and 4.5 percent in 1967, the average increase in purchasing power was about 3 percent in each year, the department said.

At Hearst Paper:

L.A. Strike Solution Sought by Mediators

Los Angeles—City-appointed mediators opened a full-scale assault on the stubborn 16-week strike-lockout at the Hearst Corporation's flagship newspaper, the Herald-Examiner, in an exploratory session Apr. 2 with leaders of 10 AFL-CIO unions.

Nothing definitive emerged from the session to indicate an early return to work of the 2,000 workers.

But there were signs Mayor Sam Yorty and his tripartite panel were diligently trying to crack the dispute, now the longest in California newspaper history.

Meanwhile, new strike problems loomed for Hearst in Seattle, where Newspaper Guild members at the Post-Intelligencer voted 112 to 16 to walk out. No date was set.

An earlier strike by ITU Mailers at San Francisco was settled last month after shutting down Hearst's Examiner and the independent Chronicle for 55 days.

Nationally-known arbitrator Lloyd H. Bailer, chairman of the Yorty panel here, said a brief meeting with Publisher George R. Hearst, Jr., last week produced nothing, but that "we intend to explore the situation further with management."

The dispute erupted last Dec. 15 when 1,100 members of the Guild and 15 members of the Machinists struck over contract improvements. Hearst promptly locked out about 600 other craftsmen, including printers, mailers, pressmen, stereotypers and paper handlers.

The Herald-Examiner, the nation's largest evening daily before the strike-lockout, has been publishing limited editions with the aid of imported professional strikebreakers and regular non-union personnel.

The mediation panel's meeting with labor was the first since its creation Mar. 16 by Yorty in response to a City Council resolution urging the move.

An influential cross-section of Southern California labor not directly involved attended the Apr. 2 session. They voiced both grave concern over continuation of the strike-lockout and determined support of the unions' position vis-a-vis imported strikebreakers and equity at the bargaining table.

Top leaders of the Retail Clerks, Building Service Employes, Auto Workers, Teamsters, and the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union attended.

Bailer produced letters from officials of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and the California Conciliation Service pledging cooperation and urging the parties to use the city panel's good offices.

Disputed Issues

At the heart of the dispute were work rules, manning, wages and fringes.

The panel was urged not to abandon its peace-seeking mission without reporting fully to the City Council and the public the nature of the deadlock, the issues involved and possible solutions.

Labor's advertising - circulation boycotts of the Herald-Examiner have cut deeply into the revenue of the paper, a substantial breadwinner for the Hearst newspaper empire.

A first-quarter survey showed that average size of the paper has slipped from nearly 75 pages daily to 46. Percentage of available space occupied by paid display advertising has dropped from 65 percent to 43 percent.

Income is now about 39 percent or pre-strike income, the survey found.

Wages, Fringes Found Highest in Union Plants

Workers in union plants receive more pay and benefits and stand a better chance of getting improvements in a given year than their counterparts in non-union plants, a Texas professor has found.

The findings emerge from a study by Vernon T. Clover, economics professor at Texas Technological College. Details are reported in the January issue of the Industrial & Labor Relations Review.

Clover analyzed Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys, taken between 1960 and 1965, in 23 industries and reported that wages averaged 18 percent higher in union than in non-union plants.

Union plants were defined as those in which a majority of workers were covered by labor-management contracts. Non-union plants were those in which none or a majority of workers were under contract.

The margin by which union wages exceeded non-union wages ranged above 20 percent in seven industries. Differences were greatest in meat packing (66 percent), structural steel (42 percent) and clay products (39 percent).

When the data were analyzed by geographical regions, it was found that union wages were higher than in non-union plants in 71 out of a total of 76 regional surveys.

Clover noted that the difference between union and non-union wages would undoubtedly be even greater if it were possible to strip out the fact that unions gains "tend to cause an increase in wages in non-union plants."

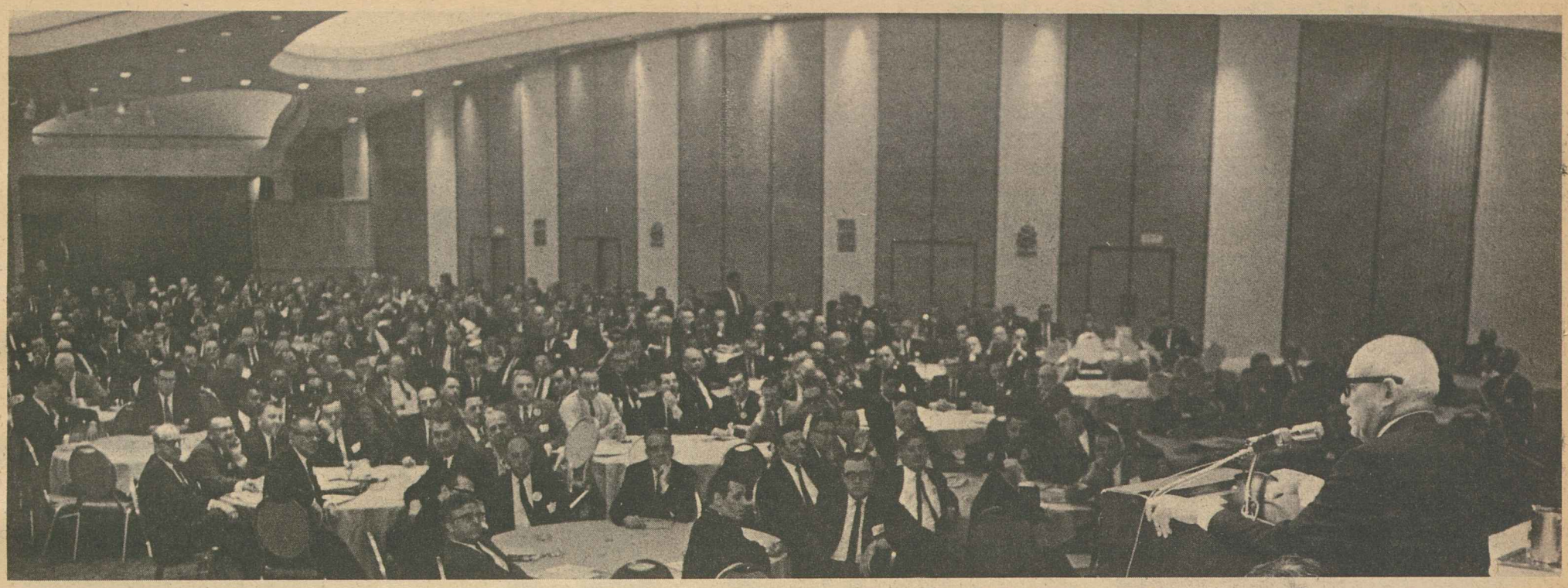
"Further evidence of the influence of unions upon wages," Clover said, was a finding that in each of seven years between 1959 and 1965 "a greater percentage of workers in union than in non-union plants received wage increases."

The differences ranged from a low of 8.2 percent in 1963, when 77.8 percent of the union employes and 69.6 of non-union workers got wage increases, to a high of 29.3 percent in 1961, when pay hikes went to 83.3 and 54 percent of the union and non-union workers, respectively.

Examining other BLS figures, Clover found that each of 11 kinds of major supplementary benefits "were improved among a greater percentage of workers in union than in non-union plants" in each of six years between 1960 and 1965.

The percentage of union workers receiving increases in four categories of benefits—holidays, vacations, pensions and health and welfare plans—was more than double the percentage of non-union workers receiving such improvements in most of the years.

The single, firm conclusion that Clover drew from his study was "that earnings and supplementary benefits in union plants are characterically higher than in non-union plants."



Labor Kicks Off '68 COPE Campaign

THE AFL-CIO kicked off the 1968 election campaign with a nuts-and-bolts conference keyed to electing labor's friends and advancing labor's program for a better America and a world living in peace and freedom.

More than 1,000 persons representing AFL-CIO national and international unions and major state labor bodies heard Federation Pres. George Meany (above) keynote the conference, outlining the great stakes involved in the elections and labor's need to mobilize all its resources for the contest.

Pres. Johnson told the conference—held two days before his speech to the nation taking himself out of the election as a candidate—that the progress of the past four years must be continued. Flanked by presidents of AFL-CIO affiliates (left), he was given a standing, shouting ovation by the conference.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey (below) rallied the delegates with a ringing speech on America's historic role in seeking peace and freedom throughout the world. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

The conference discussed liaison with national COPE, registration campaigns, communications, and programs to help reach all members on the issues and the candidates.

KITS OF MATERIALS for use in the 1968 election campaign were given delegates to the campaign kick-off conference as they registered at the Washington Hilton.

THE LIBERAL MARGIN IN CONGRESS was a discussion area at the conference with delegates given a rundown on how the 1966 liberal losses resulted in many key labor-supported programs being sidetracked, defeated or cut back.

THE NEED for an all-out effort by the trade union movement in the 1968 elections was stressed by National COPE Dir. Al Barkan who chaired the conference.

A Call to Humphrey

WE DEEPLY REGRET the decision of Pres. Johnson not to seek re-nomination. We have long supported the President; we have hailed the splendid legislative record of his Administration; we have respected and admired his steadfastness and courage in the defense of freedom and in the search for an honorable, durable basis for world peace and order.

Now the President has decided not to seek re-election in order that no one misread or misunderstand his actions in the pursuit of peace in the world and progress at home.

We had looked forward to the opportunity to support his candidacy as President of the United States.

We are convinced the American people would have supported him, despite the unfair, unremitting, unconscionable personal attacks upon him. No man—and certainly no President—should have been subjected to such a torrent of abuse from the press and from other politicians—including some in his own party upon whom he was entitled to rely for support, but who instead have cultivated and exploited division and disunity for their personal political advantage.

But the President has made his decision, as courageous and selfless as any in the nation's political history. America therefore must and will accept it.

The President has taken himself out of the race. But the vital programs and policies needed to keep America moving forward at home, while fulfilling its responsibilities abroad, cannot and must not be taken out of the race.

The people of this country, of all ages, races and walks of life must have a genuine choice and a real opportunity to support those programs and objectives in the months ahead, leading up to the final choice of the next President of the United States. The American people must not be left with a choice only among candidates who themselves have symbolized the discord and disunity the President's action sought to eliminate.

To insure that the issues will be fairly stated and the record adequately presented, defended and advocated there must be a presidential candidate as dedicated as the President himself to progress at home and freedom in the world but who likewise places the welfare of the whole nation first and foremost.

We, therefore, strongly urge that Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey declare himself now as a candidate for the presidency. In no other way can the American public be assured of an effective spokesman and advocate for the programs needed to continue the social and economic progress of the past eight years and to unite the American people behind the defense of freedom and democracy in the world.

—Text of statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued in Washington, Apr. 3, 1968

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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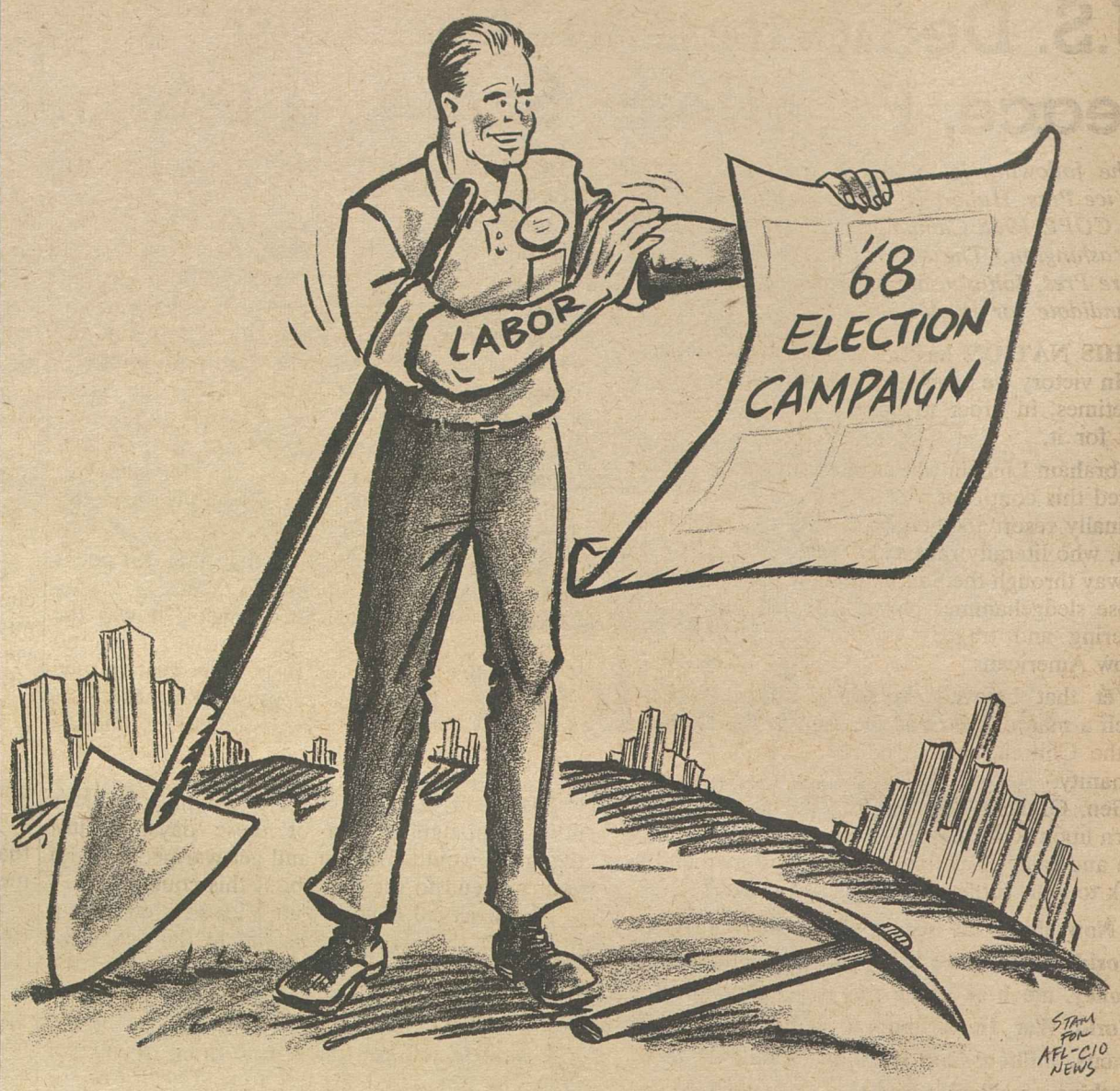
Let's Get to Work!



'What We Won Must Not Be Lost'

Johnson Seeks National Unity As He Decides to Step Aside

This is the section of Pres. Johnson's Mar. 31 television speech to the nation in which he announced that he would not seek re-election.

FINALLY MY FELLOW Americans let me say this:

Those to whom much is given, much is asked. I can not say—no man could say—that no more will be asked of us. Yet I believe that now— no less than when the decade began, this generation of Americans is willing to 'pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty.'

Since those words were spoken by John F. Kennedy the people of America have kept that compact with mankind's noblest cause. We shall continue to keep it. Yet I believe we must always be mindful of this one thing:

Whatever the trials and tests ahead, the ultimate strength of our country and our cause will lie not in powerful weapons or infinite resources or boundless wealth, but in the unity of our people.

This I believe very deeply.

Throughout my public career, I have followed the personal philosophy that I am a free man, an American, a public servant, and a member of my party—in that order, always and only. For 37 years in the service of our nation—first as congressman, as senator, as vice president, and now as your President, I have put the unity of the people first, ahead of any divisive partisanship.

In these times, as in times before, it is true that a house divided against itself—by the spirit of faction, of party, of region, of religion, of race—is a house that cannot stand.

There is a division in the American house now. There is divisiveness among us all tonight. Holding the trust that is mine—as President of all the people—I cannot disregard the peril to the progress of the American people and the hope and the prospects of peace for all peoples. I would ask all Americans, whatever their personal interest or concern, to guard against divisiveness and all of its ugly consequences.

Fifty-two months and ten days ago, in a moment of tragedy and trauma, the duties of this office fell upon me. I asked then for 'your help and God's,' that we might continue America on its course, binding up our wounds, healing our history, moving forward in new unity to clear the American agenda and to keep the American commitment for all our people.

United, we have kept that commitment, and united, we have enlarged that commitment.

Through all time to come, America will be a stronger nation, a more just society, a land of greater opportunity and fulfillment because of what we have done together in these years of unparalleled achievement.

Our reward will come in the life of freedom and peace and hope that our children will enjoy through ages ahead.

WHAT WE WON when all our people united must not now be lost in suspicion, distrust and selfishness or politics among any of our people.

Believing this as I do, I have concluded that I should not permit the Presidency to become involved in the partisan divisions that are developing in this political year. With America's sons in the field far away, with America's future under challenge here at home, with our hopes and the world's hopes for peace in the balance every day, I do not believe that I should devote an hour or a day of my time to any personal partisan causes or to any duties other than the awesome duties of this office, the Presidency of your country.

Accordingly, I shall not seek and I will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your President.

But, let men everywhere know, however, that a strong and a confident, a vigilant America stands ready to seek an honorable peace and stands ready tonight to defend an honored cause, whatever the price, whatever the burden, whatever the sacrifice that duty may require.

Humphrey Tells COPE:

U.S. Dedicated to Winning Peace, Freedom, Social Justice

The following is excerpted from an address by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey to the AFL-CIO COPE 1968 Campaign Kick-Off Conference in Washington. The address was made two days before Pres. Johnson announced he would not be a candidate for re-election.

THIS NATION has never sought to conquer. In victory we have been magnanimous, but we sometimes, in order to have peace, have had to fight for it.

Abraham Lincoln was as peaceful a man as ever graced this continent. Yet Abraham Lincoln had to finally resort to the generalship of Gen. Sherman, who literally ransacked, ravaged and burned his way through the South, along with Gen. Grant, whose sledgehammer blows brought unbelievable suffering and tragedy to the enemy, our own fellow Americans.

Yet that beloved Abraham Lincoln was as much a man of peace as the men of the cloth are of the Church. He loved peace, and he loved humanity.

Gen. Grant at Appomattox did not help heap scorn upon Robert E. Lee. He put his arm around him and said, "Take your horses and men and go back to your farms and villages in peace."

Now, this is the history of this country: After World War I, feeding the hungry, loaning our money, much of which was never repaid; after World War II, a hundred billion dollars in grants, millions and millions of tons of food, clothing, medical supplies. Your nation has not acted like an imperialist. We have never sought to violate the peace.

We are not aggressors. We are not murderers. We are not killers of innocent women and children. This is a nation-building nation. This is a peace-loving nation. This is a nation which has done more to promote social justice in this world than any other in the history of the world. This is a nation that seeks no territory, no conquest, no domain.

But we have learned tragically, painfully, through the loss of 50 million lives in World War II, that aggression unleashed is aggression unchecked, that the appetite of the aggressor has never been satisfied, that there is no end to what he will do.

We have learned that when you seek to obtain political objectives through the use of brute force, violence, lawlessness and aggression, that it is dangerous to everybody.

We have taken our stand in Viet Nam not for war, not for conquest. We have taken our stand in Viet Nam under the principles of the United Nations, which called upon us to resist aggression and to promote self-determination. We are there to give people a chance to develop their own lives. We are there in our own national self-interest. We are there in the terms of the security of free Asia and the free world.

I am going to say to you what I have said to every audience across America, that those in this country who say that we want peace peace, peace, and try to make it appear as if Pres. Lyndon Johnson didn't want it, if any of them can produce at any time an authoritative representative of North Viet Nam or the Viet Cong and put them at the bargaining table of peaceful negotiations, I can tell you, as the Vice President that within 24 hours the President of the United States will have somebody there to negotiate an honorable peace.

Shame on those who say that this President does not want peace. Shame on them.

We did not escalate this struggle. It was the enemy that launched the Tet offensive. Make no mistake about it. It was the enemy that burned the villages. It was the enemy that attacked the children and women and assassinated the officials. We did not seek to escalate.

NOW WE ARE GOING to get out and do a little campaigning one of these days. I just thought I would come in and get warmed up with you. I intend to see you about this country.

I have served now as your Vice President for a little over three years. I served in the Senate of the United States for 16 years. I have had the rare privilege of having your support. My whole desire is that I can continue to be worthy of it.

I want to tell you about one thing. I am not going to run, cut bait and run. I will run for office, but I am not going to run backwards.

I am not asking for any change in my contract. I am perfectly willing to renegotiate the contract on the last terms you gave me.

I want to warn you that on November of this year you are going to negotiate. We are going to negotiate. We are going to make a contract with a man who will be President of the United States, and that contract has no reopener in it, not subject to any renegotiation. It even hardly provides a good grievance procedure.

That contract that you will make on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November is a four-year contract, and when you make that contract, you are going to determine the course of this country not merely for four years, but policies will be established which will help determine the course of this country for decades.

So I want you to be prepared to look over the participants, those who are the contestants. I hope that you will take the message out to your families and to your unions and your communities and wherever you go, to tell those that you talk to, to take a good look at the record, to take a look not only at the word but the deed, to take a look not only at the promise but the performance.

Basic Reforms Sought:

Welfare System Inadequacies Probed At Labor Conferences

THE AFL-CIO'S director of social security called for "fundamental reforms" in the present welfare system to meet the needs for which it was designed.

Low payments, exclusion of "far too many poor people" who need help, red tape and "demeaning requirements" make the present system inadequate and "should not exist in a system which is intended to help the poor people in our country," said Bert Seidman on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference. He noted that the federation's Dept. of Social Security is in the midst of a series of regional conferences and workshops, designed to inform union members about recent changes in social security, welfare and poverty programs, and "get their ideas."

Seidman said that participants in conferences held so far have shown "no great disposition" to adopt such proposals as the negative income tax or guaranteed minimum income to attack poverty and welfare problems.

"They feel this is not really a proper approach —that there are just too many bugs in these apparently simple answers to very difficult problems," he reported.

"We think that what is needed is a multi-pronged approach to the problem of poverty, beginning with full employment at decent wages . . . the fullest possible use of social insurance, including adequate training, education, health and housing programs."

"PRES. JOHNSON and his Administration have been exceedingly sympathetic to the needs of the most-disadvantaged people in our country," Seidman continued, pointing out that there have been "substantial improvements in social security and health programs."

"The regressive changes in the public welfare system enacted in the last session of Congress certainly can't be laid at the door of the Johnson Administration," he declared.

Reporters questioning Seidman on the public affairs program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network, were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and J. V. Reistrup of the Washington Post.

By Press Associates, Inc.

OF ALL THE MANY elements that make up the cost-of-living index, few have risen so high and so fast as the cost of medical care.

Almost every aspect of medical care costs has soared—doctor fees, dental fees, drugs, hospital services.

Several months ago the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that doctor fees have risen by almost 40 percent and hospital charges doubled in the last ten years.

In his message to Congress on health, Pres. Johnson noted that between 1965 and 1975 the cost of living is expected to rise about 20 percent. However, the cost of medical care will increase nearly 140 percent and the biggest item in this is general hospital services which are expected to jump some 250 percent.

From the White House down to the most modest home the conclusion is inescapable: unless positive action is taken—and taken mighty soon—soaring costs will push our most scientifically advanced medical care system beyond the reach of many, if not most, citizens.

For one thing, the very scarcity of beds for hospital and nursing homes is a factor in the high costs. More than one-third of existing short-term hospital beds in the United States are functionally or structurally obsolete.

It is estimated that 67,000 existing general hospitals have more than a quarter of a million beds requiring modernization or replacement.

The question is how to provide the beds, the hospital modernization and still not contribute to rising hospital costs.

THERE ARE NO simple answers, but there is currently bipartisan support in Congress to fund hospital construction and modernization through a mortgage insurance method.

In recent years most of the construction and financing has been through the Hill-Burton Act which has funneled some $2.86 billion to hospitals. It provided needed subsidization, but it also made hospitals wasteful and dependent on federal, state and local community support.

Mortgage insurance for clinics, similar to that enacted in the 1966 Model Cities Act, would be a boon to group medical programs which, many experts believe, are the greatest hope of limiting cost increases. Organized labor has helped to pioneer group medical practice.

An example of what group medical practice can accomplish was given by the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower. It studied the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and concluded that "the average Kaiser member obtains high quality medical care for 20 to 30 percent less than the cost of comparable care outside the plan."

Studies have shown that comprehensive, group practice prepayment plans, which more and more unions are participating in, are able to provide quality medical care with but one-half the number of non-maternity hospital days as compared with the national averages on hospital utilization.

There is nothing new in this approach. Thirty-five years ago it was recommended in the report of a government committee on the cost of medical care.

Last year a presidential commission, studying health manpower and medical care also expressed concern that most health insurance plans encourage doctors and patients to choose hospitalization, even when other less costly forms of care would be equally effective.

The commission felt that, above all, the problem of hospital charges placed no penalty on inefficient operations and made it difficult to maintain effective control over hospital costs.

Sound mortgage insurance would be a mighty boon to group plans which, even now, are experiencing such great difficulty in constructing or expanding their own hospitals.

FUNDAMENTAL REFORMS in public welfare are essential to make the system meet the needs for which it was intended, declared AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (center), on Labor News Conference. Reporters J. V. Reistrup of the Washington Post (left) and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News questioned him on the public service interview on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

'Games' Used to Distract Public From Higher Gasoline Prices

By Sidney Margolius

WHILE GASOLINE PRICES have been going up this year, car owners are having their attention distracted with games, "platformate," a "tiger in your tank," and other advertising devices.

The "tiger in your tank" is the ad slogan most loathed by the auto insurance industry. It feels it has enough troubles with Detroit's horsepower brags, without having gas companies encouraging speed.

"Platformate" is like the "big gallon." Every brand of gasoline has it. "Platformate" is merely a technical term referring to an ingredient gas used by most oil companies for at least the past 15 years. A platinum catalyst is used during this process to rearrange the molecules of gasoline. This enables the refiners to offer higher octane fuel without adding so much of the tetraethyl lead which causes trouble in some cars.

The exposure of the Shell Co.'s TV ads which compared mileage of a car using gasoline with "platformate," with one using a specially-produced blend without it have led the company to change its ads. It now says, "The good mileage you get from Super Shell doesn't depend on Platformate alone." It has "five different ingredients blended in just the right proportions to give you good mileage. . ."

Well, so do the other companies have the same or similar ingredients, including the phosphate compound which Shell calls TCP. (Shell did pioneer in this additive, which helps reduce or eliminate "wild ping." This phenomenon is caused by lead deposits on the spark plugs, which cause them to misfire.)

In fact, most brands of the same grade of gasoline are very close to each other in the chief measure of quality—the octane rating. This includes the lower-price private brands. One proof of this, in addition to testimony by gas companies before government agencies, is that they sometimes switch supplies among each other in various areas.

Some owners may pay extra for premium gas without actually needing it. Octane rating of both regular and premium has been raised over the years as car manufacturers have increased the compression ratio of their engines. Thus, today's regular grade is close to the premium or high test of a few years ago.

Your owner's manual will tell you if your car really needs premium grade. But since the octane requirement does vary even among the same model, especially as the car ages, you can try this test: When your tank is practically empty, fill it with regular grade. If you hear a ping or knock when you accelerate, you may need higher-octane fuel or an engine tune-up.

In general, keeping your car serviced and adjusted properly saves gas. So does moderate driving. You especially lose mileage over 40 mph.

YOU DON'T HAVE to spend a lot of money to stop ironing this spring. The low prices of children's garments in the preferred polyester-cotton permanent press blend are one of the few items of good news for consumers this year. Children's dresses and blouses in this blend are now available in the $3-$4 range; boys' shirts and slacks, in the $4-$5 bracket.

With food prices rising more sharply this year, threats of more picketlines and boycotts are being heard from women's groups in Denver, where the first boycotts originated two years ago, and other cities.

Some of the women report themselves disillusioned with boycotts because food prices went back up again. Instead they are planning letter-writing campaigns to congressmen. Others are considering selective boycotts.

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SIXTY-THREE YEARS of unbroken membership in Iron Workers Local 44, Cincinnati, is the mark held by 91-year-old Walter Steinhauer (center). Huddled around him at the presentation of a 50-year membership pin are Local 44 officers. Left to right, Assistant Business Agent Jess Chandler, Business Agent George Dooley, Pres. Robert Tosellan and Sec.-Treas. Arthur J. Baker. Steinhauer helped in founding the local in 1905.

U.S. Unions Help:

Viet Labor Centers Spur Social Reform

By Gene Klare

The author, editor of the Oregon Labor Press, has recently returned from a tour of Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

ALONG an alley that meanders through Saigon waterfront slums is a neat stucco building that stands out in sharp contrast to the hovels surrounding it.

The one-story building houses one of the social welfare centers run by the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT).

The center provides schooling for children from kindergarten through second grade during the day; at night it is the scene of literacy classes for adults.

There is also a dispensary, where a nurse treats sores, illnesses, injuries. And a sewing class for girls, using machines donated by the German labor movement.

Within the limits of its financing, each center tries to furnish a carton of milk and a piece of bread with sugar on it to each child daily.

The CVT operates 22 social welfare centers, nine in the Saigon area—where 2.5 million people are crammed into a city built for about a third that many—and the rest in other cities and in the countryside. The cost runs about $18,000 annually, figured in U.S. currency.

"A quiet campaign . . . bringing literacy and social reform to thousands of families in Saigon and throughout the country"—is how the CVT describes its social welfare program.

The only qualification for welfare center assistance is the need for help. A good number of those who benefit from them are not members of a union.

To help offset the cost and to stress the self-help aspect of the program, a membership fee, equal to about two U.S. cents per month, is solicited from each family.

In addition to the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic, the principles of hygiene and sanitation are taught. All of these are important in a nation where the illiteracy rate is estimated at 40 percent and where children and adults sometimes can be seen relieving themselves on street corners and in parks.

TAN QUOC BUU, president of the CVT, explains the operation of the social welfare centers:

"Once established, a new CVT center encourages members to form teams and visit families for discussion of matters of common interest and community improvement. We leave the operations of each center entirely in the hands of its members for we believe that those living in the area know best what needs to be done.

"Our long-range social welfare goals include the elimination of social ills and the organization of community cooperatives to deal with unfair business practices; but the immediate objective is to provide basic education and medical aid. The latter is mostly in the form of first aid treatment and innoculations, although some centers provide a doctor once a week or more."

In using union members' dues to finance the centers, the CVT takes this position: "Those with stable employment and steady income have a responsibility for the well-being of their less fortunate neighbors."

Unions from throughout the world are helping CVT with its social welfare and other programs.

For example, the AFL-CIO Steelworkers last year collected some $13,000 from its members to send canned chocolate milk and other supplies for the welfare centers. The other supplies included classroom kits, sewing kits and physical education material.

Members of the AFL-CIO Machinists donated more than $7,500 to help finish construction of a center at My Tho and to erect an addition. The Auto Workers contributed $25,000 worth of pediatric medicines and equipment and the Electrical & Machine Workers have given $30,000 for various programs, one of which involves resettlement of refugees in the Cam Ranh Bay area. (PAI).

Soup to Nonsense:

Aunt Hattie's Birthday Again? Give Her a Gift, Not a Present

By Jane Goodsell

TO JUDGE from the attention it receives, The Gift Problem (or what to give Aunt Hattie for Easter) is one of the most perplexing concerns of our time. The smart shops, in particular, have taken the gift dilemma to heart, and their counters sparkle with Unusual and Distinctive Gift Suggestions for those difficult people — the discriminating hostess, the top bracket executive, the born-to-the-manor child. But the object of tenderest concern is the person-who-has-everything.

Gift-giving, like the graduated income tax, began on a small scale, and now look what's happened to both of them. In neither case is there much hope of turning back the tide.

In the days when gifts were called presents, we exchanged them only a few times a year. There was Christmas, of course, and birthdays and important anniversaries. On Valentine's Day, we sent each other valentines (made of paper and lace, not cashmere or leather or nylon.) On Easter, children got eggs, and if mother received a box of candy on Mother's Day, she considered herself lucky.

That was about it. Presents were things like handkerchiefs and stationery or maybe a nice pair of pinking shears. These things were recognizable as gifts only because they were wrapped in tissue paper and tied with fancy ribbons. Today, we have a special category of merchandise known as Gifts—with a big, flowery capital G.

These objects (jewelled pillboxes, monogrammed lingerie cases, vermouth atomizers, highball glasses with pictures of dancing girls who shed their clothes as the glass is drained, perfumed coat hangers, miniature playing cards) are gifts, pure and simple.

Travelers lug home souvenirs to give to the people who gave them going-away gifts. Expectant mothers toddle from stork shower to stork shower, and no bride says her I-do's without being kitchen-showered, linen-showered and bathroom-showered.

HEARTWARMING AS IT IS, this feverish exchange of gifts poses some pretty problems. Take Aunt Hattie, for instance. What in the world can you give her? A nice hair brush? Maybe she already has one. Stationery? No, you gave her that three birthdays ago. A blouse? No. She probably wears a size 40, but she'd be insulted at anything bigger than a size 16. A book? What book? Well then, what.

This is where the distinctive and unusual gift (the hand-painted felt apron, the poodle-painted soap dish, the zodiac desk calendar) saves the day. These frothy bibelots don't exactly solve the little problems of gift-giving. They rise above the problems with a gay toss of the head.

But even in the rarefied sphere of distinctive giftware, caution must be exercised. Nothing becomes old hat faster than a unique gift. If its recipient already has one—or if she's even seen one before—it is no longer amusing and original. It's just another one of those magnetized pencil deals like the one Marge gave Doris at her shower.

4 Million Covered:

'68 Bargaining Due On 800 Major Pacts

More than 800 contracts covering in excess of 4 million workers will be open this year for negotiation in major U.S. industries, including aluminum, steel, aerospace, airline, communications and men's clothing.

Many additional contracts covering smaller employe units—less than 1,000 workers each—also will come up during the year for negotiation or reopening on bread-and-butter issues, according to the March issue of the American Federationist.

The magazine, in a collective bargaining preview by Rudolph Oswald and Mitchell Sherr of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, noted that contracts between the Steelworkers and the basic steel companies for 330,000 workers expire Aug. 1. Aerospace pacts start expiring in April, and other major agreements from then through mid-December.

The authors report that an additional 4.7 million workers will get deferred wage increases this year under union contracts —2.4 million in manufacturing, 2.3 million in other areas of the economy.

Deferred increases will average 3.5 to 4 percent or 14.15 cents an hour above previous levels, the Federationist said. Workers in auto, farm and construction equipment, trucking, rubber, oil and meat packing will get raises in contracts negotiated last year. Employes in electrical manufacturing, ladies' garment and the maritime industry will get hikes negotiated in earlier years.

The auto and electrical pacts call for a 3 percent wage improvement and also provide modified cost-of-living escalator adjustments. The meat packing industry will pay 11 cents more an hour, plus adjustments for living cost changes.

The article says that machinists working for five major airlines are scheduled to get a 5 percent increase in May and a living-cost adjustment.

A 5 percent increase is due July 1 for 137,000 railroad shopcraft workers, and an additional 10 cents for skilled workers in the shops.

A raise of 15 cents an hour will go to 93,000 rubber workers, the article says, and 80,000 ladies' garment workers will get increases of $5 to $8.50 a week.

Deferred increases in the construction industry will average 4 to 4.5 percent, according to the Federationist. More than half the building tradesmen receiving deferred increases will get 25 cents an hour or more.

Last year, workers in the steel, aluminum, can and aerospace industries got deferred increases. Their contracts are up for renegotiation this year.

Wage boosts in major contracts negotiated in 1967 averaged 5.7 percent during the first contract year, the economists reported. When averaged over the full life of the contracts, however, the typical increase was 5 percent a year.

The authors compared these increases to an annual wage gain of 3.9 percent in 1966, 3.3 percent in 1965 and 3 percent in 1964. Thus wages negotiated in 1965 for a three-year term have barely kept even with rising prices, they noted.

Living costs as measured by the Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept. rose 2.8 percent in 1967, but the increase was at a faster pace toward year's end. In 1966, living costs rose 2.9 percent; in 1965, 1.7 percent and in 1964, 1.3 percent.

Nearly 2 million of the 4.4 million workers for whom unions won wage increases in 1967 received hikes of 6 percent or more in the first year of the agreement, the Federationist said.

Workers not covered by cost of living clauses had to get an increase of at least 2.8 percent in 1967 to keep pace with price increases. Wage gains in the pay envelope were quickly diminished by higher prices—for housing, clothing, medical services and public transit, according to the review.

Elizabeth Kuck Sworn As EEOC Commissioner

Elizabeth J. Kuck, a former supervisor for personnel policies at Intl. Harvester Co. in Chicago, was sworn in as the fifth commissioner on the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on March 15 at EEOC headquarters in Washington.

Miss Kuck, appointed by Pres. Johnson, won Senate confirmation.

5 More Cities Launch Apprentice Tutoring

AFL-CIO building trades unions in five more major cities in as many states are cooperating in new programs to recruit apprentices from minority youth groups.

New programs have started in St. Louis, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Ohio, and Jacksonville, Fla., according to AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman.

The unions will work with the Urban League in four cities, and with the Opportunities Industrialization Center in Pittsburgh, he said.

The programs are conducted with the help of federal funds through the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

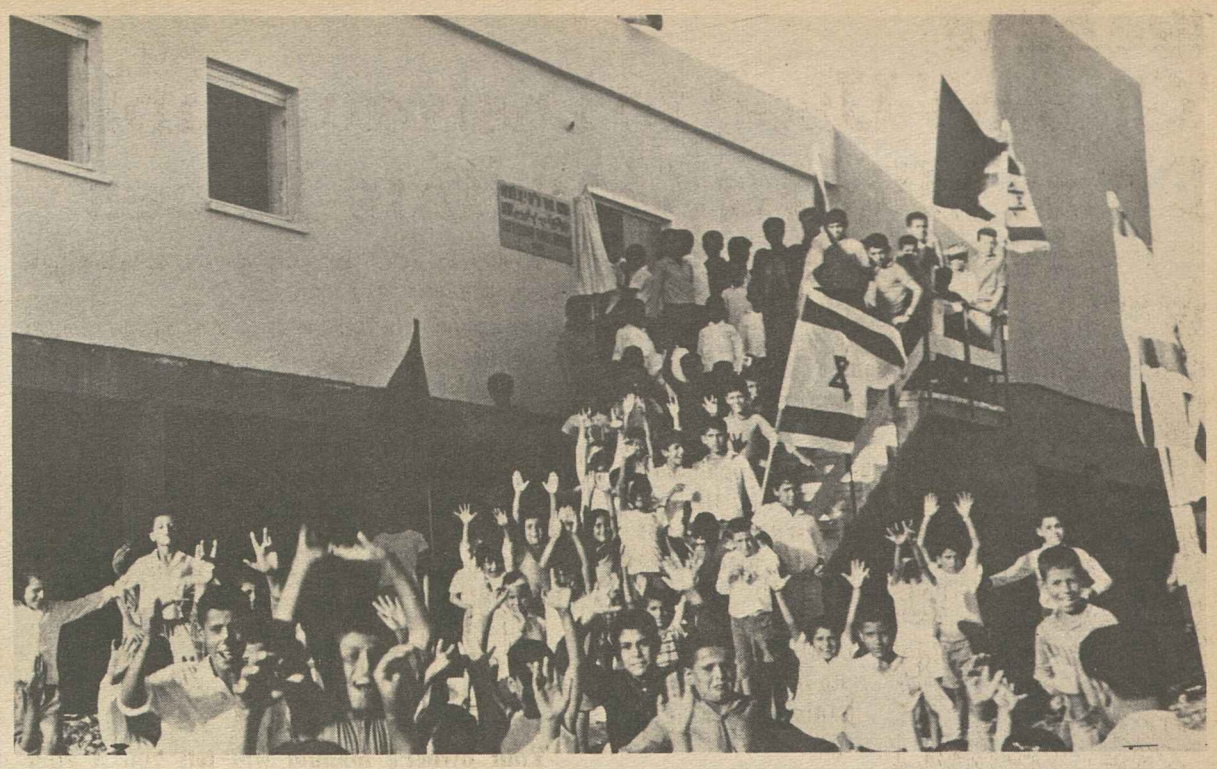
Youngsters will be recruited through state employment service offices, apprenticeship information centers and social service agencies, as well as civil rights groups.

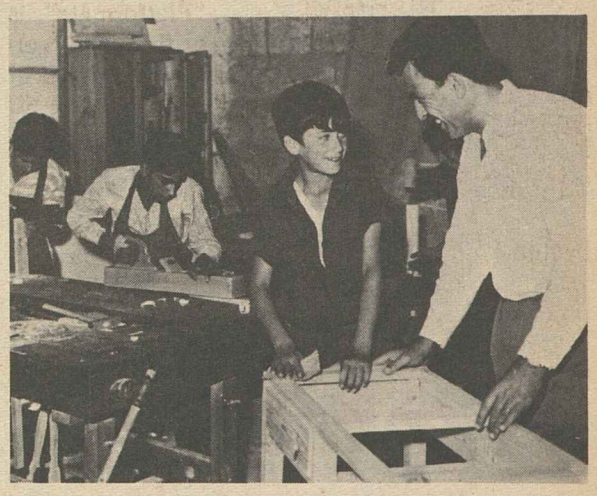
AFL-CIO building trades unions have been working with the federal government and civil rights organizations in conducting the programs for three years. Known as "Apprenticeship Outreach," the programs are now operating in 26 major cities across the nation. Several more cities will be added, Slaiman said.

The tutoring concept was initiated in cooperation with the Workers Defense League in New York City. The league is now operating programs in conjunction with craft unions in six communities.

The unions are being aided in recruitment and training programs by the Urban League in 11 cities under the Labor Education Advancement Program (LEAP).

Other programs are being conducted with the help of the OIC, the Trade Union Leadership Council in Detroit and by the AFL-CIO building and construction trades councils themselves.





HISTADRUT, Israel's labor federation, has long welcomed Arabs into its membership and its cooperatives have helped to upgrade their living standards. In repelling aggression last June, Israel extended its borders and now there are more Arabs among its population. As a result, Histadrut has launched a drive to enroll new Arab workers and at the same time improve their life. These photos, taken in East Jerusalem, illustrate the effort: Top left, Arab youngsters cheer the opening of a Histadrut youth center in Um-El-Fahm. Lower left, an Arab leader speaks at its dedication ceremony. Lower right, Arab boys learn woodworking at a Histadrut center in Kafr Kara. The labor movement also has established clinics, workers' training centers and cultural centers in East Jerusalem and is providing scholarships for Arab students.

Flood of Letters Gets Message To Struck Giumarra Vineyards

Edison, Calif.— Grape grower Joseph Giumarra depends on armed guards and state police to keep 950 striking employes from entering his gates, but the strikers' message is getting through to him just the same.

The messages keep flooding in through a sort of invisible picket system—the pickets being letters mailed from every part of the nation where Giumarra grapes are sold.

AFL-CIO unions have rallied their members to support the farm workers with money and clothing as well as letters, and the federation's convention last December pledged accelerated backing for the strikers.

The letters are the latest manifestation of support from unions, church groups and civic organizations in the long struggle of the grape pickers for recognition and a union contract.

"The 10,000 Italian cloakmakers of Local 48, ILGWU, are shocked," says one from New York City garment workers, "to realize that our own beloved America is still guilty of permitting the exploitation . . . of workers.

"We are urging our members and their families not to purchase California grapes grown by the Giumarra Vineyard Corp. until . . . your company recognizes that the workers are not slaves and are entitled to the fruits of their labor."

The Rev. L. Robert Adams writes from St. Joseph's rectory, Brooklyn, N.Y., to announce that the Spanish-speaking members of St. Joseph parish have "decided to refrain from buying (your) grapes until a union contract is signed."

From the same borough, the South 3rd Street Block Association informs Giumarra "we intend to urge all . . . neighborhood associations to boycott all . . . (non-union) grapes and raisins until Giumarra signs a contract with the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO."

Letters with similar messages have come to Giumarra from the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, the Spanish Young Christian Movement, the Puerto Rican Community Development Project Inc., United States Youth Council, Presbytery of New York City, the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, and hundreds of other groups representing a wide cross-section of American opinion.

The struggle in Delano, 40 miles from Edison, began almost three years ago when the union, headed by Cesar Chavez, struck the grape growers. In mid-August of 1967 the strikers launched a nationwide consumer boycott of Giumarra's principal grape labels. The union reports this sequel:

"Suddenly Giumarra flooded the market with the labels of the 30 struck growers, which were pasted on top of his own labels. The union immediately reported this to the U.S. Food & Drug Administration, the California Industrial Welfare Commission and the New York City commissioner of markets."

But "Giumarra has continued his illegal practices," the union reports. It calls the big firm "by far the largest and most repressive" of the growers who have resisted all efforts at recognition and collective bargaining.

Other growers have come to terms with the union—DiGiorgio Corp., Christian Brothers, Almaden —but not the group spearheaded by Giumarra.

When the strike began, Giumarra "obtained a strike-crippling injunction from the area's grower-dominated judiciary and replaced the strikers with scab labor imported from Mexico," the strikers report.

The result has been intensification by the union of the boycott, and its extension to all California table grapes except those grown by DiGiorgio.

Since New York is Giumarra's largest market, the union sent 50 pickets there to tell the story of the strike and boycott in their own words. When they picketed the Hunts Point terminal in the Bronx, headquarters of Victor Joseph & Son, Giumarra agent, they were "harassed, threatened and insulted," they said. Police arrested 22 pickets and a six-year-old child, later released them when the charges were dropped.

The 1967 AFL-CIO convention pledged its continued support to the farm workers. When Pres. George Meany declared "we are with you, and we are going to stay with you," Chavez told the delegates: "Your support will help us to tell every agricultural employer . . . that we are not by ourselves and that they cannot expect to break us."

Farm workers are not protected by the labor relations act. Reporting recent violence in Delano, they say the "growers' men now carry shotguns and pistols, and one of our organizers was beaten so badly he had to be hospitalized."

Public Service Jobs Program Called Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

solved fast enough by private employment alone. Only with a major program of public service employment can jobs in sufficient volume be produced with the speed which the urban crisis demands."

Biemiller acknowledged the "substantial progress" the nation has made in reducing unemployment in recent years—with the help of government manpower training and anti-poverty programs.

But having said this, he stressed, "we must recognize that many of the problems—in all their severity—are still with us. And they require immediate action."

The need for jobs corresponds with "a huge backlog of public service needs," Biemiller pointed out.

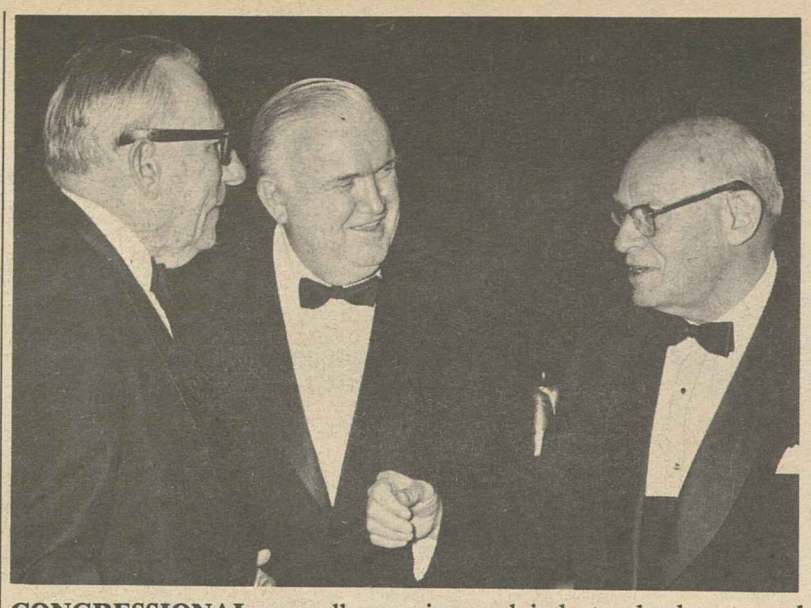
He urged that the legislation provide job opportunities for the underemployed as well as the jobless, that the effort be directed at providing "meaningful jobs" with training opportunities which will enable persons hired to aspire to advancement.

Wage Goals

While the federal minimum wage may be applicable as a "floor" under wages, the legislation should be aimed at creating jobs which pay more than the $1.15 hourly minimum which now applies to schools and hospitals, Biemiller said.

The problems of hard-core unemployment, he stressed, can't be met by merely saying that there are jobs available and "anybody who really wants a job can find one." For the most part, the jobs that do exist can't be successfully filled by persons with the educational, skill and motivation handicaps of the hard-core jobless, or else are located far from where the poor live.

The public service sector, he stressed, would combine training and supportive services with meaningful work in areas of heavy unemployment.



CONGRESSIONAL as well as union and industry leaders turned out to honor Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall in New York as he received the Man of the Year award from the Anti-Defamation League, the B'nai B'rith civil rights organization. From left: Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), Hall, and House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.).

Pepper Scores Delay Of Civil Rights Vote

New York—Failure of the House of Representatives to give prompt approval to the Senate-passed civil rights bill drew sharp criticism here from Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).

Speaking at a dinner given by the Anti-Defamation League in honor of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, Pepper charged that the blockading tactics in the House were part of the "seamy side" of politics. He warned that delay could lead to new unrest in the ghettos, thus endangering final passage of the legislation.

"This delay was engineered by those who want to fan the fires of emotion," the congressman declared. "They hope there will be a resurgence of many of the prejudices which we thought had been allayed."

The liberal southerner said that the refusal to move quickly on the Senate-approved measure was "callously conceived and executed by people with sinister designs. The victim is the integrity of America and the future of some of our fellow countrymen."

"All over America," Pepper added, "we still have exclusions based on race, creed, color and national origin. Despite what we may say, we still have not gained all of the citadels of reason and understanding."

More than 1,500 people jammed the grand ballroom of the New York Hilton to honor Hall, president of the Seafarers, who received the ADL's Man of the Year Award. The plaque, presented by ADL National Dir. Benjamin R. Epstein, cited Hall for his "devoted efforts and leadership in helping to build a world of freedom, equality and justice."

Both Alabamans

Pepper noted that he and Hall were native Alabamans, adding: "I don't know where he got his liberalism, and I don't know where I got mine, because there was not much of it where we come from in the old days."

But times are changing, the congressman went on, adding that Hall and liberal Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, another Alaman, "are more symbolic of the emerging spirit and sentiment of that state than George Wallace."

The Florida Democrat cited the SIU president for having waged a continuing struggle "for the rights of working men," and for having devoted his efforts to "helping young people overcome the obstacles that lie between them and a better life."

In the area of race relations, he observed, Hall has been "a champion of civil rights—he could have embraced no other sentiment, because somewhere in the red hills of Alabama he saw a dream of equality for all men, and he wanted to have something to do with the perfection of that dream."

Fifth Case:

New NLRB Ruling Hits Stevens Firings

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board ruled that J. P. Stevens & Co., the nation's second biggest textile manufacturer, violated the legal rights of its employes by firing four workers who joined a union.

The ruling, by examiner Louis Libbin after four days of hearings, was the fifth consecutive finding against the giant textile chain, a major government contractor, in its attempt to smash an organizing drive by the Textile Workers Union of America and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The NLRB sustained the examiners' findings in the first four cases. U.S. appeals courts affirmed the board in two cases and two are pending.

Appeal Denied

The Supreme Court refused to review the facts in one of the appellate cases. Stevens was forced to comply with the ruling and offer jobs to 71 union members it fired "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully," as the NLRB described the company's misconduct.

The latest examiner's finding was that Stevens found out about a TWUA organizing meeting last August and September in Dublin, Ga., and shortly afterward invented excuses to fire four of the workers who attended the meeting and signed union cards.

Libbin recommended that Stevens be ordered to offer the four employes immediate and full reinstatement to their former or substantially equivalent positions without prejudice to their seniority or other rights and privileges, to make them whole for loss of salary, and to pay 6 percent interest from the date of their firing in 1967 to the date of reinstatement.

Dismissal of charges involving two other fired workers was recommended by the examiner.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the recommended order demonstrates that the Stevens firm "is still traveling the low road in defiance of the National Labor Relations Act."

The decision "justifies the need for unusual remedies to halt this company's flagrant violations," said Pollock, who added: "In any event, nothing this company can do will alter the fact that its workers want organization, nor will it alter our determination to help them achieve it."

In the four cases on which the NLRB has ruled, Stevens was charged with spying on employes, threatening them with reprisal if they joined the union, intimidating workers, changing working conditions to thwart union activity, and using the weapon of discharge in defiance of law.

The recent AFL-CIO convention urged Pres. Johnson to issue an executive order barring "wilful and repeated violators" of the Taft-Hartley Act from receiving federal contracts for goods and services. Stevens was called the "most flagrant" example of such violators. In 1966 the company was granted $76 million in federal orders, and it still is a major supplier for the government.

Humphrey Hails Labor On Poverty, Bias Fights

Labor's helping hand to victims of poverty and discrimination can prevent America from splitting into "two separate and unequal societies," Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey declared.

Humphrey spoke to the final session of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s legislative conference—to round after round of applause from 4,000 delegates who had come from every section of the nation.

He spoke movingly of the trade union movement's role as "a bridge to self-respect and human dignity for millions of Americans," including generations of immigrants.

But he stressed that many Americans, with "skins that don't happen to be white," have yet to cross that bridge.

Unemployment is at depression levels in the slum neighborhoods, "where the garbage is collected least often . . . schools are often obsolete and ramshackle . . . playgrounds and park services are inadequate," Humphrey said.

The people living there "cannot return to the rural poverty from which they or their parents fled. But they don't have the jobs, the skills, the education and training to make their way alone in an America that glitters and shines with prosperity wherever they turn."

'They Need Your Help'

He told the delegates, "They need your help . . . in finding work, in finding skills, in finding hope."

Humphrey praised the trust of the report by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, declaring: "It documents the challenges facing a country striving to overcome generations of discrimination, alienation and deprivation—and does it well."

He spoke with pride of the record of the Johnson Administration—in education, health, jobs and opportunity.

"It is an Administration that says: 'Give every man a chance. Judge him by what he can do—not where he was born or what his name is.'"

The concluding session of the four-day conference also heard from Senators Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and chairman Carl Perkins of the House Labor Committee.

Tax Hike, Spending Cut Weighed by Conferees

(Continued from Page 1)

amendments to the excise rate measure before finally voting for the surcharge-spending cut. The entire bill was passed by a 57 to 31 vote.

There was some question as to whether the items added by the Senate would survive a House-Senate Conference Committee. The House traditionally initiates tax legislation. The Ways & Means Committee has been opposed to the surcharge proposal and some of its members indicated they favor a deeper cut in government expenditures.

In his address to the nation taking himself out of the 1968 political contest, Pres. Johnson called on Congress to quickly pass the tax surcharge and indicated he would not object if it was tied to "expenditure control that the Congress may desire and dictate."

During the seven-day debate in the Senate the following important amendments were added:

- Revoking the tax exemption for industrial bonds which a growing number of communities have used as a lure to attract new industry or pirate plants from other cities.
- Repeal of a scheduled freeze due to take effect July 1 on federal payments for aid for dependent children.
- Tax exemption of advertising income of some magazines published by non-profit organizations.
- A directive to the Administration to send to Congress by the end of the year its proposals for comprehensive reform of the income tax laws.
- Imposition of an import quota on textiles based on average annual imports during the 1961-66 period unless other nations voluntarily agree to negotiated quotas.

The AFL-CIO has supported the concept of the income tax surcharge proposal of the Administration, but has urged that it be modified in a number of ways to make it more equitable.

In other congressional action:

- The House Commerce Committee approved a resolution calling for the Dept. of Transportation to make a two-year study of the nation's auto insurance system. The Senate Commerce Committee has approved a similar bill but with an 18-month limit on the study.
- The House passed and sent to the White House a bill to allow residents of the District of Columbia to elect their own school board. The board is currently appointed by U.S. district court judges.

Kentucky Enacts Fair Housing Law

Frankfort, Ky.—Kentucky became the first state south of the Mason-Dixon line to have a fair housing law, prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of homes and apartments.

Republican Gov. Louis B. Nunn allowed the bill passed by the legislature to become law without his signature.

It closely parallels the Senate-passed bill, exempting individuals who sell their homes directly, without going through a real estate broker.

Kentucky is the 22nd state to outlaw housing discrimination.

Cantor, MacDonald Join Research Staff

Arnold Cantor and Ray MacDonald have joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Cantor, a labor economist with the Manpower Administration and the Economic Development Administration, had served as research director with the Upholsterers and as a research associate with the Industrial Union Dept. He will concentrate on state and local financial problems and regional development.

MacDonald, director of research and education for the Molders, had been an AFL-CIO research intern and a steward, local union officer and district officer for the Machinists. He will concentrate on special projects including the economic background for bargaining, farm labor and education programs for young members.

Responsibility 'Inescapable':

U.S. Urged to Aid Uranium Victims

Federal responsibility to provide workmen's compensation protection, medical care and rehabilitation services for uranium miners and their families "is inescapable," the AFL-CIO declared.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair called on Congress to combine "the best features" of two bills being considered by a House Labor subcommittee.

The bills have been introduced by representatives James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Melvin Price (D-Ill.) with Administration backing.

Both measures authorize the secretary of labor to pay benefits to miners or their dependent survivors for permanent total disability or death from lung cancer arising from exposure to radiation in uranium mines.

Payments may not exceed the difference between benefits paid under applicable state workmen's compensation law and compensation as measured by the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The bills contain provisions for benefits where there is no coverage under the state's workmen's compensation law. They also allow grants to states for research on the effect of radiation on miners.

Fair testified in support of all these provisions. In certain areas, however, he declared that neither bill "goes far enough" and in other respects he favored one bill over the other.

He supported a "broader scope of disabilities" included in the Price bill in comparison to limitations in the O'Hara bill that would restrict benefits to cases of total disability or death.

The AFL-CIO, Fair said, also backs a feature of the Price bill that permits federal reimbursements to states that have provided workmen's compensation protection to uranium miners or their dependent survivors in the past. O'Hara's bill has no such provision.

On the other hand, Fair noted that the O'Hara bill covers a period running from April 1, 1948, to five years after the date of its enactment, whereas the Price bill would terminate Dec. 31, 1970.

Fair pointed out that the AFL-CIO "as early as 1959" called attention to the pressing need for protection of uranium miners against radiation hazards.

However, he continued, no federal regulatory action was taken until 1967 when the secretary of labor issued "mandatory standards" under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and undertook enforcement programs to reduce radiation hazards.

'Tragic Situation'

Fair also recalled that last year Congress centered attention on the "tragic situation" of uranium miners so that for the first time the facts became known to the public.

Emphasizing the need for federal help for the miners and their dependents, he cited a U. S. Public Health Service estimate that "as many as 500 miners may die from lung cancer caused by exposure to radon daughters gas."

"Even that horrible figure could be too small," he added, pointing to an estimate made for the State of Colorado by a nationally known actuarial firm "which indicates there could be more than 1,100 possible deaths."

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson testified on behalf of the Administration in support of the legislation to provide added federal benefits for the uranium miners.

She described the uranium miner with lung cancer as a "tragic side effect" of the atomic revolution. "We can't eliminate the tragedy . . . we can, however, eliminate the financial tragedy," she stated.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the Textile Workers Union of America hears from Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), one of many legislators, government officials and union experts who spoke to the union delegates.

Postal Union Hails Truck Wage Rule

The Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes have won a year-long effort to prevent the contracting of postal trucking service to contractors paying substandard wages.

The Labor Dept. announced that it will go ahead with plans which had been deferred last year to determine prevailing area wages and fringe benefits for truck drivers carrying mail under federal contracts. The union had contended that a number of private firms had been used for mail hauling, in place of federal employes, because of a lower wage scale.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research had assisted the union in pressing for the wage-setting procedures under the Service Contracts Act.

New Holiday Serves As Timely Reminder

New York, N.Y.—Transport Workers Union Local 100 has won a new and unusual paid holiday for employes of Westchester Street Transportation Co.—the anniversary of the day each employe joined the union.

A new two-year contract makes the new holiday effective next January. Also it gives union members a 12 percent pay increase, a $50,000 assault and disability insurance policy, and other benefits.

Part of the pay increase is retroactive to last Dec. 1, expiration date of the old contract.

Canadian GM Strike Pact Sets Parity

Toronto—A 47-day strike of 25,000 Canadian auto workers at General Motors plants won a package of improvements that include wage parity with U.S. workers by 1970.

UAW members at seven locations returned to work after voting to ratify the new terms minus some of the retrogressions that GM management had demanded.

Wage hikes retroactive to Nov. 6, 1967, are effective Apr. 8. They provide 20 cents more an hour in the first contract year for production and maintenance workers, 50 cents for skilled tradesmen, and additional increases in the second and third year. Improvements also are written in pensions and insurance and a special fund is set up to finance wage parity for 1,600 GM workers not covered by the Canada-U.S. automotive trade agreement.

Negotiations with Ford of Canada continued with a new deadline set for settlement—Apr. 8.

Across the border, the UAW settled a strike of 3,000 members at the Kelvinator plant of American Motors Corp., whose 14,300 auto plant employes had won contract gains without a strike. Also settled after scattered strikes was a contract dispute with Eltra Corp. covering 5,800 workers in U.S. and Canadian plants.

Strikes over local issues were reported at three of the last seven GM plants in the U.S. which have not agreed on local supplements. Also out are workers at Massey-Ferguson tractor plants, and plants of Ex-Cell-O Corp. and Kelsey-Hayes Corp.

ILPA Issues Warning On New Racket Paper

A new racket, calling itself the "Nationwide Labor News," is seeking bribes from employers, in the guise of advertising, on the claim that it can "protect" them from unions, according to Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester of the Intl. Labor Press Assn., AFL-CIO.

The solicitations are being made by long-distance telephone by a person who identified himself as John O'Connor, Fiester said, offering these two examples of his technique:

- An Indiana manufacturer was told that for a $2,500 "ad" the name of his firm would "be removed from the master organizing list of the AFL-CIO." When the manufacturer returned the call he was told the price had gone up to $5,000, "because we've already done it."
- A machinery company in Madison, Wis., was assured that $1,500 in "advertising" would prove to be of "enormous help" to management in its pending negotiations with the Steelworkers.

Sought Funds

The "Nationwide Labor News" first came to notice when a letter, dated Feb. 26, was widely distributed throughout the labor movement. Many recipients sent copies to ILPA.

The letter, bearing a North Miami, Fla., address and signed by a Louis Lytton, announced the establishment of a new all-labor publication, to appear in "a minimum of four issues a year." It asked recipients to become "sponsors" at a subscription price of $2.50.

At that time ILPA warned its members by mail that:

"There is about one chance in 100,000 that Lytton and his associates (if any) are fresh-faced idealists seeking to fill what they think is a void in trade union communications. The odds, then, are 99,999 to one that this is another enterprise designed to extract money from businessmen for worthless advertising."

The warning proved to be an understatement. On Mar. 5, Dallas W. Sells, president of the Indiana AFL-CIO, reported the first incident. Sells promptly alerted the state manufacturers' association, and made his letter public. Since then there have been similar calls.

The Madison firm had actually drawn a check for $1,500 when one of its officials thought to call Richard H. Huffman, editor of the Union Labor News, official AFL-CIO monthly in the area. Huffman phoned Fiester, who—with some difficulty—talked the company out of it.

The facts have been sent to the Bureau of Deceptive Practices of the Federal Trade Commission, to the Fraud & Mailability Division of the Post Office Dept. and to the National Better Business Bureau. Fiester urged that any other incidents be reported to the same agencies and to ILPA.

5 Unionists Join Mediation Service

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service assigned 13 new mediators, including five with union experience, to fill staff vacancies.

Among those who completed a two-week training course are John E. McClarren, formerly of the Steelworkers' staff; Lewis J. Moore, former Machinists business representative; Frank M. Perles, former Oil Workers local president; Frank S. Schoeppel, former Office & Professional Employes business representative, and Simon P. Zuiker, former Operating Engineers business manager.

Housewright Leads RCIA Nominations

Vice Pres. James T. Housewright has been nominated for international president of the Retail Clerks by a margin of three-to-one over John T. Haletsky in the contest to succeed RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge, who has announced that he will not seek another term.

The ticket headed by Housewright was named by a similar ratio over the rival slate headed by Haletsky, who is director of organization for the Southwestern Division of RCIA.

Incumbent Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire is unopposed in the quadrennial referendum election since Murray Plopper, a retired member who sought the office, has been declared ineligible because he did not meet the qualifications of active membership set forth in the RCIA constitution.

Balloting for international officers will take place in June at meetings of RCIA local unions. The results will be tabulated and certified by an international canvassing board which meets in July. The new term of office begins Sept. 1.

1-Man, 1-Vote Directive Extended to City Level

(Continued from Page 1)

sioners were elected from districts of grossly unequal size.

One commissioner represented the city of Midland, the county's only urban center, with 67,906 people.

Three commissioners were elected by districts with populations ranging from 814 to 852.

After two lower state courts disagreed, the Texas Supreme Court took a compromise position. It said the districts were too far out of line to meet the requirements of either the Texas or U.S. Constitution. But it said that the redistricting did not have to follow one-man, one-vote guidelines but could take into account such factors as "land areas, geography, miles of county roads and taxable values."

The U.S. Supreme Court majority overturned this verdict and directed that population be the only criterion for redistricting.

The decision, written by Justice Byron R. White, declared that wherever "the votes of some residents have greater weight than those of others . . . the equal protection of the laws has been denied."

It stressed also that "a city, town or county may no more deny the equal protection of the laws than it may abridge freedom of speech, establish an official religion, arrest without probable cause, or deny due process of the law."

Justice John M. Harlan, who has consistently dissented from one-man, one-vote decisions, sharply disagreed with this one also. Dissents were also recorded by Justice Abe Fortas and Potter Stewart.

Fortas argued that the court was imposing an overly rigid standard. He said "gross underrepresentation" of the city should be remedied, but county government should be permitted to allow "an adequate, effective voice" for rural areas even if this means departure from one man, one vote doctrine.

Supporters Cite Record:

Labor Board's Foes Open Fire at Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

policy because Congress can't anticipate all the problems that arise or is so pulled by conflicting pressures that it cannot pass a clear-cut labor relations law.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and General Counsel Arnold Ordman came to the Capitol to testify but had to postpone an appearance when the Republican leadership objected to committees meeting while the Senate was in session.

McCulloch said in releasing the text of his prepared testimony that the NLRB does not exceed its authority in "over 99.44 percent of the cases" and "never knowingly" oversteps the bounds. The "main current" of its decisions passes muster with the courts and interested parties, McCulloch declared.

Courts Dispose

Ordman said the validity of board findings is determined in the last analysis by the courts. The board's position was sustained in whole or in part in 81.2 percent of U.S. appeals court decisions in fiscal 1967 and by a margin of 86.5 percent in the first half of fiscal year 1968, he noted.

Mozart Ratner, board attorney from 1942-1952 who has some unions among his clients, declared Eisenhower-era board members made it clear that they conceived their function to be "to implement the labor policy of the Republican Party and the Administration rather than the Taft-Hartley Act."

For the first time, Ratner said, the former board "actually did, on a wholesale basis, what its predecessors had been unjustly accused of doing, namely, substituting personal policy" for legal criteria.

Ratner charged that the attacks on the present board from "employers and their partisans" are "meretricious." The board has been accused, he said, of "the very malfeasance of which the Eisenhower board was guilty" by the same forces which "instigated and applauded the performance of the Eisenhower board."

Other witnesses before the subcommittee embroidered the theme of business spokesmen that the NLRB is "prejudiced" against employers and biased in favor of labor.

Conservative Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) is chairman. Other members are John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.).

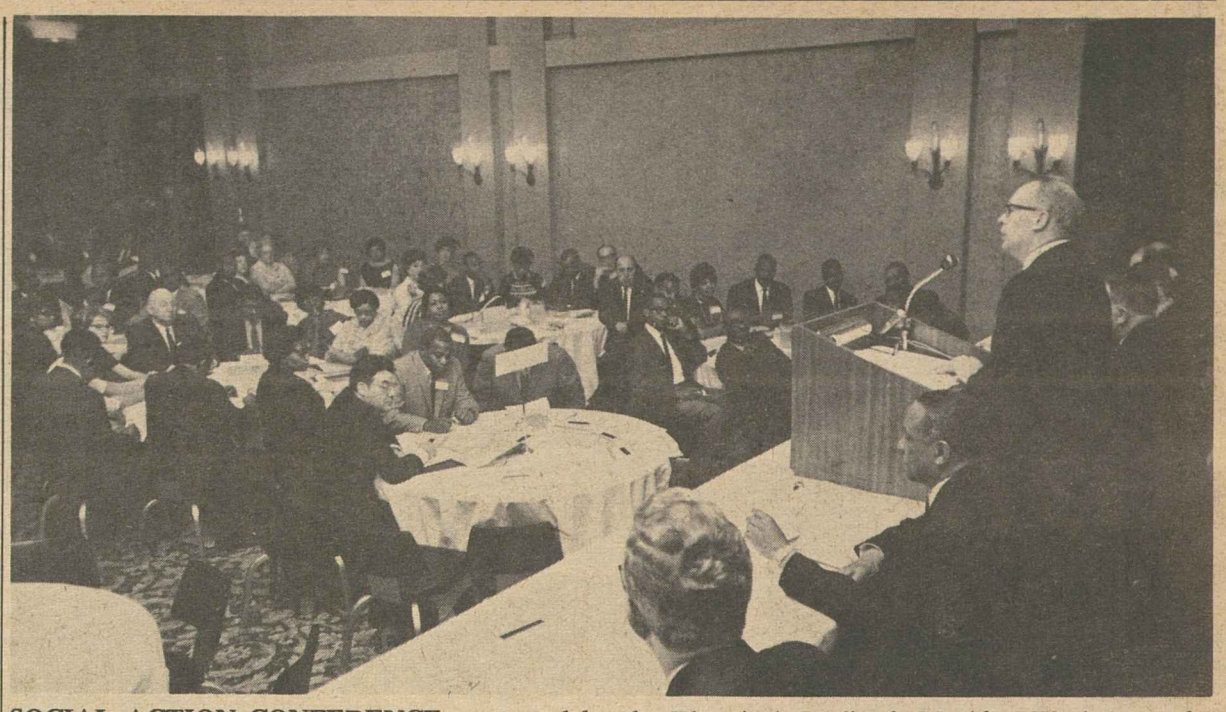
Ervin opened the hearings with a call for congressional action. The lead witness was Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), coauthor of the Landrum-Griffin Act, who urged establishment of a labor court to replace the labor board.

Business Views

Other testimony came from former Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R-N.J.), whose statement was read in his absence, and J. Mack Swigert of Cincinnati, O., who represents employers. Swigert urged that unfair labor practice cases be turned over to federal courts, with a separate agency set up to conduct representation elections.

Hartley's statement was read by John Kilcullen, Washington attorney. It listed four NLRB decisions that Hartley charged were in violation of the intent of Congress. Burdick, the only subcommittee member who said a good word for the board, said the four cases represented "tough, hard questions" and added "the board just happened to be right in all of them"—it was upheld by the courts in all four.

Last January a vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers urged business leaders to "start drumming up public opinion against unions." To prepare the way for new union-hobbling legislation, business must create the kind of public climate "which resulted in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts," William H. Zinke told employers in Cleveland, O. The speech was part of a long-range campaign by the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for what they call "labor law reform."



SOCIAL ACTION CONFERENCE sponsored by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the Willard Hotel in Washington heard members of Congress and big city mayors discuss the urban crisis and the civil rights movement. IUE Pres. Paul Jennings is shown delivering a keynote address to the three-day meeting.

NLRB Counsel Warns Budget Cuts Aggravate Rising Caseload Problem

Budget reductions and a clampdown on hiring pose "many problems" for regional and Washington staffs of the National Labor Relations Board as they face an ever-increasing load of new cases, NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman warned in a report to the President and Congress.

Board offices that take in more than 30,000 unfair labor practice charges and election petitions every year have been subjected to cuts in appropriations and a moratorium on new hires, Ordman reported. Nevertheless, he noted, they have managed to promote voluntary settlements in four out of every five valid unfair practice cases and to secure election agreements in three out of four cases.

In a summary of operations for fiscal 1967 and the first half of fiscal 1968, the NLRB counsel reported that regional offices have managed to conclude 80 percent of pending cases within 45 days.

As to the future, budget cuts and staff turnover may mean the "deferment of unfair labor practice hearings" and possibly affect the agency's ability to carry out its duties under the National Labor Relations Act, the report noted.

The major challenge for NLRB offices, Ordman said, is to "find ways to cope with the workload problems created by an annual volume of over 30,000 cases" and also to realize our continuing goal of improving service to the public."

In trying to achieve the goal, he said, his office put special emphasis on the quality and speed of case handling, voluntary settlement and adjustment of cases by the parties involved, and a better public understanding of the agency's policies and procedures.

The goals were achieved in large measure, he said, but the record case intake of fiscal 1967 "had to be handled by a field staff which increased at a much lower rate—1.7 percent—than case intake—4.9 percent—and by a staff which experienced a 13.2 percent turnover among professional employes."

The manpower problem was "particularly aggravated," the general counsel said, by a four-month moratorium in hiring in mid-year "pursuant to a government-wide program to maintain employment at the July 31, 1966, level."

Despite the large increase in filings and the smaller rate of increase in staff, Ordman declared that "one of the greatest accomplishments of the NLRB as a regulatory agency was the number of cases handled in the regional offices and administratively closed" without formal action by trial examiners or the labor board.

Ordman reported that some 92.3 percent of the 16,360 pending unfair labor practice cases were closed either by withdrawal (38.6 percent), dismissal (26.9 percent) or voluntary adjustment (26.8 percent).

Most Cases Settled

Of the 12,724 election cases closed, only 19 percent required formal hearing and decision.

Out of all cases closed—29,084—more than 25,000 or 87 percent were disposed of by regional offices without a formal hearing and decision, the report said. Ordman called this a "real contribution to industrial harmony and democracy."

Without this "excellent record of achievement, the increasing tide of labor board cases would have yielded a rash of . . . hearings which would have further crowded the dockets of the board and the courts," Ordman said.

One problem, he noted, is inability to replace experienced personnel lost to private business. Another is a reduction in travel and the deferment of investigations, which could mean more time spent later to investigate cases.

These problems and others "could quickly nullify the years of productive effort" spent in establishing the principle that excessive delay will not be permitted in starting field investigations and deciding on the merits of cases pending, Ordman observed.

Among new services of the agency offered in 1967, he listed the practice of inviting new union officers, industrial relations directors and attorneys to visit regional offices to meet the staff, familiarize themselves with NLRB procedures and exchange ideas.

4-6-68

Race Coverage Pilot Study Set By Guild Fund

A newspaperman's bequest to his union will be used to help the press do a better and more responsible job of reporting news from the nation's Negro communities.

The recent "riot commission" report—issued by the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders—indicted the press for "failure to report adequately on race relations and ghetto problems." This failure, the commission said, "contributed to the black-white schism in this country."

The Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press is seeking to face up to this criticism. It will finance "a pilot press council composed of representatives of the news media and Negro and other minority groups in a major American city this summer and fall."

It has asked several universities to consider administering such a program designed to increase "communication across racial lines."

The fund was established with money left to the Newspaper Guild by the late Lowell Mellett, editor, columnist and a former aide to Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mellett asked the union to use the money to explore ways of encouraging responsible newspaper performance without infringing on freedom of the press.

Ben H. Bagdikian, president of the Mellett Fund, said the press council project would be set up on the same basis as other projects the fund has undertaken. The Mellett Fund will put up the money, but the project will be administered independently.

'Kill the Umpire!'

Boys Clubs Salute Labor For Support

The Boys Clubs of America saluted organized labor for contributions and assistance that aided some 65,000 boys last year in 65 clubs across the nation.

The organization also announced that it will present its "Man-Boy Award" to AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis during the federation's national conference on community services in Washington, Apr. 21-25.

In a report marking its 108th anniversary, the organization praised unions for helping to build, repair and maintain and remodel club facilities and swimming pools.

Other "gifts of personal time contributed" by union members, it said, included support of camping, recreational and sporting activities carried on by the clubs.

In addition, the report pointed out that many unions made cash contributions to boys clubs.

Fair Housing Law Enacted by Congress

AFL-CIO News

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Labor-Negro Ties Stressed As 40,000 March for King

MEMPHIS STRIKE LEADERS were in the front rank of the march memorializing Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., slain while he was in the city to aid the 1,300 striking sanitation workers. Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes is at center. To his left is Pres. T. O. Jones of SCME Local 1733, which represents the strikers.

Slain While Aiding Striking Workers

By John M. Barry

Organized labor mourned Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., with a special grief.

Acclaimed by the world as the apostle of non-violence in the civil rights movement, as a spiritual leader of American Negroes, and as a Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr. King died in a union cause as a brother to trade unionists.

He was murdered in Memphis by a sniper "while aiding striking members of an AFL-CIO union in their struggle for human dignity," Federation Pres. George Meany noted on the night of the assassination.

"That is how Dr. King spent his entire life—at the side of the most oppressed in this nation. He died in that struggle and all who cherish human dignity mourn tonight."

Dramatic evidence of labor's solidarity with the civil rights movement was presented to Memphis itself as more than 40,000 persons, black and white, marched silently through the city's streets on the day before Dr. King's funeral.

It was the very march that he had come to Memphis to organize and lead. Only now it was his own memorial, with his widow walking in his place in the front rank.

But the march also retained the purpose Dr. King had given it—a demonstration of nationwide support for the Memphis

(Continued on Page 3)

Fund Started For Strikers In Memphis

Creation of a special trade union fund to aid the striking Memphis garbage workers, with an initial contribution of $20,000 from the AFL-CIO, was announced by Federation Pres. George Meany.

Meanwhile, in Memphis, negotiators for the State, County & Municipal Employes, representing the 1,300 Public Works Dept. strikers, reported that the issues in the dispute had been narrowed, with wages posing the big remaining stumbling block.

Meany, in announcing the spe-

(Continued on Page 2)

President Hails Action:

House Votes Civil Rights Bill; More to Be Done, Says Meany

By David L. Perlman

Congress moved the nation a step closer to the goal of racial justice, sending to Pres. Johnson a civil rights bill which includes a strong ban on discrimination in housing.

The President promptly signed the bill into law, terming it "a victory for every American."

The House voted 229-195 to take up the Senate-passed bill, thus avoiding the risk that the legislation might be gutted in conference or face a renewed Senate filibuster. It then passed the bill by a big, bipartisan 250-171 margin.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the House action "deeply gratifying." He said "it sustains the position that we in the AFL-CIO have long held and removes one more barrier to equality of opportunity—a cause to which we are completely dedicated."

But, Meany stressed, "much more must be done in this country before any of us who believe in equality can rest satisfied."

The new law, he said, will have "real meaning" for Americans living in ghetto slums only when there is enough housing to meet the nation's needs — "available at price levels all Americans can afford."

Meany added: "Congress has solved one problem. Now we urge it to move with speed to other unsolved problems—those of jobless Americans and those of Americans who live in slums."

In a dramatic first step towards meeting those other needs, the Senate refused to accept sharp cuts in funds for summer jobs in the slums and in the Head Start pre-school program.

A House-Senate conference committee had agreed to a $100 million cut in funds for the two programs —money the Senate had added to a special appropriations bill. The Senate repudiated its conferees by a more than 2-1 majority—54-24. It voted to request a new conference and instructed the Senate's negotiators to insist that the $100 million be restored.

Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), who had served on the National Advisory Commission on Civil

(Continued on Page 2)

Non-Whites Make Up 20% of Nation's Jobless

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate edged down to 3.6 percent in March as employment continued its slow but steady growth, the Labor Dept. reported.

The monthly job report showed non-farm payroll employment rising by 350,000 to 66.8 million, a high for March.

The job rise was 143,000 more than seasonal, with the major job gains in retail trade, state and local government and service industries.

Peter Henle, chief economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, described the general employment picture as "quite strong."

But, Henle added, the unemployment rate for non-whites persists at more than double the rate for whites.

The jobless rate for whites was 3.2 percent in March compared to 6.9 percent for non-whites, the vast majority of them Negroes.

Asked about the effect of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Tells Mrs. King 'We All Share Your Loss'

Following is the text of the letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Apr. 5:

Last night I expressed the shock and grief of the AFL-CIO at the murder of your husband. Let me now offer the deepest condolences of us all to you and your children.

This morning I re-read Dr. King's memorable address to the 1961 AFL-CIO convention. In passage after passage he eloquently affirmed the common bonds of Negroes and the labor movement—the unity of purpose to which he has now given his life.

The labor-hater, he said, "is virtually always a two-headed creature, spewing anti-Negro epithets from one mouth and anti-labor propaganda from the other." Though confident in the ultimate triumph of justice, he foresaw that lives would be lost:

"But if a physical death is the price that some must pay to free their children and their brothers from a permanent life of psychological death, then nothing could be more moral."

Dr. King said to us, "The duality of interests of labor and Negroes makes any crisis which lacerates you, a crisis from which we bleed."

The tragedy which has befallen you has, as well, befallen every human being who cherishes the cause of human brotherhood. In our own ways we all share your loss.

MORE THAN 40,000 mourners, Negro and white, filled the plaza before Memphis City Hall following the march through the city memorializing Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and fulfilling his pledge for a non-violent demonstration of support for the striking Memphis sanitation workers.

AFL-CIO Sets Up Special Fund To Aid Memphis Sanitation Men

(Continued from Page 1)

cial fund, said the Memphis garbage workers "are fighting for the most basic of trade union objectives" and deserve the support of the entire labor movement.

"Their fight," he declared, "is the fight of all American labor."

He named a two-man subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council—Vice Presidents A. Philip Randolph and Paul Hall—to coordinate the fund-raising campaign and urged all affiliates of the federation "to contribute generously."

Bargaining efforts in Memphis were being pressed in lengthy sessions by Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds, assigned by Pres. Johnson to mediate the dispute following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The entire Negro community of Memphis has rallied to the cause of the strikers, under the leadership of the Committee on the Move for Equality, formed by Negro ministers of the city. Dr. King had gone to Memphis on their appeal to lead a demonstration on behalf of the strikers.

The first march, on Mar. 28, was disrupted when about 30 youthful militants broke away to smash store windows and engage in looting and clashes with police. A 16-year-old boy was killed and 50 persons injured in the outbreak.

Dr. King was shot from ambush and killed after returning to Memphis to carry out a promise to lead a new, non-violent march to press the cause of the strikers, 90 percent of whom are Negroes.

The dispute originated last Jan. 31 when 22 Negro garbagemen were sent home after it began to rain. White employes of the department were not sent home and resumed work when the rain stopped, receiving a full day's pay. When the Negro workers complained, the city agreed only to give them two hours' pay.

The Negro workers then turned to SCME Local 1733, which has been trying for nearly three years to obtain recognition as collective bargaining agent. The strike was called Feb. 12, centering on the primary issue of union recognition.

Throughout the dispute Mayor Henry Loeb has taken an adamant position against recognizing the union. He stands in the eyes of the Negro community as the symbol of the city's intransigence and failures in areas of housing, welfare, jobs, education, and police attitudes as well as collective bargaining

Loeb branded the strike illegal and obtained an injunction against it. The injunction was based on an earlier one, issued in 1966, which the city obtained to end a one-day walkout by the sanitation workers.

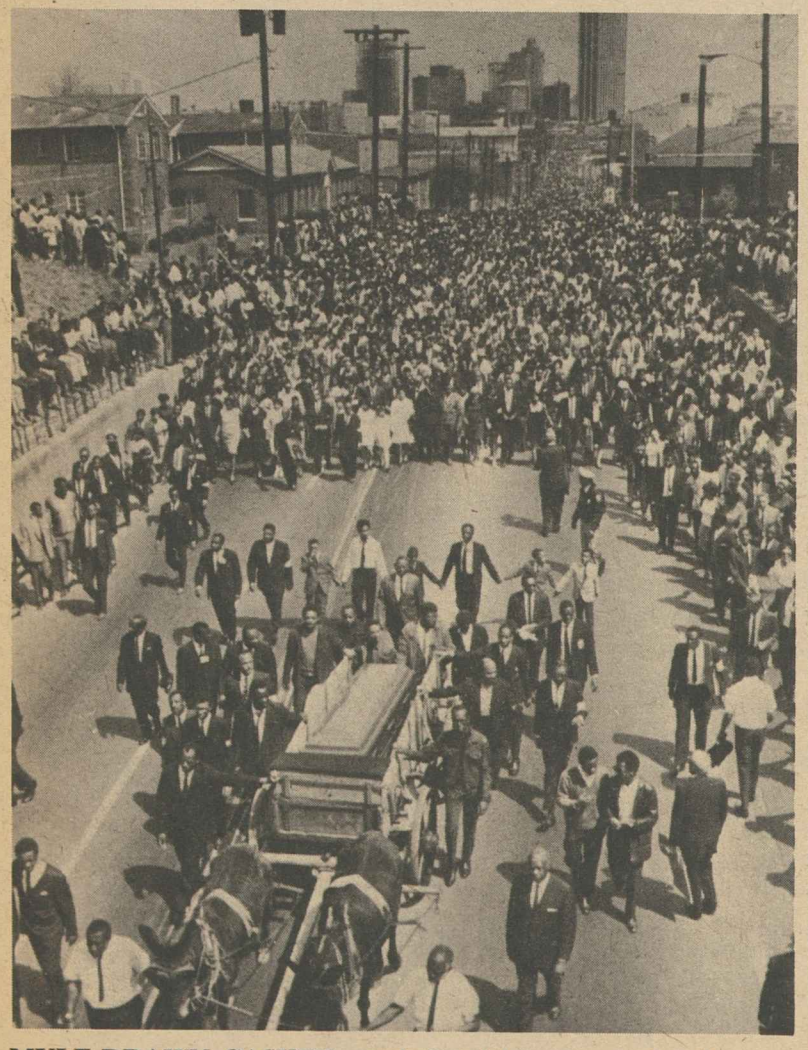
The strikers nevertheless refused to return to work, and jail sentences and fines for contempt of court were issued against SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf, Field Staff Dir. P. J. Ciampa, Organizers William Lucy, Jesse Epps and Joseph Paisley, Local Pres. T. O. Jones and Steward Nelson Jones. They remain free in bond pending appeal.

Public attention was focused on the strike from its early stages through daily marches by the sanitation men to City Hall.

The city council, whose three Negro members have publicly identified themselves with the union movement, sought to resolve the dispute and proposed that the garbage workers be given an increase of 10 cents an hour. Loeb has insisted that no more than 8 cents an hour is available. Pay for most of the men averages $1.70 an hour.

Other key issues in the dispute are voluntary dues checkoff, which the mayor rejected on principle even though the city already deducts the dues of union transit employes, and grievance procedure. Loeb's comment on the latter issue was that the employes are free to voice their complaints during his weekly "open house" at City Hall.

The workers' protest has been extended to include a consumer boycott of major merchants, including a chain of laundries and barbecue restaurants owned by the mayor's brother, William.



MULE-DRAWN CASKET, symbolic of his concern for the poor, bears the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., through the streets of Atlanta, leading thousands of marchers in the funeral procession for the slain civil rights leader.

Workers on Strike Set February Peak

The number of workers involved in work stoppages that began in February was the highest for any February on record, but lost time remained at a relatively low level—33 hundredths of 1 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

The monthly report of the departments Bureau of Labor Statistics noted that February time lost reached 3.8 million mandays, the highest for the month since 1950.

Fair Housing Enacted:

Major Victory Won By Rights Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

Disorders, told the Senate soberly: "The last six days reminds us how acute is the need for funds."

Passage of the open housing bill was not directly tied to the wave of national concern over America's racial rift in the aftermath of Dr. Martin Luther King's murder.

The showdown vote had been scheduled before the assassination and weeks of lobbying by the Administration and a coalition of civil rights, labor, religious and business groups had laid the groundwork for passage.

In legislative terms, it was almost a miracle that an open housing bill stronger than the one which failed to pass the more liberal 89th Congress became law in the 90th Congress.

Earlier Bill Died

Two years ago, a less comprehensive open housing bill narrowly passed the House—and then only after weakening amendments. It never came to a vote in the Senate because of a southern filibuster and the strong opposition of Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

This year, the House passed only a much-amended civil rights protection bill. At the urging of the Civil Rights Leadership Conference, a bipartisan group of senators agreed to make the effort to attach a fair housing amendment to the House bill. But in the face of a Senate filibuster, the effort appeared to most observers to be a quixotic tilting with windmills.

Dirksen was still joining with the Dixie bloc in saying "never." And without a substantial majority of Republicans—conservatives as well as the liberal-moderate bloc—the filibuster could not be broken.

Gradually the mood shifted. A solid majority of Democrats lined up behind a strong bill. Over the weeks of desultory debate, Republican support picked up—until on a close but unsuccessful attempt to muster a two-thirds majority to end the filibuster, Dirksen found himself in a minority of his own party.

Dirksen Shifts

Then, as he had on the historic 1964 Civil Rights Act, the GOP leader moved to the front of the troops and worked with the bipartisan civil rights coalition and the Administration in shaping the final form of the legislation.

The filibuster was broken; the Senate passed the bill by an astounding 71-20 margin.

The problem was now in the House, where Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford insisted—as he was to do until the end—that the legislation go to conference to seek a compromise between the innocuous House bill and the strong Senate version.

There were two big procedural hurdles before the House could vote on whether or not to accept the Senate bill.

First the Rules Committee had to bring out a resolution making it in order for the House to consider the Senate bill. Then the House would have to approve the resolution.

The initial effort to get Rules Committee clearance failed last month when two northern Democrats joined with the committee's five Republican and Chairman William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) in voting to defer committee action until April 9. Seven Democrats, including three liberal southerners, opposed the delay.

The needed one-vote switch at the April 9 session came from a Republican, Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois.

On the decisive House vote to approve the procedure, 152 Democrats were joined by 77 Republicans, while 106 Republicans and 89 Democrats voted against taking up the Senate bill.

A scattering of northern city Democrats, fearful of "backlash" from constituents, deserted the civil rights ranks. But there were also southerners such as Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), who opposed open housing in 1966, but this time stood up for it.

"Either we move ahead as one people or we move toward a police state," Boggs told the House.

The new law takes effect in gradual stages.

Initial Impact Slight

The initial coverage merely gives the force of law to Pres. Kennedy's executive order which banned discrimination in the sale or rental of housing built with federal financial assistance or mortgage guarantees since Nov. 20, 1962, except for single-family owner-occupied homes.

The first big step comes next Jan. 1, when all apartment houses and real estate developments will be covered.

On Jan. 1, 1970, coverage extends to single-family homes that are sold through a real estate broker. Only if the owner sold the home himself could he reject a potential buyer because of race or religion.

There are a few exceptions—the so-called "Mrs. Murphy's boarding house" and non-profit housing operated by religious groups for their own denominations. But by 1970, an estimated 80 percent of all the nation's housing will be under the discrimination ban.

Other sections of the civil rights bill make it a federal crime to interfere with persons exercising specified civil rights, such as voting or using public accommodations; provide stiff penalties for persons crossing state lines with intent to incite or participate in a riot; bar transportation of firearms or explosives for use in a riot; and make it a federal crime to interfere with a law enforcement officer or a fire fighter in a riot situation. It also includes a "bill of rights" for American Indians.

MESSAGE born by a Memphis marcher's sign conveys the feelings of more than 40,000 persons who took part in the demonstration.

Labor-Negro March Mourns Slain King

Meany Stresses Strong Links Of Unions to Civil Rights Cause

(Continued from Page 1)

garbage workers in their struggle to win from the city the most fundamental of trade union rights.

The march brought a day-long recess in efforts to achieve a settlement in the nine-weeks old strike. They had been pressed throughout the night by Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds, sent in to mediate the dispute by Pres. Johnson following the assassination.

Meany expressed labor's condolences in a letter to Dr. King's widow, Mrs. Coretta King. **(Text, Page 1.)**

He stressed the strong identification the slain civil rights leader felt with the labor movement. He recalled Dr. King's address to the 1961 AFL-CIO convention in which he told labor that the interests of trade unions and Negroes are so tied together that "any crisis which lacerates you, (is) a crisis from which we bleed." (Excerpts, Page 5.)

Meany also announced the establishment of a special fund to aid the 1,300 Memphis garbage workers, members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1733, in whose behalf Dr. King had gone to the city of his death. The fund was started by an initial contribution of $20,000 from the federation, and Meany called on all affiliates "to contribute generously." **(Story, Page 1.)**

Pres. Johnson gave voice to America's grief in proclaiming a day of national mourning, Sunday, Apr. 7, and ordering the U.S. flag to be flown at half-staff at all federal installations until Dr. King's burial. It was the first time such a tribute had been accorded to a Negro.

The AFL-CIO flew its U.S. flag at half-staff and closed its headquarters building on the day of burial, Apr. 9, as a symbolic expression of all labor's mourning.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf declared that "the shame of Memphis is the sorrow of the nation." He called the assassination "a calamity for the people of America," and said "there can be no greater memorial to Dr. King than to carry on the struggle for human rights, for which he died."

Shock, grief and indignation were expressed in statements and messages from leaders of free trade unions around the world. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

Another, ugly reaction erupted in Negro ghettos across the nation. A wave of violence, looting and arson required the use of federal and National Guard troops and the imposition of curfews to restore order in many cities. But while the assassination of the leader of the non-violent movement ironically provided the spark, the tinder and fuel for the violence were abundantly present in grinding poverty, crowded slums, unemployment and despair.

Mrs. King issued an eloquent appeal for order and calm if only in respect to the memory of her husband. "Nothing hurt him more than violence," she reminded the rioters.

The Memphis march started at Clayborn Temple African Methodist Episcopal Church, only five blocks from the Lorraine Motel where a sniper's bullet had taken the life of Dr. King. Its ranks were filled by a huge outpouring of the Negro community and many white persons.

Supporters and sympathizers came, too, from all U. S. points. Five chartered planes arrived from New York just before the march, bearing SCME members led by District 37 Dir. Victor Gotbaum, members of the New York City teachers' union led by AFT Pres. Charles Cogen and local Pres. Al Shanker, and a delegation of AFL-CIO entertainers headed by Actors & Artistes Vice Pres. Jeanna Belkin.

Seafarers' members from all major ports were on hand, and delegations from central bodies as distant as Maryland were observed by an AFL-CIO News reporter.

Representatives of the AFL-CIO, designated by Meany, included Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, Sec.-Treas. William H. Bowe of the Sleeping Car Porters, Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America, Vice Pres. Robert Powell of the Laborers, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and members of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights staff, Robert McGlotten and E. T. Kehrer.

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther led a group of UAW officials, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin represented the Maritime Trades Dept.

Key roles in the organization of the march were played by Dir. Bayard Rustin and Associate Dir. Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The marchers moved away from Clayborn Temple eight abreast in ranks that took more than two hours to pass the starting point. They walked under leaden skies, in occasional drizzle, escorted by carbine-carrying motorcycle police.

Along the one-mile route to City Hall, hundreds of spectators jammed the sidewalks, and many of them heeded the appeal of marshals to join the march.

Signs worn by the marchers declared: "I Am a Man," "Union Justice . . . Now," and "Honor King—End Racism."

Mrs. King, whose plane had been delayed by the weather, joined the march at the intersection of Main and Beale Streets, her three oldest children by her side.

She was welcomed by the Rev. James Lawson and the Rev. H. Ralph Jackson, leaders of the Committee on the Move for Equality, the Memphis ministers' group rallying support for the sanitation strikers.

Also greeting her was Mrs. Rosa Parks, the Negro woman who was jailed because she refused to move to the rear of a Montgomery, Ala., bus in 1955 because her feet hurt, precipitating the Negro boycott of the bus system that catapulted Dr. King to the forefront of civil rights leadership.

Later, addressing the Memphis marchers as they jammed the plaza before City Hall, Mrs. King challenged the throng to continue her husband's work "to make all people truly free and to make every person feel that he is a human being." (Excerpts, Page 4.)

Wurf recited the history of the sanitation workers' strike that had brought Dr. King to Memphis and recalled that after being "maced and gassed and pushed," union officials had been told "the city of Memphis has been doing things the same way for 50 years and no one is going to change it."

"Then something magnificent happened," he said. "The garbage workers found some allies. The Memphis ministers, the NAACP, the whole black community of Memphis declared that 'we are with these men. So long as they are not free and have no dignity, then none of us has freedom or dignity.' "

He drew a roar of approval when he declared:

"I pledge to you that no matter how long it takes, until we have justice and decency and morality, we will not go back to work."

Slaiman read to the crowd Meany's statement condemning the assassination and reported the creation of the special AFL-CIO fund to aid the strikers.

"This is no longer a day of mourning," he said. "It is a day of redemption. Because this meeting here today on the banks of the Mississippi brings together thousands and thousands of people, black and white, dedicated to a new America."

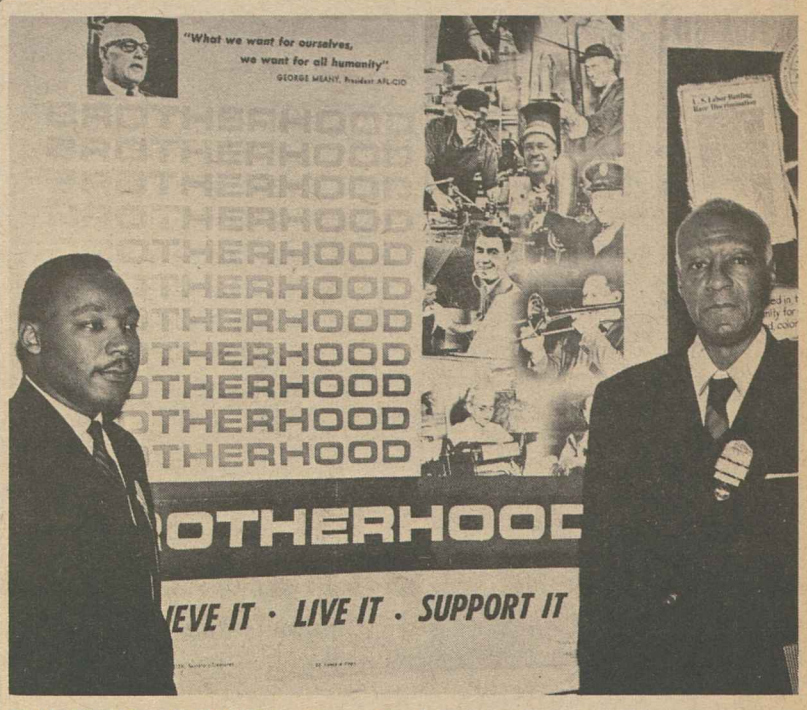
Reuther presented a UAW check for $50,000 that went to the Citizens' Committee to aid the Public Works Employes and declared, "if it takes more than this, there'll be more coming."

"You are going to win this struggle, but there is much work to be done in America," he said, citing the words of Dr. King that "we will be judged not by what we have, but by what we do with what we have."

Many of the trade unionists present were veterans of other non-violent struggles with Dr. King to achieve civil rights and labor goals, including the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., in 1965 to win voting rights, the Chemical Workers' Scripto strike in Atlanta in which Dr. King had picketed, and the struggle of Philadelphia teachers to win union recognition in which he had lent strong support.

Following the march, most of the unionists went on to Atlanta to attend the funeral of Dr. King. The group included 100 of the sanitation strikers in buses chartered by the SCME.

Hundreds of other union officials were observed at the funeral, joining the historic procession to Morehouse College with the poor Negroes and whites to whom Dr. King had dedicated his life. Among them were Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan, Actors & Artistes Pres. Conrad Nagel, Steelworkers Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, Georgia AFL-CIO Pres. W. H. Montague, Sr., AFL-CIO Region VI Dir. Oliver Singleton, Pres. Paul Jennings and Sec.-Treas. George Collins of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, and Organizational Dir. Nick Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.



THE STRONG LINK between the labor and civil rights movements in their struggles and goals was emphasized by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in his address to the AFL-CIO's 1961 convention and is symbolized in this photo taken of him at the convention with Federation Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

TAKING THE PLACE of her slain husband, Mrs. Coretta King leads the Memphis march fulfilling his pledge to come back to help the striking sanitation workers. By her side are her two sons, Martin III, 10, and Dexter, 6, and to her left, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, new head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At far right is Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, who helped organize the march.

RANKS OF THE MEMPHIS MARCH were swelled by labor delegations from all parts of the country. This group included, from the right, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, Auto Workers Pres. and Mrs. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. T. O. Jones of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1733, the Rev. H. Ralph Jackson (foreground) of the local ministers' group spearheading support for the strikers, and SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf.

'Deep In Our Hearts . . .'

THERE ARE MANY ways to measure the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., but to American workers there is the simple fact that he was murdered while aiding members of an AFL-CIO union in their struggle for human dignity.

There has been an outpouring of grief, deep and poignant, at the cutting down in his prime of a great national leader. And his death is perhaps most deeply felt by American workers, for he understood their needs and their aspirations, the link between the civil rights movement and the labor movement.

Some years ago Dr. King told an AFL-CIO convention that the "unity of purpose" of the two movements "is not an historical coincidence. Negroes are almost entirely a working people. There are pitifully few Negro millionaires and few Negro employers. Our needs are identical with labor's needs, decent wages, fair working conditions, livable housing, old age security, health and welfare measures, conditions in which families can grow, have education for their children and respect in the community."

From the days of the Montgomery bus boycott to the strike of garbagemen in Memphis Dr. King fought and bled for these goals. And as his courage and fervor touched the wellspring of America's conscience and helped weld together a mighty coalition of civil rights, labor and religious groups, new equal rights protections were written into the law.

But the new laws alone could not solve the injustices and brutalities of 300 years of discrimination and deprivation. As Dr. King noted in 1965: "What good does it do to be able to eat at a lunch counter if you can't buy a hamburger?"

A massive cloud of frustration settled over the large segments of the Negro community as economic progress came slowly and new groups of "civil rights militants" and liberal intellectuals abandoned the struggle for equal rights for self-defeating racial and cultural nationalism that gave aid and comfort to bigots and segregationists.

King fought on, raising ever higher the banner of non-violence, calling on the white community to keep the struggle alive as the militants readied for violence in the streets and those who blocked progress on equal rights prepared for combat in the name of "law and order."

* * *

HE DIED helping Memphis's mostly Negro garbagemen win the right of their union to be recognized by the white community without resort to violence.

The struggle for civil rights in America has been intensively waged for less than two decades. It cannot overcome without great tribulation and pain the centuries of brutal slavery, discrimination and inequality. But overcome it must and it will.

A first condition for progress toward the kind of society for which King lived and died is to treat the cancer of racism—black racism and white racism. For as long as racist indictments continue—of either the white community, as such, for the slaying of Dr. King or the Negro community, as such, for looting and arson—there can be no progress toward the economic and social justice that he sought.

There is no goal, no program that has a higher priority for the American labor movement.

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'I Have a Dream'

Mrs. King Tells Marchers:

'We Are Going to Go Forward . . . to Make People Truly Free'

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke at Memphis City Hall after leading the march on behalf of the city's striking garbagemen—the march her assassinated husband came to the city to lead. Following are excerpts from her address.

I COME HERE today because I was impelled to come. During my husband's lifetime, I have always been at his side when I felt that he needed me—and he needed me most during the 12 years of our struggle for human rights and freedom for all people.

I have been in complete accord with all the things that he stood for.

I came because whenever it was impossible for my husband to be in a place where he wanted to be, and felt that he needed to be, he would occasionally send for me to stand in for him. And so today I felt that he would have wanted me to be here.

I need not say to you that he never thought in terms of his personal welfare but always in terms of a cause which he dedicated his life to.

That cause we shared with him, and I have always felt anything I could do to free him to carry on his work—that I wanted to do this and it would be the least that I could do. Three of our four children are here. They came because they wanted to come, too.

And I want you to know that in spite of the times he had to be away from his family, his children knew that Daddy loved them. The time that he spent with them was well spent. I always said it's not the quantity of time that's important but the quality of time.

I have been deeply gratified and my spirit has been uplifted because so many thousands of persons and followers of my husband like you have done so many wonderful things and said so many kind things to lift my spirits and that of our family.

My husband was a loving man, a man who was completely devoted to nonviolence, and I don't need to say that. And he, I think, somehow was able to instill much of this to his family.

This hour to me represents much more than just a time to talk about and to eulogize my husband, who I can say was a great man, a great father and a great husband.

And we know that his spirit will never die. And those of you who believed in what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., stood for, I would challenge you today to see that his spirit never dies and that we will go forward from this experience which to me represents the crucifixion—on toward the resurrection and redemption of his spirit.

How many times have I heard him say that with every Good Friday there comes Easter. When Good Friday comes, these are the moments in life that we feel that all is lost and there is no hope. But then Easter comes and the time of resurrection and rebirth of hope and fulfillment.

WE ARE GOING to go forward. We are going to continue his work to make all people truly free and to make every person feel that he is a human being.

His campaign for the poor must go on.

He was concerned about the least of these—the garbage collectors, the sanitation workers in Memphis. He was concerned that you have a decent income and protection that was due you. And this is why he came back to Memphis to give his aid.

We are concerned about not only the Negro poor but the poor all over America and all over the world. Every man deserves a right to a job or an income so that he can pursue liberty, life and happiness.

Our great nation, as he often said, has the resources. But his question was—Do we have the will? Somehow I hope in this resurrection experience the will will be created that has a heart and mind and soul and spirit of those who have the power to make these changes come about.

If this can be done, then I know that his death will be the redemptive force that he so often talked about in terms of giving his life to a great cause and the things he believed in.

He often said that unearned suffering is redemptive and if you give your life for a cause in which you believe, and which is right and just, and if your life comes to an end as a result of this, then your life will not have been lived in a more redemptive way. And I think that this is what my husband has done.

But then I ask the question—How many men must die before we can really have a free and true and peaceful society? How long will it take?

If we can catch the spirit which I believe we can, and the true meaning of this experience, I believe that this nation can be transformed into a society of love, of justice, peace and brotherhood where all men can really be brothers.

Speech to AFL-CIO Convention:

King Saw Labor, Negro United By Same Aspirations—and Foes

On Dec. 11, 1961, Dr. Martin Luther King delivered a memorable address to the Fourth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO in Miami Beach, Fla. The following is excerpted from that address.

NEGROES ARE almost entirely a working people. There are pitifully few Negro millionaires and few Negro employers. Our needs are identical with labor's needs, decent wages, fair working conditions, livable housing, old age security, health and welfare measures, conditions in which families can grow, have education for their children and respect in the community.

That is why Negroes support labor's demands and fight laws which curb labor.

That is why the labor-hater and labor-baiter is virtually always a twin headed creature spewing anti-Negro epithets from one mouth and anti-labor propaganda from the other mouth.

The duality of interest of labor and Negroes makes any crisis which lacerates you, a crisis from which we bleed. As we stand on the threshold of the second half of the Twentieth Century, a crisis confronts us both. Those who in the second half of the nineteenth century could not tolerate organized labor have had a rebirth of power and seek to regain the despotism of that era while retaining the wealth and privileges of the Twentieth Century.

Whether it be the ultra right wing in the form of Birch societies or the alliance which former President Eisenhower denounced, the alliance between big military and big industry, or the coalition of southern Dixiecrats and northern reactionaries, whatever the form, these menaces now threaten everything decent and fair in American life.

Their target is labor, liberals, and the Negro people, not scattered "reds" or even Justice Warren, former Presidents Eisenhower and Truman and President Kennedy, who are in truth beyond the reach of their crude and vicious falsehoods.

Labor today faces a grave crisis, perhaps the most calamitous since it began its march from the shadows of want and insecurity. In the next 10 to 20 years automation will grind jobs into dust as it grinds out unbelievable volumes of production. This period is made to order for those who would seek to drive labor into impotency by viciously attacking it at every point of weakness.

HARD CORE UNEMPLOYMENT is now an ugly and unavoidable fact of life. Like malignant cancer, it has grown year by year and continues its spread. But automation can be used to generate an abundance of wealth for people or an abundance of poverty for millions as its human-like machines turn out human scrap along with machine scrap as a by-product of production. Our society, with its ability to perform miracles with machinery, has the capacity to make some miracles for men—if it values men as highly as it values machines.

To find a great design to solve a grave problem labor will have to intervene in the political life of the nation to chart a course which distributes the abundance to all instead of concentrating it among a few. The strength to carry through such a program requires that labor know its friends and collaborate as a friend. If all that I have said is sound, labor has no firmer friend than the 20 million Negroes whose lives will be deeply affected by the new patterns of production.

To say that we are friends would be an empty platitude if we fail to behave as friends and honestly look to weaknesses in our relationship. Unfortunately there are weaknesses.

Labor has not adequately used its great power, its vision and resources to advance Negro rights. Undeniably it has done more than other forces in American society to this end. Aid from real friends in labor has often come when the flames of struggle heighten. But Negroes are a solid component within the labor movement and a reliable bulwark for labor's whole program, and should expect more from it exactly as a member of a family expects more from his relatives than he expects from his neighbors.

THE TWO MOST DYNAMIC and cohesive liberal forces in the country are the labor movement and the Negro freedom movement.

Together we can be architects of democracy in a South now rapidly industrializing. Together we can re-tool the political structure of the South, sending to Congress steadfast liberals who, joining with those from northern industrial states, will extend the frontiers of democracy for the whole nation.

Together we can bring about the day when there will be no separate identification of Negroes and labor. There is no intrinsic difference as I have tried to demonstrate. Differences have been contrived by outsiders who seek to impose disunity by dividing brothers because the color of their skin has a different shade.

I look forward confidently to the day when all who work for a living will be one with no thought to their separateness as Negroes, Jews, Italians or any other distinctions.

This will be the day when we shall bring into full realization the American dream—a dream yet unfulfilled. A dream of equality of opportunity, of privilege and property widely distributed; a dream of a land where men will not take necessities from the many to give luxuries to the few; a dream of a land where men will not argue that the color of a man's skin determined the content of his character; a dream of a nation where all our gifts and resources are held not for ourselves alone but as instruments of service for the rest of humanity; the dream of a country where every man will respect the dignity and worth of human personality—that is the dream.

And as we struggle to make racial and economic justice a reality, let us maintain faith in the future. We will confront difficulties and frustrating moments in the struggle to make justice a reality, but we must believe somehow that these problems can be solved.

In Time of Attack:

Humphrey Rallied Support for Labor

In July 1959 then Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey rose on the floor of the U.S. Senate to deliver an historic speech entitled "What's Right with American Labor." The speech came during a period of vitriolic attack on the trade union movement. Following are excerpts of that memorable Senate speech.

FOR TWO YEARS NOW we have been hearing much about what's wrong with the American labor movement. A sordid, frightening, loathsome image of that labor movement has emerged from the hundreds of hearings, the thousands of editorials and cartoons, the countless speeches about corrupt labor officials.

When I hear or see the phrase "labor movement" there does not flash through my mind the image of racketeers. That would be as appropriate and as fair as equating America with slums and juvenile delinquency and lynchings. America has those problems, and more, but America also stands for freedom, for achievement, for individual dignity, for opportunity, for decency, for honor, for compassion and justice.

Union organizations have provided for millions of formerly inarticulate citizens the forum in which to hammer out policies affecting the world in which they live and which their children will inherit. And not only have they hammered out policies, but they have developed techniques and resources for implementing those policies. That is what I find so right about the labor movement.

Labor lobbyists are not coy in expressing labor's goals. Of course, they seek legislation that will permit them to organize and to function with a minimum of government interference. But labor relations legislation is only a small part of their legislative program—albeit very important.

- Labor asks that the federal minimum wage be increased and that its coverage be expanded. Very few union members need a federal minimum wage to protect them. Is this narrow self-interest legislation?
- Labor asks for improvements in unemployment insurance. Union members would benefit from this, but there are a greater number of non-union workers who need this additional protection.
- **Labor asks for health benefits for retired people. It asks for higher appropriations for medical research and hospital and child welfare activities. Are not these desirable social goals?**
- Labor lobbies for public housing and slum clearance and urban redevelopment. Is this not in the public interest?
- Labor seeks depressed areas legislation, help for community facilities, bigger public roads programs. Are these narrow, selfish interests?
- Labor supports federal aid to school construction, better salaries for teachers, liberal scholarship programs. Are not these proper goals for all America?
- Labor supports programs designed to aid America's farmers, such as REA, and it backs legislation to preserve the family-size farm. Is not this in the best interest of our country?
- Labor favors legislation designed to promote a vigorous and healthy climate for small business. Is not such promotion of our free enterprise system in the public interest?
- Labor is a strong backer of civil rights legislation, despite the difficulties such support causes in some parts of the country. Is not such support a good thing?

The free labor movement of the world has played, and will continue to play, a most important role in the effort to stop the onward rush of Communist aggression.

Much of what the unions of America have done for their members and for others can be measured statistically. But perhaps the major contribution of all has no dimensions; it cannot be measured in dollars, in time, in size. It is that intangible thing that makes everything else in life shrink to nothingness. It is what unions have done to enhance the dignity, the spirit, the personality of the individual.

Irving Brown Reports:

U.S. Labor Spurs Assistance For Viet Nam Unions, People

AMERICAN LABOR has launched a drive to help both unions and government in South Viet Nam meet immediate and long-range problems, an AFL-CIO international affairs expert reported.

The AFL-CIO has already dispatched $45,000 for food, clothing, blankets, pots and pans and other emergency relief for the 8,000 trade union families "hit during the Tet offensive," said Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center.

Brown, who just returned from Saigon, where he helped develop and coordinate the program, was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast at 7:35 p.m. EST Tuesdays on the Mutual Radio Network.

Brown said the efforts of the newly-chartered Asian-American Free Labor Institute will be "similar to what we are doing in Latin America and in Africa," and directed at helping cooperatives, union education and vocational training.

THE EVENTUAL EXTENT of AAFLI activity in Asia can't be predicted now, the union spokesman said, pointing out that the Institute is in the process of working out the overall agreement with AID. "But," he said, "we can hope for a start of roughly $250,000."

U.S. labor support for union-sponsored international worker-to-worker programs is good, Brown said. "The rank-and-file is tremendously interested" in them, he said, pointing out that "there is a natural identification of common interests among workers everywhere."

Reporters questioning Brown on Labor News Conference were Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Frank Swoboda, labor correspondent for United Press Intl.

LABOR'S ROLE in helping both unions and government in South Viet Nam meet immediate and long-range problems was discussed on Labor News Conference by Irving Brown, center, executive director of the African-American Labor Center. Questioning him were Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl. The program was aired nationwide over Mutual Radio.

TELEVISION CAMERAS focus on Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz as he announces to the Operating Engineers convention his endorsement of Vice Pres. Humphrey for the Democratic presidential nomination. Seated is IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, who earlier presented to the convention a resolution supporting Humphrey and urging him to run.

Operating Engineers to Expand Job Safety, Health Campaign

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the Operating Engineers convention resolved to do even more in a field which has earned the union widespread praise—safeguarding the safety and health of workers on the job.

The union called on each of its construction locals to name a full-time safety director and to work with local employer associations "towards a cooperative program." And it asked that every local have an active safety and health committee.

It expressed concern at the hazards—known and unknown—thousands of its members face in industries using radioactive substances and potentially dangerous chemicals.

The convention called on the governments of both the United States and Canada to enact occupational health and safety legislation and provide funds for research into little-known health hazards.

In a message to the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the union and its president, Hunter P. Wharton:

"Your efforts in the field of safety have provided a standard for others to copy. You have helped to make not only your members, but all Americans, safety conscious—on the job, on the highways, and in their homes as well."

Politics, political action and legislative programs were stressed in convention actions, speeches and messages.

Delegates applauded a telegram from Pres. Johnson which stressed that the effort to extend "prosperity to every citizen . . . is far from finished."

Johnson told the convention:

"We need legislation to provide $2.1 billion for expanding our manpower programs to reach and help the hard-core unemployed.

Legislation Urged

"We need $1 billion for the model cities program in fiscal 1969 to make our cities fit places to live.

"We need legislation to strengthen the Federal-State Unemployment Insurance System by increasing coverage and benefits and modifying eligibility.

"We need legislation to provide safe and healthy working conditions for all our working people.

"And there is still need to eliminate the unfair prohibition against situs picketing and to strengthen collective bargaining by repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Delegates said they hoped Pres. Johnson will reconsider his decision not to stand for re-election. But if he does not, they made clear that their choice is Vice Pres. Humphrey.

In addition to the formal resolution read to the convention by Wharton, the convention expressed its sentiments when Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz voiced his personal endorsement of Humphrey for the Democratic presidential nomination. At that point in his speech, the delegates rose to their feet in a spontaneous, cheering ovation.

COPE Dir. Al Barkan warned the convention that labor's program can go down the drain in the next election if union members "get sidetracked to phony issues" and racist candidates.

He urged the local union leaders to hammer away at the "real issues of the campaign" and "put political action on the top of the agenda of your local unions."

'Vitally Important'

Meany also emphasized in his convention message that this election is "vitally important" to labor. "All the progressive legislation of the past eight years is under attack," he warned.

The convention called for enactment of a massive housing program, pointing up the need in a resolution which sounded this alarm:

"The already decayed center cities of the United States are decaying further at the present time. They are "ghettos of despair where millions of Americans are trapped by poverty, racial discrimination or both. Outside these centers the urban environment is often characterized by suburban sprawl, haphazard, ill-planned, unsightly developments with inadequate public facilities, few recreational or cultural opportunities and no provisions for mass transit."

The need now, the convention resolution said, is for "the will to press forward with determination in the fields of housing and urban renewal in order to meet the crisis in our cities."

The convention said it is "too late in the day for mere words or more commission reports."

Labor Job Conference Tackles Rights Issues

Representatives of the AFL-CIO, its affiliated unions, the government and civil rights groups thrashed out mutual problems and evaluated positive programs during a two-day AFL-CIO equal employment conference.

"There is much to be done in the area of positive programs in the community," said AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in opening the conference. "We have much to learn."

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. Dir. Don Slaiman told the gathering that while problems exist, particularly between union locals and federal government representatives, the emphasis "is now on affirmative action."

Civil rights leaders from some 40 unions, representing a vast majority of AFL-CIO members, attended the conference.

They exchanged experiences—good and bad—in implementing equal employment programs.

Officials of four agencies of the Dept. of Labor, including the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, took part in the conference.

Civil Rights Dept. staffers William E. Pollard, Doris G. Hardesty and Robert McGlotten, along with AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris chaired panels which detailed union programs and procedures, particularly those involving government agencies.

John W. Livingston, retired AFL-CIO organizing director who was recently appointed labor liaison man to the National Alliance of Businessmen, told the audience of the group's job development plans.

The program to place 100,000 hard-core unemployed in jobs in 50 major cities this year, he said, will affect the trade union movement directly.

He said there will be a strong demand to develop attitudes—from the personnel director to the foreman to the fellow worker—that will help the hard core unemployed adjust to the world of the employed.

As to the future of the program, Livingston asserted:

"The hard core unemployed are going to get jobs. There is no doubt about that."

Four Companies Involved:

Scattered Holdouts Continue in Copper

Members of four unions returned to work in the copper industry after ratifying new agreements but three independent firms and one of the Big Four companies continued to resist settlement in the final holdout segment of the industry.

The Anaconda Co. offered the industry contract "pattern" to end strikes of 6,400 workers at its U.S. and Canadian brass mills where the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Machinists hold bargaining rights. Kennecott Copper Corp. also agreed to the pattern for 1,350 members of the Machinists at its Chase Brass plant in Euclid, O.

While negotiations dragged on in Washington, D.C., Anaconda refused, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, to make an acceptable offer to the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Teamsters for 2,600 strikers in its wire and cable mills at Marion, Ind., Sycamore, Ill., Muskegon, Mich. and Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Also holding out were the last three of seven independents in the nine-month copper strike. They are the Cerro Corp. with 650 brass mill workers at Cleveland, O., and Stamford, Conn.; Hecla Mining Co. with 135 silver and lead miners at Wallace, Ida., and New Haven Copper Co., employing 125 at a Seymour, Conn., brass mill.

Stalemate Ended

The strike, which at its height affected 60,000 workers who began walking out last July 15, was stalemated until Pres. Johnson called Big Four management and representatives of 26 unions to the White House for intensified talks.

Anaconda workers have started back to their jobs at brass plants in Buffalo, N.Y.; Toronto, Ont.; Los Angeles, Detroit, Kenosha, Wis., and Ansonia and Waterbury, Conn.

Their 40-month contract provides wage increases of 50 cents an hour, including elimination of rate ranges for production workers and increment increases between every rate classification. Also won were a basic pension benefit of $5 per month retroactive to the former contract expiration; other pension and insurance improvements, and better vacation and shift differential language.

At Chase Brass, IAM members won a 51-cent wage package in a 3.5-year pact; the $5 monthly pension benefit; ninth paid holiday; a fifth vacation week after 25 years of service; a new supplemental unemployment insurance program; full company payment of hospitalization insurance; and retention of the union's right to strike over unsettled grievances.

In other industry-wide negotiations, talks began in New York City on new contract terms for 50,000 employes of major aluminum firms. Proposals for substantial pay raises were submitted by the Steelworkers and the Aluminum Workers.

Union contracts with five companies expire May 31—the Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co., Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Olin Mathieson Corp. and Ormet, Inc.

Meany Cited For Work on Racial Justice

The John LaFarge Memorial Award for Interacial Justice will be presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York on April 25.

New York's Archbishop Terrence J. Cooke will make the presentation to Meany at a dinner in the New York Hilton Hotel.

The award is a hand illuminated scroll made by Carmelite nuns. It cites Meany "for his important contributions in the field of interracial justice; his untiring efforts to secure equality of opportunity for minority youths in apprenticeship programs; the elimination of racial barriers in employment and housing and for his international role as a labor statesman in support of the reestablishment and preservation of free trade union movements in many parts of the world."

The late Father LaFarge founded the council in 1934. A Jesuit priest, he devoted many years to combating racial bigotry and discrimination.

The council is composed of white and Negro Catholics. It works at the parish and governmental levels to improve understanding between various ethnic groups.

Union Helps Members Catch Up on Schooling

New York—Gray-haired building superintendents, maintenance men, elevator operators, doormen—all are going to school four nights a week here under a program sponsored by Building Service Employes Local 32B.

Their ages vary widely. Most of them attended high school years ago but never graduated. Some never completed grade school. All are eager for knowledge.

Those who complete the 15-week course at Robert Wagner Junior High School in Manhattan and pass a state examination are entitled to a high school equivalency diploma that has the same validity as one offered by a four-year high school.

Classes meet for two and a half hours each of the four nights. Courses cover English grammar, literature, social studies, natural sciences and mathematics. Instruction is given by teachers licensed by the New York board of education.

In addition to this instruction, the classes make use of films and textbooks made available by the Manpower Education Institute for "TV High School," a series recently televised over an education network in 55 cities.

MEA is a non-profit organization, supported by labor, management and foundations. Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO and Hugh Sheridan, a trucking industry official, are its co-chairmen.

Thomas Shortman, president of 32B and a BSEIU vice president, said that if the first group of member-students finds the course rewarding, it will be repeated for other members of the local.

"We're trying to impress on our members the fact that they are never too old, and that it's never too late, to learn," he added.

AFL-CIO Attorney Charges:

Law-Breaking Employers Seek To Curb Labor Board's Power

The employers who are the most abusive in criticizing the National Labor Relations Board are the same ones who engage in "repeated and crass" violations of the law it administers, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Criticisms from such employers "are not, in our judgment, entitled to serious consideration," Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, testified before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), is holding hearings into charges by conservative lawmakers and some employers that the board has exceeded its congressional authority.

There is no legislation before the subcommittee. And ordinarily the Senate Labor Committee has jurisdiction over matters relating to the NLRB.

However, the subcommittee's lead witness, Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, took the occasion to call for replacing the NLRB with a "labor court."

His labor court proposal is being pushed by employer organizations which have indicated that they plan a major legislative attack on unions if the 1968 elections bring in a more conservative Congress.

Harris pointed to southeastern textile firms as "prime examples" of employers who are "most vituperative" in criticizing the board while at the same time violating the law by denying workers their rights.

Some of these companies, he said, have repeatedly been found guilty by the board and courts of violations that "most frequently take the form of discharging employes for union membership and activity."

In his testimony, Harris pointed out that such employers are not to be confused with other major employers who oppose unionization of their workers "but who implement their opposition within the framework" of the law.

"They oppose unions, but they obey the rules," Harris said.

In discussing labor attitudes, Harris said that most labor organizations oppose certain provisions of the law "as unfair to unions" while others would like to see the law repealed.

But, he expressed a belief that "the majority of unions feel that they still need the protections of the act and that the board does a pretty good job of administering the statutory protections."

Turning to Sen. Griffin, Harris charged that he had engaged in an "intemperate" attack on the board in claiming that it had emasculated the Landrum-Griffin Act by upholding unions' rights to levy fines in certain cases.

He quoted contradictory statements by Griffin—one in which he claimed the board violated the intent of Congress and another in which he said that if Congress had known what direction the board would take it would have prevented fines.

As for Griffin's overall contention that the NLRB "misinterprets" the law, Harris said that it is refuted by the high percentage of board decisions upheld in the courts: "It was sustained in more than 80 percent of the cases last year."

Continuity Urged

Harris criticized the board in one area. He proposed that it "attach a greater value to continuity of doctrine." Such continuity, he said, is best maintained if board members "are not totally" attached to either labor or management.

He recalled the Eisenhower Administration when there was "great bitterness" in labor's ranks over a board that unions said was stacked with management representatives.

Noting that during this period the board was reversed by the courts "with greater frequency than ever before or since," Harris termed it an "unfortunate episode" in NLRB history.

"By and large, however," Harris concluded, "we think that the board and the general counsel have over the years discharged their extremely difficult roles creditably and with fairness.

"We see no reason to think that any different sort of board, or commission, or court, would have done any better."

RHODE ISLAND Gov. John H. Chafee (R) signs a bill sponsored by the State AFL-CIO to provide for the establishment of a comprehensive group health program. Seated, from left: State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown, Chafee and State AFL-CIO Pres. Thomas F. Policastro. Standing, from left: Dr. Harry E. Darrah, medical director, Rhode Island Group Health Association; Dr. Charles Cannon, director, Rhode Island Dept. of Health; Thomas D. Ludwig, field representative, Group Health Association of America, and Dennis J. Roberts II, group health counsel.

'Harm' Came from Boss, Not Union, NLRB Finds

An employer who predicted that "serious harm" would befall his employes if they joined a union was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop helping to make that prediction come true.

The board ordered Southland Manufacturing Co., Inc., and Block-Southland Sportswear, Inc., which makes and ships men's shirts in a jointly owned operation at Wilmington, N.C., to reinstate 11 fired employes, to expunge warning notices from the files of eight workers who attended NLRB hearings, to stop threatening other employes with loss of benefits and to bargain with the Clothing Workers.

The union began an organizing campaign at the firm's two plants in October 1965 and soon sent the employer and his employes a letter listing the names of 30 members of the ACWA organizing committee. The company refused recognition but suggested an NLRB election and, when the union petitioned for a vote, management launched what the board labeled a "course of massive unlawful conduct in violation" of the rights of the rights of its employes.

During the campaign, the company president made a speech and sent letters to employes saying "we sincerely believe that if the union were to get in here, it would not work for your benefit but, in the long run, would itself operate to your serious harm."

A trial examiner reasoned that, although the company then engaged in numerous unfair labor practices, the "serious harm" statement was "ambiguous."

The board disagreed. It said that the "serious harm which respondent correctly predicted would befall union adherents was not merely an isolated opinion unrelated" to the firm's unlawful misconduct. In fact the owners through their supervisors threatened to close the plant and engaged in 30 other separate instances of "coercive antiunion activity."

Among the employes fired for union activity, the NLRB found, were four who refused to sign warning slips issued by the company for failing to notify a foreman that they would be absent for a second day of NLRB hearings, though they had given notice of the first day's absences.

The NLRB members set aside an election lost by the union because of management interference.

World Labor Joins In Mourning for King

Labor spokesmen from all over the free world joined with leaders of the American trade union movement in expressing their shock and indignation over the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Here are excerpts from some of the messages and statements.

Sec.-Gen. Harm G. Buiter, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions: "Entire free trade union movement shares your deep shock and grief at loss to America and world of Dr. King. . . . We pay tribute to his steadfast courage and his inestimable contribution to struggle against racial discrimination, a struggle to which the international free trade union movement is pledged."

Gen.-Sec. Arturo Jauregui, Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers: "We in ORIT realize the tremendous shock this has been for you and the AFL-CIO because of the leading role you have taken in the struggle for justice and equality for all, particularly in the field of civil rights and national integration regardless of race, creed or color. Perhaps the Rev. King's sacrifice will bring this goal closer to realization."

Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse, Intl. Labor Organization: "As an American and as the executive head of ILO, which is concerned with the problems relating to the world social conscience, I send you (Mrs. King) my deep feeling of shock at the assassination of your husband and my assurance that we shall do everything possible in our work to eventually achieve the noble objectives for which your husband gave his life."

Trades Union Congress, Ghana — "The Trades Union Congress and the whole working people of Ghana are shocked by the assassination of Dr. King. The Congress vehemently deplores and condemns such a cowardly act."

Pres. P. Mentsen, Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions—"The Norwegian Federation is seriously shocked by the death of Dr. King. Kindly express to his wife and family our deepest sympathy. It is our conviction that the cause for which he gave his life will be successful."

Pact Ratified, Strike Ends at Aniline Plants

Linden, N.J.—The Distillery Workers ended a two-months' walkout at the General Aniline & Film Co. complex here by voting three-to-one to accept a contract package said to total 48.5 cents an hour.

Pres. Mort Brandenburg said the settlement came after management shifted its stand away from a virtual status quo position. He credited the cooperation of other AFL-CIO unions and the mediatory efforts of Linden Mayor John T. Gregorio for helping achieve a settlement.

The new two-year agreement provides across-the-board wage adjustments of 8 cents an hour plus 15 cents for craft workers; an additional company contribution of 10 cents an hour for improved retirement benefits; and higher shift differentials.

Local 146 also achieved improved hospitalization and welfare benefits, strengthened job security language and a streamlined grievance procedure.

The local, which represents nearly 1,300 General Aniline employes, walked out Feb. 1 when the old agreement expired and management refused to improve an unsatisfactory offer, Brandenburg said.

Law Barring Age Bias in Hiring Seen Protecting Workers over 40

A law passed last December but given little public attention may make a big dent in the "too old at 40" age barrier to jobs.

The labor-backed legislation, which takes effect June 12, bars discrimination because of age—in hiring, conditions of employment and retention on the job—for workers between the ages of 40 and 65.

Many of the details of the law still have to be spelled out in Labor Dept. regulations, but a department pamphlet gives a broad outline of the provisions.

The new law applies to employers, employment agencies and unions in establishments which are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and which employ at least 25 persons. (Through a quirk in the legislation, only firms with 50 or more workers are covered between June 12 and June 30.)

After the effective date, it will be illegal for an employer:

- To fail to hire, or to discharge or otherwise discriminate against a worker or job applicant because of age.
- To classify his employes on the basis of age so as to deprive any worker of employment opportunities.
- To cut any person's pay in order to comply with the law prohibiting age discrimination.

It will be illegal for employment agencies or unions to use age as a criterion for referring persons to jobs or for help wanted advertisements to indicate any age preference or limitation.

There is a broad area of discretion in the administration of the law. An employer who can demonstrate that age is a valid occupational qualification for the job to be filled is exempt.

Likewise, the law will not interfere with the operations of any legitimate seniority system or pension plan. But the existence of a pension plan will not be considered justification for refusal to hire an older worker.

The Labor Dept. is given authority for enforcement of the new law, and lost wages or back pay will be considered the same as money due employes in cases where the wage-hour law has been violated.

The secretary of labor is empowered to bring civil suit to correct violations, but first must attempt to secure voluntary compliance.

Metal Polishers Re-Elect Officers

Cincinnati—Delegates to the 26th convention of the Metal Polishers here re-elected James Siebert as president and secretary-treasurer and E. F. Wilburn as the union's international vice president.

These executive board members also were chosen: Ervin Reinhart, Cleveland; John Grzenia, Chicago; Arthur Scheuermann, Newark; Eugene Allen, Louisville; Castroma Thompson, Los Angeles; Andrew Hay, Buffalo; Albert Smolarick, Seattle, and William Zarevich, San Francisco.

During four days of sessions, some 150 delegates also passed a number of constitutional changes which must be submitted to a union referendum in June.

Appeal to Congress:

Quick Action Urged On Urban Crisis Aid

The Urban Coalition has urged Congress, in memory of the slain Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to stay in session "until those legislative proposals aimed at attacking the crises confronting our cities are enacted into law."

The coalition—made up of labor, business, religious, civil rights and city government leaders—mourned the loss of Dr. King "as a courageous national leader and as a member of our steering committee."

Through its 15-member executive committee, the coalition urged lawmakers to pass "crises" legislation to provide jobs, education, housing and community services.

It proposed a "reordering of national priorities" so that Congress would have the basis for increasing expenditures for these programs, not threatening to cut them as some lawmakers are doing.

"Such cuts, irrational by definition, could produce tragic results," the coalition warned.

To pay for added costs of passing cities legislation, the coalition supported Pres. Johnson's call for a tax increase, provided Congress sets the "reordering of priorities."

High on the coalition's list of "must" legislation was a program to create 1 million "meaningful" jobs in public service employment "for citizens able and willing to work but unable to find employment in the private sector."

Legislation to establish the program was introduced in the last session of Congress but not acted upon. The measure is again before Congress this year and is supported by the AFL-CIO.

The coalition urged public and private action "to bring about the rehabilitation or construction of housing units for low-income families" at the rate of 1 million units annually within three years.

The coalition called for approval of a $279 million supplemental appropriation for the Office of Economic Opportunity, "which should have been passed long before now."

The money, the coalition pointed out, is needed to raise current OEO appropriations to the level authorized for fiscal 1968, replace funds diverted from OEO and finance special summer jobs, education and recreation programs.

In another area, the coalition strongly endorsed the report of the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and pledged to seek action to implement it.

Labor Rallies Assistance to Riot Victims

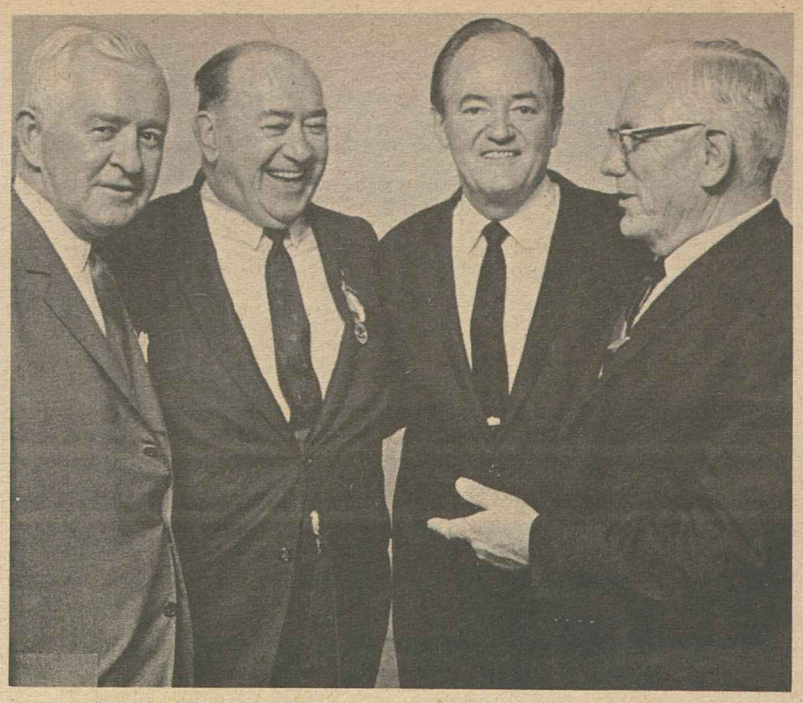
The AFL-CIO called on all union members involved in community services activities to help rally assistance for the victims of the recent riots.

A letter to all local community services representatives and local union chairmen of community services committees pointed out that the trade union movement's job is to aid all victims of "man-made disasters on the basis of need regardless of the cause of the need."

Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis cited the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February calling on all community agencies to provide aid to victims of riots and to plan programs that can go into operation in an emergency.

The need of the riot victims is for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, legal aid, family counseling and jobs, Perlis said.

He urged the CSA representatives to set up programs in cooperation with public and voluntary agencies, to recruit volunteers, use union and agency facilities wherever possible, initiate necessary campaigns and help locate jobs.



VICE PRES. HUMPHREY was greeted with a four-minute clapping, shouting, dancing demonstration by 2,500 persons when he addressed the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO convention in Pittsburgh. Left to right: Pittsburgh Mayor Joseph Barr, Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers, Humphrey, and Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers.

Drive Opens For Election Of Humphrey

A committee of prominent Americans, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, has been formed "with the mission of electing Hubert Humphrey President of the United States."

Governors, mayors, senators, congressmen, business and farm leaders joined in establishing the United Democrats for Humphrey. Former Pres. Harry S. Truman is the honorary chairman.

The new organization committed itself to three objectives:

- **To persuade Humphrey to declare his availability for the nomination.**
- **To help bring about his nomination at the Democratic convention.**
- **To "work with people in all walks of life and with a united Democratic Party" to elect Humphrey.**

The United Democrats said Humphrey has earned America's trust "through years of devotion to the cause of sound liberalism" and has been instrumental in translating his principles into reality.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), who presided at a Washington news conference, said the group is confident that Humphrey will become a candidate, will win the nomination, and will go on to win the election.

Adding to the surge of trade union support for Humphrey was a strong endorsement from the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Pres. Louis Stulberg announced that the ILG board voted unanimously to urge Humphrey to run and back him for the presidential nomination.

4-13-68

Non-Whites Make Up 20% of March Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

nationwide ghetto disorders on the job picture, Henle replied that he did not think they would have much of an impact.

The overall jobless rate of 3.6 percent for March was down from 3.7 percent in February but is still above the 3.5 percent registered in January. The rate is adjusted to compensate for seasonal influences.

The unemployed workers totaled 2.9 million in March, about the same as a year earlier, the report said. Of these, 1.2 million are adult men, 1 million adult women and 70,000 teenagers.

Non-white unemployment totaled 615,000 or about one-fifth of the total unemployed in March.

One Plus Factor

However, there was a slight improvement in the jobless rate of Negroes over the year. The nonwhite jobless rate stood at 6.8 percent for the first quarter of 1968 compared to 7.1 percent for the same period in 1967 and 1966.

The jobless rate for married men, the important breadwinner group, remained low at 1.7 percent in March. The rate edged down to 2.2 percent for adult men and dropped to 3.7 from 4 percent for adult women. The usually volatile teenage jobless rate moved up to 13 from 12.6 percent the month before.

The Labor Dept. report noted that jobless rates continued comparatively high at 7.8 percent for non-farm laborers and 4.7 percent for operatives. Rates remained low at 1.9 percent for white-collar workers and 2.6 percent for craftsmen.

Total employment stood at a high of 75.8 million in March, seasonally adjusted. The report said a rise of 180,000 in non-farm jobs, mainly among women and teenage boys, was partially offset by a decline in farm jobs.

The longterm shift in employment from the goods-producing to the service-producing industries was continuing, the report observed.

Between March 1967 and March 1968, job gains totaled 620,000 in state and local government, 480,000 in services, 445,000 in trade and 150,000 in finance.

In contrast, the report said, employment in construction rose by 115,000 and in manufacturing by only 80,000.

Over the past decade, the Labor Dept. said, employment in the service-producing industries has risen three times as fast as employment in the goods-producing area.

In hours and earnings, the report said the workweek for rank and file workers in private industry remained unchanged over the month at 37.7 hours while weekly earnings rose by 38 cents to $104.43, up $4.87 over the year.

The average workweek of factory production workers was unchanged at 40.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings of factory production workers were $120.18, up $7.74 since March 1967.

The largest part of this over-the-year rise was due to higher hourly earnings, up from $2.79 to $2.96 or 6.1 percent, the report said.

Labor, Management Join To Promote Bargaining

New York—Labor and management joined in a new cooperative effort here to improve and promote the processes of collective bargaining and to apply them to automation by helping to solve the employment problems it creates.

Fourteen skilled practitioners of the art of bargaining were elected to the board of the new Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations at the first institute meeting here.

The institute's officers are Pres. E. T. Klassen of the American Can Co., board chairman; Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, vice chairman; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, institute president; Victor Borella, formerly executive vice president of the Rockefeller Center Inc., vice president.

Directors are: from labor ranks, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, and Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6.

Directors from business: Vice Pres. Frank L. Gallucci of Essex Wire Corp.; Industrial Relations Dir. Walter K. Graham of the New York Daily News; Pres. Ralph Gross, Commerce and Industry Assn. of New York, Inc.; Pres. Efrem A. Kahn, E. A. Kahn & Co., Inc., and Joseph E. O'Grady, former chairman, New York City Transit Authority.

The institute was founded on the premise that there is "no workable alternative to collective bargaining in a democratic society." Its aim is to "improve and promote the process rather than to seek a substitute for it."

Institute directors were brought together by the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, Inc., an organization created by labor and management to study the problems created by automation. The Machinists and U.S. Industries, Inc., set up the foundation in 1962.

Foundation Pres. Theodore W. Kheel, veteran labor-management disputes arbiter, and Dean David G. Moore of the school announced the plan under which the labor relations school will provide the institute with educational resources, with Dr. Matthew A. Kelly of Cornell as coordinating director.

Watson Appointed Post Office Head

Pres. Johnson has nominated his appointments secretary, W. Marvin Watson, to be postmaster general succeeding Lawrence F. O'Brien who has held the office since August 1965.

O'Brien had previously served Presidents Kennedy and Johnson as chief of congressional relations. He said he supports Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N. Y.) in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination but will not take an active role in the campaign.

CWA Postpones Strike During Crisis in Nation

The Communications Workers, citing the need for sustained information "in these extraordinary days of unleashed emotion and abnormal events," agreed to postpone a strike deadline for 200,000 telephone workers from Apr. 12 to Apr. 18 at 3 p.m.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the union executive board, knowing that a strike on Apr. 12 could add to the misery of America and could adversely affect our total communications system, has "agreed to my suggestion to postpone strike action against the Bell" system.

"In the meantime we hope for national sanity and unity to be restored," Beirne said, "and further hope that management of the Bell System will recognize the privilege they enjoy of managing a public utility for profit, and reach agreement with the union" before the new deadline.

CWA contracts with 13 Bell companies owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the world's largest and most profitable communications firm, have expired and strike authorizations have been voted by heavy majorities of the telephone workers and equipment installers involved.

The union prefers not to strike but management has refused to improve the rejected offers and no additional meetings have been held since the first walkout deadline was set, according to CWA.

Beirne issued a statement saying that the "brutal, senseless assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has produced . . . a national spectacle of violence, which he deplored."

Knowing that a strike of CWA workers at this time could "adversely affect our total communications system and add to the misery of America," the union will postpone strike action to encourage the possibility of a peaceful settlement, its president said.

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Garbagemen Win Key Aims In 65-Day Memphis Strike

Bell Strike Under Way, Talks Fail

By Eugene A. Kelly

More than 200,000 members of the Communications Workers walked out Apr. 18 and set up picket lines at Bell Telephone exchanges in 48 states after Bell management turned down five different union proposals for a wage settlement.

Up to 200,000 additional union members were reported ready to respect picket lines of striking linemen, equipment installers, telephone operators and commercial employes in the first coast-to-coast telephone strike in 21 years. Most of these are Bell company employes whose contracts have not yet expired.

Start of Walkout

At its start, the walkout affected 23,000 employes of Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of the Bell system, and more than 150,000 others at the following Bell companies: Ohio Bell, Wisconsin Telephone Co., Northwestern Bell, serving Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska; Illinois, New Jersey and Michigan Bell, Cincinnati & Suburban Bell, Pacific Northwest Bell, serving Washington and Idaho, and Chesapeake & Potomac Bell of Washington D.C.

CWA members in two other Bell companies also were preparing to strike as the AFL-CIO News went to press—Indiana Bell and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.

New Jersey Bell Telephone

(Continued on Page 2)

STANDING VOTE of unanimous approval for strike-ending settlement was given by garbage workers in Memphis, Tenn., members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1733. The local won a 14-month contract with union recognition, a wage increase, dues checkoff and a grievance procedure—nearly all of its major demands.

Civil Rights, Labor Unity Gains Pact

Memphis, Tenn. — Striking Memphis garbage workers scored a dramatic victory as they ratified a contract agreement with the city to achieve their demands for basic trade union rights and end their agonizing, 65-day dispute.

The strike by 1,300 members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1733 had won the solid support of the labor movement, civil rights leaders, clergymen of all faiths and people throughout the nation.

It was the cause that brought Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to Memphis where he was struck down by an assassin's bullet as he prepared to lead a march in support of the strikers, nearly all of them Negroes.

Settlement of the dispute was reached on April 16 following lengthy bargaining sessions conducted with the aid of Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds and Frank Miles, a local mediator. Reynolds was assigned by Pres. Johnson to mediate the dispute following Dr. King's assassination.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent the following telegram to Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes:

"Warmest congratulations to Memphis strikers on their solid victory. Their unity and steadfastness in face of tremendous odds were in the highest trade union tradition. You and fellow officers have every reason to be proud of these workers and the support they received from trade union movement and its friends."

Broad-Based Support:

Major Drive Opens For Safety Standards

A broad-based public interest coalition, including the AFL-CIO, has been set up to push for passage of the Administration's Occupational Safety & Health bill.

The legislation is "too important to remain part of the unfinished business of America," Msgr. George G. Higgins, social action director of the U.S. Catholic Conference, told the founding meeting.

He and other speakers warned that a massive employer campaign is under way to kill or sidetrack the legislation, spurred on by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The joint committee, set up by about 100 representatives of labor, consumer, religious and health organizations, set as its goal the mobilization of a strong showing of public support for the bill.

Msgr. Higgins and Dr. Lorin E. Kerr, president of the Group Health Association of America, were named co-chairmen of the Joint Committee on Occupational Safety & Health. William R. Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, will serve as executive secretary.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson and Assistant Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Philip Lee spoke of the need for the bill.

Can Save Lives

"It can save thousands of lives," Mrs. Peterson said, and "prevent hundreds of thousands of disabling injuries."

She urged that the participating organizations "walk the halls of Congress together in this effort."

Dr. Lee stressed that the bill would provide tools and research to combat the "increased hazards of the future," including new chemcals and new products, as well as "the hazards we know today."

Congressional aides reported to the group that only a handful of letters supporting the safety and health bill have reached Capitol

(Continued on Page 2)

C of C Sounds Shrill Alarm On Safety Bill

Pity the poor employer.

If he depends on the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for information about the Administration's job safety and occupational health bill, his future is indeed dismal.

The April issue of the chamber's magazine, Nation's Business, gets turned on and paints an almost psychedelic picture of what might happen if the federal government rather than the states had authority to set safety and health standards.

"A young man barges in. You recognize him as a man you once refused to hire. He had no education and no potential talent you could use. His main experience consisted of cashing welfare checks."

But, Nation's Business specu-

(Continued on Page 2)

'The Man No One Knew' Left His Money to COPE

St. Louis—His name was Herman Goltz. And there's not much more that anyone knows of him. He managed some rental property in downtown St. Louis and had no living relatives. If he had ever been a union member, there's no record of it.

When he died, he left a small estate of less than $4,000—and a will.

Half his money, Mr. Goltz wrote, was to go to labor's Committee on Political Education—COPE. The remainder was to be divided between the St. Louis Catholic Archdiocese and the Protestant Children's Home of St. Louis.

More than two years after his death, the estate was distributed by the court in accordance with his will. Accepting the $1,650 bequest on behalf of St. Louis COPE were Pres. Oscar A. Ehrhardt and Sec.-Treas. James W. Brown of the St. Louis AFL-CIO and Women's Activities Dir. Caroline Babbitt.

So the first bequest ever made to COPE was from the man no one knew, but who knew and believed in labor's political action program.

"The money will be put to good use," Ehrhardt pledged.

Congress Asked to Lift Dollar Bar to College

Labor urged Congress to move the nation closer to the day "when the dollar sign no longer guards the admission gates" to the nation's colleges.

Federal aid to colleges and college students should be expanded, not merely continued, the AFL-CIO said in a statement to the Senate's subcommittee on education.

The federation stressed that college costs are rising at the same time that "higher education is becoming more and more of a prerequisite for a good job."

It said the result has been that "many American families are trapped in a vicious cycle. The father who wants his child 'to do better than the old man' cannot afford to pay the high cost of higher education. The child denied the higher educations is—all too often—denied the higher paid job. And the cycle continues."

Until there are free public colleges on the same basis as free elementary and secondary schools, "work-study programs, opportunity

(Continued on Page 7)

Dystrophy Unit Names First Meany Fellow

Dr. Paul F. Larson, a neurologist on the staff of the Louisiana State University Medical School, has been chosen to receive the first George Meany Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America (MDA).

He will use the fellowship, valued at $8,000, to conduct research work with Dr. John N. Walton, one of the world's top authorities on diseases of the neuromuscular system. He will conduct his research at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

Dr. Larson was selected by the Scientific Advisory Board of MDA.

Dr. Larson, 34, received his Doctor of Medicine degree from George Washington University School of Medicine in Washington, D.C. He interned at Baptist and Charity Hospitals in New Orleans, La.

Entertainer Jerry Lewis, MDA chairman, announced the establishment of the fellowship at the AFL-CIO convention in December.

The fellowship will be awarded annually to an outstanding young scientist working in the field of muscle research. It provides funds for full support, tuition and other fees.

AFRICA BOUND were these representatives of American labor, shown departing from New York's John F. Kennedy Airport on a tour covering six countries. Left to right, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and Paul Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, and Dean Cowles, deputy director of the African-American Labor Center.

U.S. Labor Helps Start Ethiopian Union Center

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia—An AFL-CIO delegation visiting this ancient land joined with Emperor Haile Selassie in cornerstone ceremonies for a building to house the five-year-old Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions.

The $300,000 headquarters is being financed by the African-American Labor Center on land donated by the emperor. British, German and American unions will help to furnish it.

American labor was represented by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Max Greenberg and Paul L. Phillips, along with Dean Cowles, deputy director of the African-American Labor Center (AALC).

After their four-day stay in Ethiopia, they were scheduled to visit five other African nations, meeting with union leaders in Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta.

The building ceremony came at the conclusion of the Ethiopian labor federation's fifth convention, attended by 120 delegates.

Greenberg, speaking for the U.S. delegation, said the new center will be "a symbol of solidarity and friendship" between American and Ethiopian workers. Earlier, he and the other U.S. union leaders had addressed the labor federation's convention. The talks included a moving eulogy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The emperor expressed his country's appreciation for the AALC's assistance and stressed his desire to see the nation's living standards raised in an atmosphere of industrial peace.

The president of the Ethiopian labor federation, Ato Beyene Solomon, spoke of his organization's goals and accomplishments. It now represents 108 unions.

Also present for the convention was Albert Tevoedjre, regional coordinator for the Intl. Labor Organization.

Safety Standards Evoke C of C's Wildest Surmise

(Continued from Page 1)

lates, he pulls out a card that shows he's now a Labor Dept. inspector. "And he threatens to padlock your gates and have you fined $1,000 a day if you don't do as he says."

He then "tramps through your plant" and orders "costly steps to improve safety and health."

His power, exercised in the name of the secretary of labor, would even extend to the "women's rest rooms," the business publication warns.

After the poor businessman finds his shop padlocked and his firm "blackballed from government contracts," can he try to forget his troubles at a football game?

Don't count on it, Nation's Business warns its readers. It claims that the legislation "also opens the doors for the labor secretary to . . . cancel any professional football game should he decide, say, that tag football would be safer and healthier than tackle."

And he couldn't even flee by plane. The magazine tosses out the thought that the government might decide there should be "an exit by every seat in an airplane" and "the cost would be so high we wouldn't have air travel any more."

On top of all this, the Chamber of Commerce publication sees the proposed legislation as a tool to help unions in disputes with employers.

Straw Men

Here are some of the straw men it sets up:

"The labor secretary could help strikers by ruling that it is unsafe during a strike for supervisors and others to try to carry on production as a skeleton crew.

"Once the labor secretary starts ordering what the working conditions must be in firms, unions can mass their bargaining powers on the juicier aims of bigger wages and shorter hours."

In fact, Nation's Business suggests, whenever unions and management are deadlocked in contract negotiations, a union could force the boss to give in by threatening to get the secretary of labor to close down the plant.

Interestingly, the Chamber of Commerce indulged in no such wild speculations when it testified at congressional hearings on the legislation. It contended itself with saying that American business is doing a pretty good job voluntarily and that there perhaps should be a study by a national commission before legislation is enacted.

The Nation's Business article is stronger meat, however. Its headline warns that Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz "wants the power to shut you down in the name of health and safety." And it carries a price list for quantity reprints of the article, titled "Life or Death for Your Business."

Drive Opens In Support of Job-Safety Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Hill—in contrast to the organized employer campaign.

Msgr. Higgins told the participants that "since on-the-job health and safety touches all of us, or our families, I think it is time that a concerned citizenry let Congress know how we feel."

Until federal standards are established, he warned, states will tend to compete "at the expense of health and safety in the plant, the mine, and on construction sites."

Citing statistics on the mounting toll of occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, Msgr. Higgins declared: "Such a sacrifice is not necessary. The goods and services our nation provides in greater abundance than any other country need not be stained with the blood of its workers."

Additional national organizations will be invited to take part in the effort, the committee officers announced.

Jennings Appointed To Apprentice Panel

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced the appointment of Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as one of five labor representatives on the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, which advises the secretary on apprentice training matters.

Previously serving were Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner of the Sheet Metal Workers, Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept., Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Vice Pres. George L. Watkins, Machinists.

Coast-to-Coast:

CWA Strikes Bell As Pay Talks Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

Co., employes represented by both CWA and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were on the picket line. IBEW Local 827, which bargains for 8,300 plant workers all over the state, began going out after its contract expired Apr. 15.

In Washington, D.C., CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said his union made repeated efforts to get a settlement its members would accept without a strike, but that all had failed. Beirne told a press conference an hour before the strike deadline:

"The strike is now on. In Alabama, picket lines have been established because Southern Bell endeavored to intimidate its employes. In other states, our members will set up their own lines.

'Still Trying'

"We in the union want the public to know that we are still trying very hard to find a way to convince Bell management that our proposals are reasonable. The position of CWA is not frozen."

There is an area, Beirne said, in which agreement can be found and "we in CWA hope the area is broad enough that an agreement will come soon. We stand ready to pursue any possibilities that will return our members to their jobs at the earliest possible minute."

Beirne and other union negotiators joined CWA pickets as the strike deadline came without any improvement in a prior company offer that the union called "too small" by at least 3 percent.

CWA first set an Apr. 12 deadline for agreement but extended it for six days following the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the civil disorder that ensued in many cities.

CWA locals, he said, rejected a "final" management offer late in March for these reasons: "insufficient money, retrogression for workers with longer service, inadequate consideration for pensioned workers and employes who must work at night, and a number of critical items" in local union contracts.

In 1968 negotiations, CWA designated Western Electric as the pace-setter for all its Bell System contracts. An acceptable offer to the 23,000 WE installers still could set a pattern for settlements with all other Bell companies, the union said.

Last month the CWA executive board authorized Beirne to call strikes if the companies did not improve wage offers that union members voted down as inadequate—in some cases by 15-1 margins. Beirne then set the April target dates.

CWA represents the installers of telephone equipment and also Bell operators, plant and commercial employes. The IBEW represents installers, repairmen, splicers, linemen and central office workers in New Jersey and other states.

The "final" offers of the companies rejected by the unions called for an 18-month increase totaling 7.25 percent for CWA members, and one averaging about 20 cents an hour maximum for IBEW plant employes.

Too Little

Beirne said the offer to his union fell short by about 3 percent of the 10.25 percent raise that CWA believed a fair minimum in view of worker productivity, corporation profits and wage comparability with other less profitable industries.

"This is a controlled industry, and a highly profitable one. It is well able to meet the needs of its workers," Beirne declared.

All Bell companies, Beirne said, are affiliates of the giant American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which reported profits of $2 billion last year and in the first three months of 1968 set a new and higher profit rate.

At the strike deadline, Beirne said all attempts by his union, government agencies and Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to help settle the dispute had failed and the strike would go on.

"We have held marathon discussions for the last 10 days but we are still hung up over items that would have but small cost value to the company," Beirne said.

He recalled that his union had on Mar. 19 made a "sincere proposal to submit our proposal to voluntary arbitration." The attempt failed, he said.

Hearst Rebuffs Efforts Of L.A. Mediation Panel

Los Angeles—Local Hearst Corp. interests have scorned a City Hall attempt to end a four-month strike-lockout at the nation's largest evening newspaper, the Herald-Examiner, which has idled 2,000 members of 10 AFL-CIO unions.

The Hearst management snub of a special three-man panel named Mar. 18 by Mayor Sam Yorty will be held up to public scrutiny in a statement to be issued by panel members shortly.

Union officials have maintained that the company is embarked on a union-busting crusade.

Publisher George R. Hearst, Jr., grandson of the late William Randolph Hearst, founder of the newspaper and magazine empire, turned down a telegraphed request to meet privately with the panel Apr. 12. Earlier, union officials had met with the panel.

Hearst has been publishing the struck paper with the aid of imported professional strikebreakers and regular non-union employes. Organized labor has fought the use of strikebreakers by Hearst with boycotts against company publications and advertisers who use them.

Editor and Publisher, the newspaper industry publication, this month reported Media Records Inc. figures showing the Herald-Examiner lost more than 800,000 lines of advertising in February, compared with the same month last year. In January, the loss was nearly 1 million lines.

The two-month advertising losses are estimated to have cost the paper over $2.25 million.

Circulation has dived from a pre-strike 725,000 daily to 300,000.

The Yorty panel was chaired by Lloyd H. Bailer of Los Angeles, a veteran arbitrator.

The dispute erupted Dec. 15 when 1,100 Newspaper Guild members and 15 Machinists walked out in support of contract demands. Hearst promptly locked out about 700 printers, mailers, pressmen, stereotypers and paper handlers.

Unity in Memphis:

Garbagemen Score Dramatic New Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

Local Pres. T. O. Jones explained the terms of the agreement embodying most of the local's main demands to a packed meeting of the members in the Clayborn A.M.E. Temple.

The 14-month pact provides for union recognition and a voluntary checkoff of union dues through the Public Works Dept.'s credit union.

The workers whose basic pay now averages $1.73 an hour, will be given a 10-cent an hour wage boost May 1 and another five-cent boost on Sept. 1.

The local won a four-step grievance procedure ending in arbitration along with an agreement that all strikers will be returned to their jobs without reprisals for strike activity or future union activity.

The contract, which expires June 30, 1969, also contains a non-discrimination clause calling for promotion on the basis of seniority and competence alone. Until now, only whites have been supervisors in the Public Works Dept.

Victory Demonstration

After the agreement was ratified by a unanimous standing vote, the local's members cheered, stamped their feet and hugged one another in a prolonged victory demonstration. Strikers and their leaders wept openly.

The contract was signed for the city by Mayor Henry Loeb and approved by the Memphis city council by a 12 to 1 vote.

Loeb was regarded as the chief obstacle to an earlier settlement of the strike. He had insisted that the workers accept an 8-cents-an-hour increase and refused to grant union recognition or the dues checkoff, even though the city deducts the dues of union transit employes. His answer to a call for a grievance procedure was that employes could voice complaints at his weekly "open house" at City Hall.

The union expressed gratitude to Reynolds and Miles for their efforts in helping to resolve the dispute and persuading Loeb to end his resistance.

Public attention was focused on the strike from its earliest stages through daily marches by the sanitationmen to City Hall, backed by local civil rights leaders and Negro clergymen.

The workers' protest also was extended to include a consumer boycott of downtown merchants, including a chain of laundries and restaurants owned by the mayor's brother William, and the city's two newspapers, which encouraged Loeb's stand against the union from the beginning of the dispute.

The struggle here gained national attention through the press and television, but the union contended that most of these accounts either ignored or misrepresented the issues.

Earlier Events

Dr. King came to Memphis in response to an appeal from local Negro leaders and led a march in support of the union that ended in violence when 30 young militants broke away and clashed with police.

On the evening of April 4, Dr. King was shot from ambush and killed after returning to the city to carry out a promise to lead a new, non-violent march on behalf of the workers.

The nation immediately plunged into a period of mourning on the one hand and looting and violence in city ghettos on the other. Federal and national guard troops were needed to restore order in a number of cities.

But, the march that Dr. King had planned in Memphis did go on, with his widow in the lead, followed by upwards of 40,000 people, black and white, including hundreds of trade unionists from all parts of the U.S.

The AFL-CIO created a fund to aid the striking sanitation men, with an initial contribution of $20,000. SCME leaders say the fund is growing and the union continues to welcome contributions to reimburse the strikers for losses.

THANKS OF THE SEAFARERS go to crewmen of the Norwegian vessel SS Visund in scroll recounting crew's part in saving the lives of five SIU members when the SS Panoceanic Faith sank off Alaska coast last October and 36 other seamen lost their lives. Pictured at Port Newark, N.J., left to right: Chief Engineer Carl Johansson, Jens Ljoen, chief officer; Henry Fredsvik, ship's delegate to the Norwegian Union of Seamen; Capt. Sverre Eilertsen, accepting for Capt. Christian Henriksen, and SIU Rep. Edward X. Mooney. Similar scrolls will salute crews of three Japanese ships and one Russian vessel which also aided rescue attempts.

Railroad Accident Rate Soars, Unions Ask Strong Safety Law

A letter from a government safety official to the Federal Railroad Administration citing the sharp rise in train accidents "proves anew the crying public need for a strong railroad safety law," a rail labor spokesman declared.

The letter was written by Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. The comment came from Exec. Sec. Donald Beattie of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The board is charged with investigating accidents and making recommendations in all areas of transport safety, while FRA has jurisdiction over railroad safety. Both units are under the Dept. of Transportation.

O'Connell cited statistics over a six-year period to show that "the railroad accident picture is extremely serious" and is certain to continue its deterioration unless FRA acts "to reverse the accident trend."

Total train accidents, he noted, increased from 4,149 in 1961 to 6,793 in 1966—a rise of 63.7 percent—and, according to preliminary figures, increased to 7,089 in 1967, up 71 percent from 1961.

Deaths in train accidents went from 158 to 214 over the six-year period, up 35.4 percent. Track and equipment damage reported in train accidents rose from $50.4 million to $99 million, nearly 100 percent.

Derailments, the single most important cause of train accidents, increased from 2,671 in 1961 to 4,447 in 1966, up 66.5 percent.

Derailments attributed to employe negligence as a percent of total derailments remained stable from 1961 through 1966, O'Connell said, while the proportion of derailments caused by neglected or improper maintenance went up 44 percent.

The letter warned that "progressively deteriorating" track conditions, higher train speeds, longer trains and the growing carriage of hazardous materials is likely to increase accidents and their consequences.

"O'Connell's letter proves anew the crying public need for a strong railroad safety law," Beattie said. "At present there is no federal authority at all over the chief causes of train accidents."

Safety saves both lives and money, Beattie stressed. But, he said, "experience shows that many railroad managements won't act on this truth unless the government forces them to."

In another development, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, wrote to Federal Railroad Administration A. Sheffer Lang asking for "an immediate report" on the O'Connell letter.

Magnuson told Lang that if he did not recommend new safety regulation legislation for railroads, Congress would act on its own. Bills to give the Dept. of Transportation new authority over rail safety have been introduced.

"Accidents seem to be occurring," Magnuson concluded, "because rail managements have failed to devote sufficient attention and resources to self-regulation."

Political Action, Education Stressed At Pennsylvania State Convention

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Labor's enemies are raising a record-breaking "war fund" to capture control of Congress and assure laws that will hog-tie unions and torpedo the general welfare, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan warned the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO at its ninth convention here.

"Put your COPE educational campaigns on a seven-day week basis and get every member of every local aroused" to register, turn out the vote and collect at least $1 in voluntary donations from union workers, Barkan told the 2,000 delegates representing the state's 1.2 million union members.

Convention delegates contributed $2,277 for the COPE candidates' fund and state AFL-CIO officers added $941. They also stood in silent tribute to the memory of the murdered Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., elected a 40-member state executive board for a two-year term, and presented the state body's "good citizen of the year" award to the Rev. Jesse D. Reber, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, for his 21 years as "defender and supporter of the deprived and distressed."

State council officers were not on this year's convention ballot. Pres. Harry Boyer, Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, Sec. Harry Block and Treas. Earl C. Bohr have another two years of their four-year terms to serve.

Earlier the convention had given a rousing reception to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, punctuating his 50-minute address with applause at least 50 times. Humphrey said he was "very grateful" for a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urging his candidacy for the U.S. presidency. Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel assured Humphrey of the "great desire" of Pennsylvania workers that he be the "next President of the United States"

The delegates voted support of four proposed amendments to the state constitution at the Apr. 23 primary election but called for defeat of another aimed at exempting public utility companies from payment of certain real estate taxes.

'Priority Commitment'

The convention called on all unions to make political action a "priority commitment" this year, to assign full-time staff members to political education work, to meet or exceed their COPE voluntary dollar quotas, and to cooperate fully with COPE to "repulse the conservative attack" on labor at the polls next Nov. 5.

On recommendation of the state executive council, the delegates approved a resolution calling on the state to provide basic educational services for all children of school age, in private or public schools, provided that it neither "advances nor inhibits religion," in line with a 1963 Supreme Court ruling.

Convention guests and speakers included Mrs. Muriel Humphrey, wife of the Vice President; Gov. Raymond P. Shafer (R); Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.); Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. George Craig; Paul Ornburn of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Charles Douds, state mediation director.

Barkan warned the convention that "the complete package of bills to tie the hands of our unions is already prepared, including the replacement of the National Labor Relations Board with a labor court. What happened to us under the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws will look like a mild slap on the wrist compared to what they have in store for us."

5 New Leaflets Issued by COPE

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education has issued five sprightly new leaflets and mailers keyed to the register-and-vote theme.

All five are available in quantity for union get-out-the-vote campaigns at no charge. Samples of the leaflets should be requested from: COPE, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Credit Interest Ceiling Sought In Washington

Seattle, Wash.—The Washington State AFL-CIO has launched a drive for an initiative measure to reduce the state's legal limit on true annual interest on retail credit sales from 18 to 12 percent.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Joseph Davis announced the filing of the initiative at Olympia, the state capital, at a press conference here. The notice was filed by State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams.

The state federation must file petitions with 100,000 valid signatures before July 5 to put the initiative on the Nov. 5 general election ballot. "The time is short but the job can be done," Davis declared.

Davis said the move to get voters to reduce the interest ceiling was being taken because labor's appeals to the legislature and business to cut interest rates "have proven futile."

Also "triggering our action," he said, was "the callous announcement" of the National Bank of Commerce last month that it was raising the interest on its credit card system a "staggering" 50 percent May 1—from 12 to 18 percent.

"We shall need help," Davis said. "We ask for the support and aid of all citizens and organizations of goodwill in this crusade to cut credit costs."

The Resources Are There

THE TREMENDOUS WEALTH and productivity of the American economy has been reaffirmed in the first three months of 1968 with the total value of all goods and services hitting an annual rate of $827.3 billion.

This record-shattering dollar increase in the gross national product —$20 billion in a three-month period—testifies to the strength and durability of the economy.

Coupled with government reports disclosing a new record high in industrial production, booming retail sales and a dip in the unemployment rate, the picture is strikingly clear:

The country can afford to move in quickly and in strength to attack the crises confronting the cities.

Since the first three months of 1967 the real growth in the GNP—eliminating the factor of rising prices—has been 4.4 percent.

If the pace of the first three months of 1968 is maintained throughout the year the real growth will be about 6 percent.

* * *

TO ALLOW our cities to decay further or come ablaze with violence in face of this economic strength and substance is to reject the foundation principles of American democracy.

Yet there are those who in face of booming economic growth call for cuts in federal expenditures without regard to need or merit.

There are those who shrink from the booming prosperity that embraces the great majority of the American people and call for policies that would slow the growth, produce unemployment and ignore the urban crisis.

The nation has the wherewithal to solve its problems if it will but face up to the realities. These include increased government expenditures to provide jobs, decent housing, quality education for all, community services and a host of other unmet needs of the urban areas and the ghettos.

Our surging economy can provide the funds for these programs. The nation has the resources, and the ability. It requires at this point the understanding that unless we direct our strength to solving these critical problems, the nation itself is endangered.

* * *

THE NATION'S RESOURCES are great enough to tackle the job of setting aright the cities without weakening our efforts for freedom and liberty around the globe, especially in Viet Nam.

The AFL-CIO supports a fair and equitable tax increase to help pay for the cost of protecting freedom in Southeast Asia and tackling the job of wiping out the blight of poverty and of rebuilding America's cities.

A nation that can produce a gross national product of $827.3 billion can well afford to spend a portion of its wealth and resources to bring dignity and a decent standard of living to all its people.

America's economic strength is real and actual despite the banker-oriented fears of balance of payments and "confidence in the dollar." That strength must now be released to do the job that must be done if the nation is not to suffer further tragedies.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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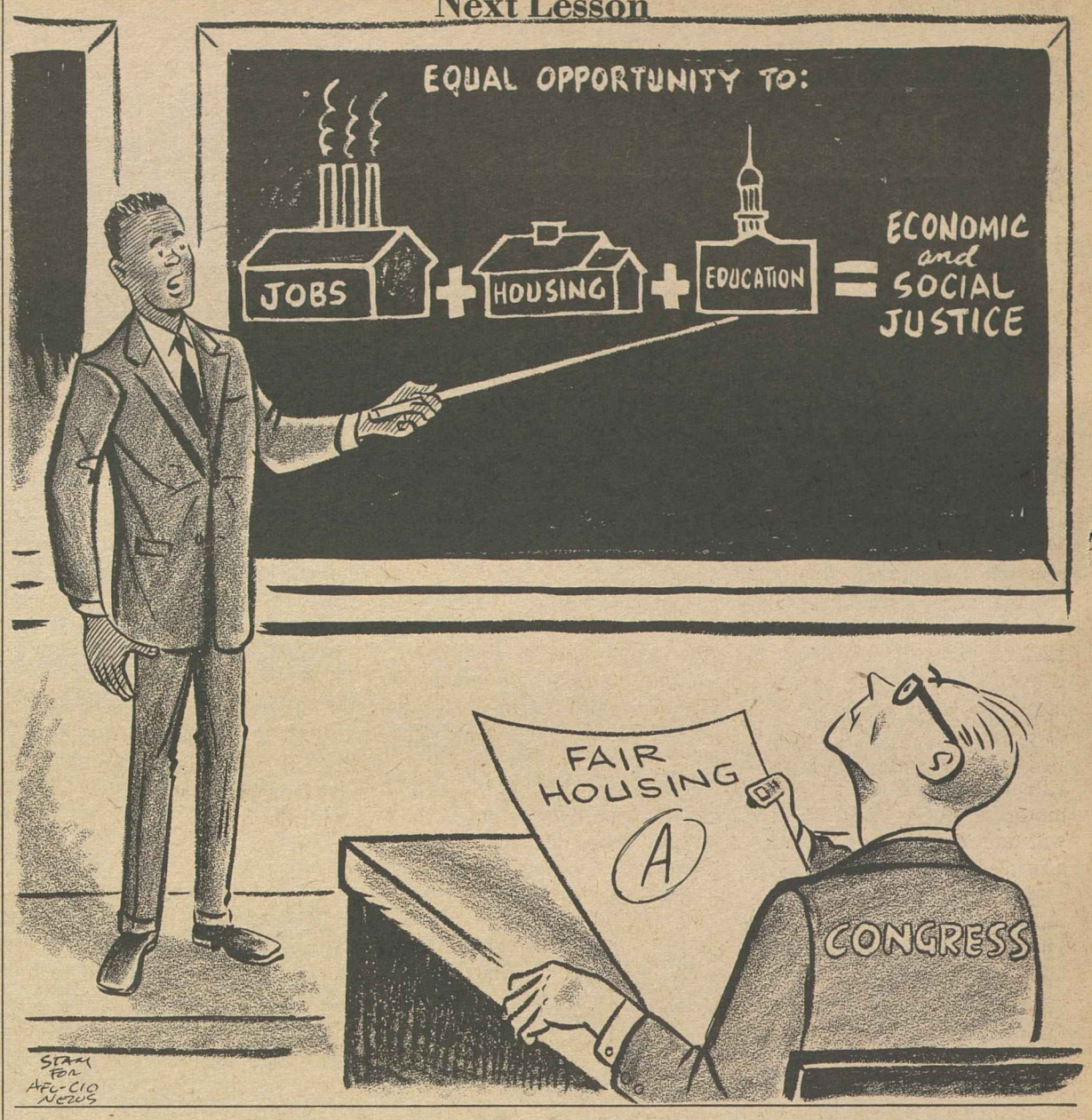
Next Lesson



To Halt Racial Rift:

Rights Leadership Group Asks Action on Riot Panel's Report

The following is excerpted from a statement by the Executive Committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights on the report of the Kerner Commission—the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

WHEN THE KERNER COMMISSION declares "It is time now to end the destruction and violence, not only in the streets of the ghetto but in the lives of people," it presents a challenge to the entire nation. It is a challenge that we in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights willingly accept.

The alternatives before the country, as the report presents them, have never been so stark.

Either we adopt and implement a national policy that fosters racial and economic integration at every level of American life, or we shall suffer the awful consequences foreshadowed in the report's basic conclusion that "our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

Either we employ, educate and house our 33 million poor so that they may live decent, dignified lives or we face the prospect of years of domestic disorder and even the destruction of our democratic system.

We share with the commission the conviction that action must be taken now to "produce quick and visible progress." To this end, we call upon the President and members of Congress in both parties to join together and assure passage in this session of at least the following priority measures:

● Congress must approve the urgent supplemental appropriations for 1968 as soon as possible in order to bring funds up to authorized levels and make $75 million available for summer jobs programs and $25 million for Head Start.

● "Pervasive unemployment and underemployment," the Kerner Report observes, "are the most persistent and serious grievances in minority areas. They are inextricably linked to the problem of civil disorder." The commission calls for "immediate action to create two million new jobs over the next three years—one million in the public sector and one million in the private sector —to absorb the hard-core unemployed and materially reduce the level of underemployment for all workers, black and white." We urge Congress in this session to enact legislation implementing this recommendation.

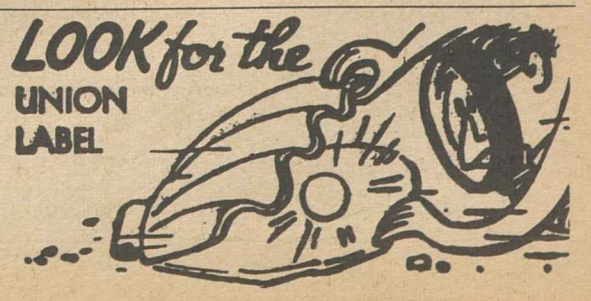
The report also stresses the need to make good the promises of America for the rural as well as the urban poor and for all ethnic groups. One particular way of fulfilling these promises for the rural poor is to help agricultural workers organize by enacting the pending bill to bring them under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

● Congress must repeal the unconscionable provisions that limit federal participation in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and threaten to deny assistance to about 475,000 welfare recipients; force mothers of pre-school children to take part in work-training programs; deny unemployment compensation to fathers with no significant history of employment; and cut back medical care to welfare recipients.

● Governmental programs have thus far produced only 680,000 low-income housing units for the six million families that desperately need them. We, therefore, urge enactment of the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968 to provide for necessary expansion in the construction of public housing and to make available adequate funds for the rent supplement and model cities programs. In construction of housing, preference must be given to projects that destroy ghetto patterns and make possible the creation of a single, integrated society.

We recognize that action on these programs is costly. But inaction will be far more costly in terms of wasted lives and in the threat to our democratic fabric. We agree with former Secretary of HEW John W. Gardner when he declared, "history is not going to deal kindly with a rich nation that refuses to tax itself to cure its miseries."

The Leadership Conference has long been committed to an integrated democratic, plural society, even as we are committed to the belief that this goal can and must be achieved through peaceful, democratic means and within the American political system. We reaffirm that commitment in the light of the Kerner Report, with a heightened sense of urgency.



Confusing Ends, Means:

Sacrificing Economic Growth Strange Way to Run a Country

The following column by Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post, appeared in the Post on Apr. 7, 1968. It is reprinted here with the permission of the Washington Post Co.

WINSTON CHURCHILL once said that he did not become Britain's prime minister to preside over the liquidation of the Empire.

But the present chancellor of the exchequer, Roy Jenkins, facing the harsh realities which find his country living beyond its means may, by turning the economic screws, be presiding over the metamorphosis of Britain from a major world power to a small one.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Jenkins produced a new budget for Britain that raises taxes at the rate of $2.2 billion over a full year. For the British, this is a stunning amount. A comparable tax increase in our economy would be something on the order of $20 billions.

The whole program is designed to permit devaluation to work. The theory is that taxes on motoring, liquor, tobacco, and consumer luxuries will dampen demand at home, and force more of a rising British output into export channels.

Thus, the British public would "purchase" a balance of payments surplus by cutting their living standard at home. The cost of living for a British subject, counting the effects of the tax increase and last November's devaluation of the pound, apparently will rise about 6 percent.

Since wage increases are to be limited to 3.5 percent, it becomes clear why Jenkins himself said it would be a "hard slog" for the next two years.

In his discussions with key officials here this past week, the British chancellor no doubt discussed the striking areas of comparability between the American and British problems.

Luckily, our own excesses haven't matched those of the British, and the tax medicine that Congress may feed us may not be so bitter.

But it seems rather strange that the only way modern democracies have found to handle their intricate international financial payments problems is to put the home economy through a wringer. Are depression and unemployment the only ways of solving these problems?

One wonders whether any American Administration would ever be able to get away with the punishing kind of austerity that Jenkins devised He lowered the target for economic growth from 4 to 3 percent. His expectation is that personal consumption will be reduced by nearly 2 percent. instead of rising by 1 percent.

Response among businessmen and economists in Britain has been favorable: most feel that the deflationary package was necessary—a kind of "last chance" for Britain.

If there has been any "overkill," it may be apparent on the political front. The by-elections seem to suggest that the British public doesn't take too kindly to the idea that there can be no boost in the standard of living for the next couple of years.

This is a human and understandable reaction. Like M. I. T. Prof. Robert Solow, I am depressed that the automatic reaction here and in Britain to repeated monetary crises is to resort to deflation.

When everything is sacrificed to solving the balance of payments problem, as Solow says, we confuse the end with the means. This isn't to say that either Britain or the U.S. could continue to have perennially big deficits.

BUT IT SEEMS topsy-turvy reasoning to be applauding a British budget because it is so "harsh," or an American policy designed to halt growth that exceeds a 4 percent level.

Mr. Jenkins' counterpart, Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler, has just had a great success at Stockholm by assuring our friends that an appropriate slow-down in the American economy would be enforced.

Something would seem to be screwy somewhere.

But if there is a glimmer of hope out of all of the confusion that began with devaluation of the British pound, it is the partial step toward gold demonetization that is inherent in the two-price system.

One even hears suggestions in highplaces that in any new crisis, the powers that be would go all the way to a full demonetization, instead of yielding to the temptation of raising the price of gold.

For that we can thank the speculators and M. deGaulle. They may have forced us, unwittingly, onto the right track.

Older Workers Penalized:

Psychological Tests in Jobs Criticized As Invalid, Unfair

AN AFL-CIO EXPERT charged that the growing use of psychological and other tests in job-related situations has created a "numbers game" that can hurt long-term employes.

"More often than not, tests that are in general use have never been validated," said Bert Gottlieb, who is the industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research. He pointed out that "even a good test may have only a 70 percent validity."

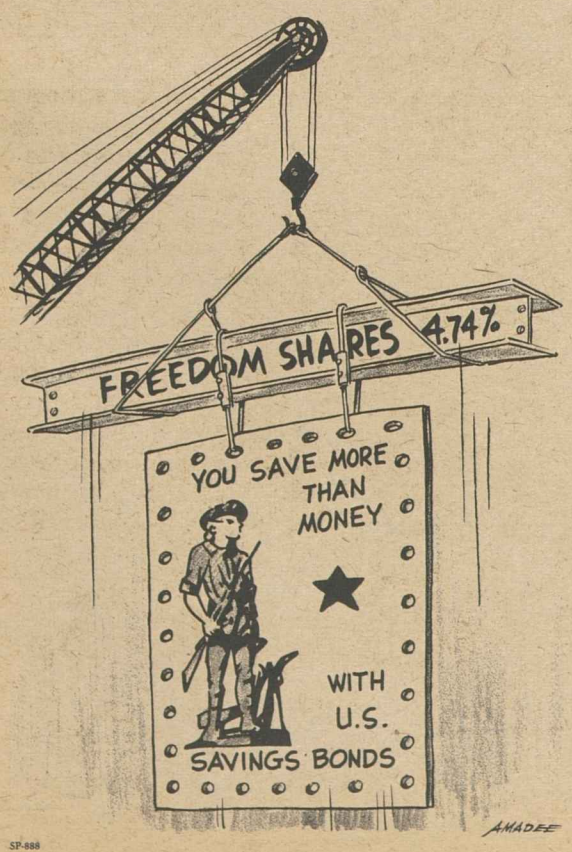
Basing employment or promotion decisions on such tests is "little better than tossing a coin," he declared. Gottlieb was interviewed on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on the Mutual Radio Network.

Gottlieb said long-term employes are often at a disadvantage in competing for promotions with younger, less-experienced workers on the basis of such tests. A worker with 20 or 25 years service in a plant may not have taken a test for years, Gottlieb said, but he may have to compete for advancement with more recent high school graduates "who are really expert in taking tests."

THE AFL-CIO doesn't object to tests administered by "skilled psychologists in counselling situations," where they can be useful and helpful, Gottlieb said. But, he declared, "we do object to their use when they discriminate against long-term employes who are denied opportunities for advancement on the basis of tests that have little or no validity."

"There are just too many tests that people have vested interests in that will never be validated," the union spokesman said. "Employers, as well as employes, would be better off if we declared a moratorium on testing today, and started all over — started from scratch," he asserted.

Reporters questioning Gottlieb on Labor News Conference were Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE HAVE BEEN few wars in history without profiteering —an activity which has been crudely but accurately described as turning the lifeblood of others into gold for the greedy.

In our Revolutionary War, the Civil War and in World Wars I and II profiteering was with us.

In 1944 a War Contracts Adjustment Board was established, under the direction of the secretary of defense, with an eye to eliminating excessive profits derived by contractors and subcontractors in connection with the national defense program.

This board met with some success but did not come near actually eliminating excessive profits.

In 1951, however, Congress passed the Renegotiation Act to provide necessary teeth to meet the problem of profiteering.

With its new structure and new powers the Renegotiation Board, staffed by more than 700, proved its worth to the taxpayers. Hundreds of millions were saved, not just through voluntary refunds and price reductions by contractors but by being an ever-present guardian against overpricing.

Since the Korean War, however, Congress has been steadily whittling away at the power and effectiveness of the Renegotiation Board. One example is that the board was initially given jurisdiction over companies doing more than $250,000 worth of renegotiatable business with the government each year. This has now been raised to $1 million and business interests are pressing hard for a $5 million exemption.

THIS IS NOT ALL the business interests want—they are seeking to kill the board outright. Unless Congress acts, the board will go out of business July 1. So contractors' lobbyists have massed on Capitol Hill to see that this deterrent to massive war profits is wiped out. It's all up to the House Ways & Means Committee.

This call comes at a time when the Viet Nam War has become a business of vast financial stakes with military procurement exceeding $125 million a day.

The contractors claim that the Renegotiation Board is not permitting a sufficient rate of profit. Right behind them is the National Association of Manufacturers which seriously maintains that the limitation on profits "will weaken progressively the industrial base which supports our military commitments."

There is considerable evidence, though, that too frequently profits that are not reasonable and are not justified are being made.

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) says that, since the 1965 escalation in Viet Nam, corporate profits have skyrocketed from an annual average of $31.7 billion after taxes to $47.3 billion.

One contract involving M-15 rifles, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) says, amounted to a profit of 1,400 percent.

A sampling of 16 companies disclosed sales-related profits on their negotiable business as high as 32 percent in one case, six over 20 percent and all over 13 percent.

This was in fiscal 1967. More recent profits are expected to be considerably higher.

The House Armed Services Committee has evidenced some alarm over what it called the lack of "common sense" among purchasers of government equipment.

There was the case of a major Ohio corporation which realized 42 percent profit on one defense contract producing military hardware with government-owned facilities that it used rent-free.

A radar manufacturer pocketed almost a half a million dollars when the Navy allowed itself to be billed for an item that it had already decided it didn't need.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) has made defense of the Renegotiation Board a major cause. He says, "there is abundant evidence of current profiteering on defense contracts."

In fact, the evidence seems to point to the urgent need of a more far-reaching and effective Renegotiation Board.

LONG-SERVICE WORKERS can be hurt in the "numbers game" created by the growing use of psychological and other tests in job-related situations, Bert Gottlieb (center), industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, charged on Labor News Conference. Reporters Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press (left) and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc., questioned him on the AFL-CIO public affairs program aired nationwide over Mutual Radio.

Key Rollcall Vote on Civil Rights Bill

The House voted 229-195 on Apr. 10 to act on a labor-endorsed resolution approving the Senate's open housing-civil rights bill without change. This permitted the legislation to be cleared for the President's signature without going to a House-Senate conference committee where it was in danger of being seriously weakened.

Right votes (R) for the resolution were cast by 152 Democrats and 77 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 106 Republicans and 89 Democrats.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) PR
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) R

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) A

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Herlong (D) W
5. Gurney (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) R
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) W
13. Rumsfeld (R) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Roudebush (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Cowger (R) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) W
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) R
19. McDonald (R) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) W
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) R
3. MacGregor (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) A
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Jones (D) A

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Cahill (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) A
31. McEwen (R) A
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) R
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) R
38. Goodell (R) R
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) R
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) W
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) (Not seated)
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) A

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Gardner (R) W
5. Galifianakis (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) R
2. Kleppe (R) R

OHIO
1. Taft (R) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) R
8. Betts (R) R
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) W
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Smith (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) R
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) W
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) PW
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) R
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) W
7. Blanton (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Pool (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) A
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

'Now Is the Time':

'First-Rate Social Security' Termed Major Labor Goal

Now is the time to mount a campaign to achieve a first-rate social security system, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman has urged.

"The campaign ahead should aim at truly adequate benefit levels, financed in part by funds from general revenues, more comprehensive medicare coverage and provision for flexible arrangements for earlier retirement," he said.

Seidman discussed "The Future Role of Social Security" in the April issues of The American Federationist, monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO.

The 1967 amendments represented "long overdue" improvements, mainly in the level of benefits, Seidman wrote.

"But," he added, "these should be recognized as only partial catch-ups in a program which had fallen far behind in providing a decent standard of living for beneficiaries."

Seidman declared that "attention now can be turned to the major problem of achieving a first-rate social security system."

The social security system has operated successfully and efficiently for more than 30 years and enjoys overwhelming public acceptance, Seidman noted.

When the law was first enacted, he said, the system provided benefits only for old-age retirement. Now it provides retirement benefits to over 15 million workers and their dependents, survivors' benefits to 5.6 million widows and orphans, disability benefits to more than 2 million disabled workers and their dependents and health benefits to over 19 million persons over 65.

About 12 percent of all Americans receive some support from the nation's largest social insurance program, he added. And its administrative efficiency is indicated by costs amounting to 2 percent of benefit outlay compared to the 5 percent estimated when the program began, Seidman wrote.

Seidman took note of allegations by some critics that the system is financially unsound and quoted Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee as saying:

"The Committee on Ways & Means has recently completed a most exhaustive reexamination of the contributory, wage-related social security program. The program is actuarially and financially sound."

Turning to "the future role" of the social security system, Seidman stressed that "the most conspicuous shortcoming of the present social security program is the inadequacy of benefits."

Even with the 13 percent general increase which took effect Feb. 1, the estimated average monthly benefit is $106 for a single, retired male and about $159 for a retired couple, he wrote.

But, Seidman added, the 2.5 million people receiving the minimum benefit "are among the poorest of the poor." The recent increase raised them to $55 a month for a single person and $82.50 for a couple.

Such minimums force many recipients to seek aid from public assistance, exposing them to the very humiliation of a means test which social security was designed to avoid, he said.

Keep Pace

Seidman said it is essential to include with a substantial benefit increase of at least 50 percent a mechanism to ensure that benefits keep pace with higher wage levels.

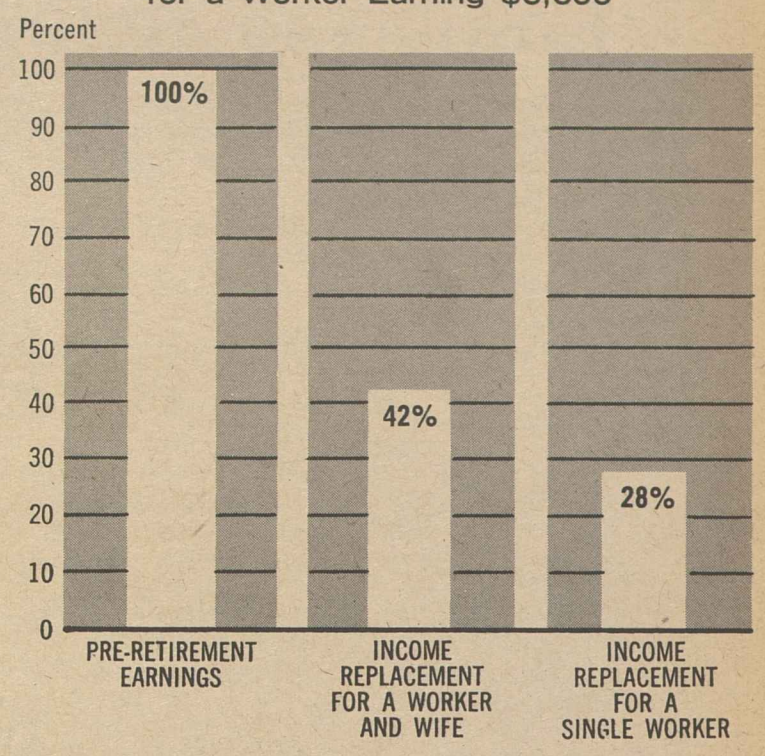
On medicare, Seidman paid tribute to the way the burden of health care expenses has been lifted from the elderly. But, he added, many gaps remain. He said coinsurance, deductibles and exclusion of key health services leave unpaid nearly half the medical costs of the elderly.

The group most in need of medicare protection, Seidman said, is the disabled. The disabled make up a high-cost, high-risk group which exists on low benefits and so deserve the highest priority in the next extension of medicare, he said.

Seidman discussed alternative methods of financing social security improvements. He said the principle of ability to pay points toward the use of general tax revenues as "a feasible supplementary source of funds."

In conclusion, Seidman wrote:

"Last December, the AFL-CIO called for increasing social security benefits by 50 percent and other urgent improvements as soon as possible. Now is none too soon to begin the fight."



[1] The percentage figure for the couple assumes the wife is eligible for social security benefits. The percentages would also be less for those who retire prior to age 65. The example assumes the worker earned $6,600 for the year 1967.

Steelworkers Propose Changes in Pension Bill

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel endorsed the intent of an Administration bill to provide stronger regulation of workers' pension-welfare funds but at the same time urged improvements in the legislation.

The Administration proposal would incorporate standards of "fiduciary responsibility" in the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act and also strengthen some of its reporting requirements.

In testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, Abel "associated" the USWA with an AFL-CIO view on the legislation previously presented by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

The AFL-CIO urged expansion of the legislation to set minimum funding and vesting standards for single-employer pension plans and an "insurance system" to keep workers from losing benefits if an employer goes out of business or defaults on pension payments.

The federation also called for safeguards to prevent unions from being "harassed" under the law. This could be done, it said, by limiting Labor Dept. investigations "to cases where there is reasonable cause" to believe violations are occurring.

Abel noted that the Steelworkers have negotiated about 2,500 insurance plans, 1,500 pension plans, 500 supplemental unemployment benefit plans and 350 extended vacation plans over the past 20 years.

These plans have disbursed some $2.5 billion in benefits to USWA members, Abel reported, but they also have been plagued by "serious problems."

He cited examples of some companies "blithely disregarding" their commitments to beneficiaries, cases in which pensions have been endangered by companies changing ownership and undue risks taken by firms in investing pension funds.

The Administration bill would prevent some of the problems encountered by the union, but other abuses would not be touched, Abel observed.

He strongly supported the AFL-CIO proposal for an "insurance system" by citing situations in which the union's members had pension rights sharply curtailed when employers went out of business.

"All accrued pension rights, whether or not they have matured to the point of being vested rights, should be the concern of such a reinsurance arrangement," Abel declared.

Emphasizing that welfare and pension benefits are "earned" by workers just as wages are, he added, "There are few things so tragic in the lives of employes and their families as default on these benefits to which they are entitled."

AFT Dinner Aids 'Militancy' Fund

The Teachers announced that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will serve as honorary chairman of an AFT dinner to be held May 29 at the Americana Hotel, New York City.

Guests of honor will include Pres. Albert Shanker of the union's New York local, Pres. Richard Kiley of the Cincinnati local, and union staff representatives Joseph Cascella and Charles Richards of New Jersey, all jailed for leading teacher strikes.

The union has launched a drive for a $1 million "militancy" fund to finance its legislative campaign against restrictive laws and on behalf of the families of jailed members.

Zagoria Bids Radio, TV Cover 'World of Work'

Chicago—Radio and television stations should pay more attention to the world of work in their programming, Sam Zagoria of the National Labor Relations Board told the National Association of Broadcasters here.

Noting that 76 million Americans spend more than a third of their lives at work, Zagoria said much media time is "directed to leisure time themes and the beautiful people, the flower people, but not much to working people."

Speaking on labor news and labor relations, Zagoria suggested that there should be "more of a reflection of the world of work" on TV and radio, particularly in the ghettos where 95 percent of the homes have one or more sets.

If only a small percentage of this "tremendous" American audience views a program, "isn't this a marvelous opportunity," he asked, "to excite interest in how people make a living; how they cope with the problems of finding jobs, learning skills, progressing and prospering in a work place where labor-management relationships involve stress and strain, and wise men struggle to achieve almost miracles of understanding and agreement?"

Zagoria told of a labor reporter, hired by a network "some years ago," who tried to interest producers in stories about the rise of automation, portable pensions, white collar organizing and the like.

The reporter found that unless the story contained as much conflict as a western film or could be told in a matter of minutes, the interest in it was "polite but unresponsive," the NLRB member, himself a former reporter, said.

Zagoria advised radio and TV not to limit their labor news to stories about unions and labor leadership, but to report how an industrialist goes about training ghetto youth, community success stories, the problems of the working wife and the "moonlighting" father.

Zagoria also called on the industry to show "foresighted industrial statesmanship" by working in the field of human relations and by cooperation with unions on mutual problems. He cited the Kaiser Long Range Sharing Plan in the steel industry and the Armour Automation Committee in the packing industry as examples of what can be done.

Congress Asked to Lift Dollar Bar to College

(Continued from Page 1)

grants based upon financial need, and low-cost student loans" will best "place the aid where it is most needed," the AFL-CIO said.

The federation, however, criticized the unwillingness of private lending institutions to make government-guaranteed student loans at the allowable rate of interest and urged that the program be replaced by direct government loans.

If the guaranteed loan program is continued, the AFL-CIO said, it should be amended to permit loans by federal credit unions and labor-management trust funds—many of which are now excluded because of technicalities in state laws, which commonly require both the lender and the borrower to be within the same state.

Under these restrictions, the statement noted, neither the AFL-CIO Federal Credit Union nor the pension fund of the Ladies' Garment Workers have been able to enter the student loan program.

The federation's statement welcomed the proposed expansion of student aid programs provided in the Administration's bill. But it expressed "dismay" at proposed budget cuts in funds for construction of college facilities.

"Opening the doors of higher education to all American young people requires a workable program of financial aid, but it also requires assurances that there will be a place for students to go when they are assisted financially," the AFL-CIO said.

Vocational Schools

In a companion statement, the federation reiterated the testimony it presented last month to a House subcommittee for improving and strengthening the 1963 Vocational Education Act.

There are still "not enough schools, not enough funds and not enough programs," the AFL-CIO declared.

In addition, too many school administrators continue to downgrade the value and status of vocational education. The federation noted that only one of 25 high school students attends vocational education courses even though "recent studies show that students completing vocational education courses are more successful in finding and holding jobs than persons with a general high school education."

The federation strongly urged continuation of the work-study program, which is due to expire this year. It said these programs "allow disadvantaged students, who need financial aid, to continue their vocational education."

It also urged extension of the residential vocational school program which, although authorized for the past three years, "was never given a chance to be tested."

Union Officer Heads Anti-Poverty Group

Wichita, Kan. — Clarence J. Brown, secretary of the Wichita AFL-CIO, has been elected chairman of the Wichita Area Community Action Program, a nonprofit corporation to press anti-poverty programs in this area. Brown also is chairman of Railway & Airline Clerks Lodge 1125 here.

'Say It Now, Hubert':

Humphrey Saluted By Louisiana Labor

Baton Rouge, La.—Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey told cheering delegates to the 13th annual Louisiana AFL-CIO convention here that he plans to take the "accomplishments" of the Administration to the country in the coming months.

"I will do everything I can for the cause of peace in the world," Humphrey declared. "I will do everything I can to keep social progress moving forward in America."

He spoke at the final session of the four-day meeting of the federation, which also heard addresses from prominent national and state leaders and adopted resolutions on a wide range of legislative issues.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie was elected to his 13th consecutive term. Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr. and the federation's two general vice presidents, A. P. Stoddard and Leroy Landry also were re-elected.

Humphrey was repeatedly interrupted by applause and was given a standing, two-minute ovation when he finished addressing the overflow crowd. The Vice President is under increasingly strong urging from labor and other supporters to announce his candidacy for President.

At one point, when he asked "for the help of all Americans" in his endeavors, a voice in the rear of the audience shouted, "Say it Hubert, say it now!" The crowd roared with applause and Humphrey had to pause in his address.

He spoke at length about the accomplishments of the Administration in pressing for peace in Viet Nam and in bringing the nation new gains in medicine, housing, jobs, education and social security.

"I intend to stand up for the promises we have kept," Humphrey said. "I am going to every corner of this land and take our message to the country."

Referring to the Administration's efforts to achieve an honorable settlement of the war in Viet Nam, Humphrey said that Pres. Johnson—"in an act of selfless statesmanship"—seeks a peace that will bring security to all of Southeast Asia.

Humphrey said he knew firsthand about "the search for peace" through his long efforts in the Senate on behalf of the Peace Corps, disarmament and arms control, and the nuclear test-ban treaty.

He appealed for the people of the nation to abandon all hates and prejudices. When that is done, he declared, "we will be what Lincoln said—the last best hope on earth."

The delegates approved resolutions supporting the Administration's Viet Nam policy, stronger programs to protect consumers, expansion of the federal war on poverty, and legislation to provide arbitration of federal employes' disputes.

On the state level, the convention urged urban renewal legislation, a law to assure bargaining rights to public employes, an annual cost-of-living pay boost for teachers, and increases in workmen's compensation benefits.

Oil Industry Hit

One resolution lashed at the oil and gas industry for "undue profiteering" and called for repeal of the federal tax provision granting it a 27 percent depletion allowance as well as a special tax exemption given by the State of Louisiana.

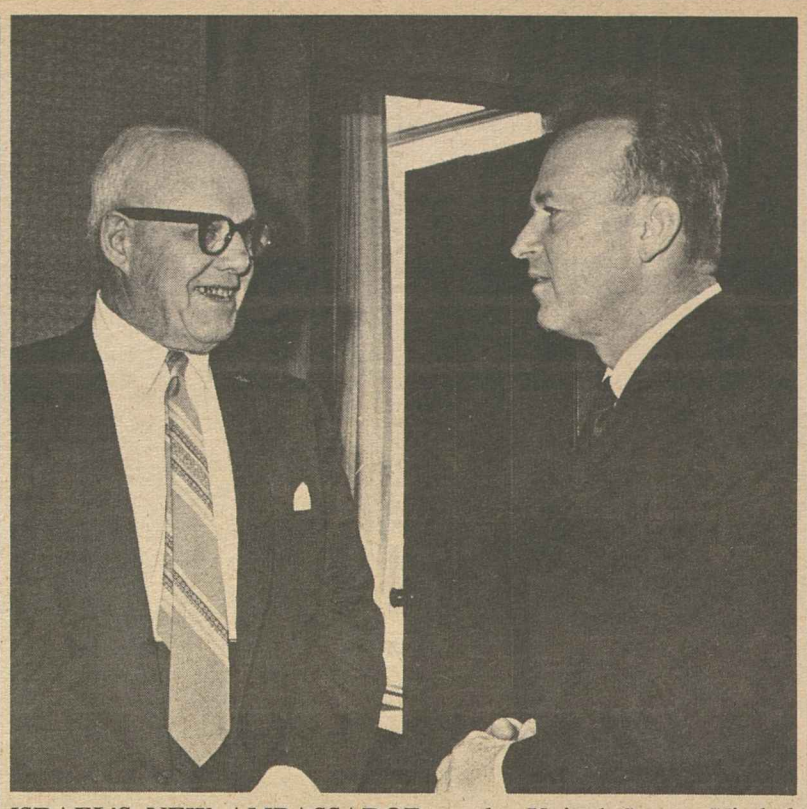
Another resolution called upon each central labor body in the state to set up an organizing committee to carry out organizing drives and assist individual unions in their organizing.

Convention speakers included Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Betty Furness, the President's assistant for consumer affairs; Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), Federal Highway Administrator Lowell K. Bridwell, and Gov. John J. McKeithen (D).

AFL-CIO representatives participated in panel discussions on "Political Action and What It Means" and "The Functions of the AFL-CIO." Participants in the first were COPE Dir. Al Barkan and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and in the second, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Dir. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept. and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall.

Seattle Regional Chief To Retire from NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board announced that Seattle Regional Dir. Thomas P. Graham, Jr., will retire Apr. 30 after 30 years of service. Graham has the longest span of service as director in the NLRB's largest geographic area, comprising Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska. He is 68.



ISRAEL'S NEW AMBASSADOR to the United States, Yitzhak Rabin, called upon AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation's headquarters in Washington shortly after presenting his credentials to Pres. Johnson. Rabin was chief of staff for the Israeli Army during the Middle East war last June.

Union Support Builds For HHH Candidacy

Support rapidly mounted among labor organizations for the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America urged him to enter the race for the Democratic nomination.

A resolution adopted by the council assured Humphrey of the union's support in the campaign, describing him as "the most eminently qualified man to unite the nation and insure the continuance of the progressive programs and policies that are needed to overcome our critical challenges at home and abroad."

Earlier, following Pres. Johnson's announcement that he would not accept renomination, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Humphrey to declare himself as a candidate to assure that "the people of this country . . . have a genuine choice and a real opportunity to support . . . the programs and objectives" of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration in the months ahead.

Support for the Vice President also was quickly and enthusiastically voiced at two conventions of union bodies—the Operating Engineers and the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO. The day after Humphrey addressed the Pennsylvania unionists in Pittsburgh, his office reported receiving 42 telegrams from top trade union officials urging him to enter the presidential race.

ILG Backing

Last week, the executive council of the Ladies' Garment Workers unanimously adopted a resolution calling for Humphrey's candidacy. The council paid tribute to his "dedication to the principles of liberalism over several decades . . . in economic advance, civil rights, education, housing, health, consumer protection and civil liberties."

The Vice President, it said, is in "the best position to unite the forces within the Democratic party and in the broader progressive coalition in the entire nation: the North and South, black and white, labor and business."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock, announcing the action of the union's executive council, said it was prompted by Humphrey's instrumental role in the "great and historic advances" made by the nation under the Johnson Administration and by the Vice President's record as a "true and tested friend over two decades of warm and close association."

● Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.) announced he would enter the South Dakota presidential primary, June 4, in search of the state's 26 votes at the Democratic national convention in August. Slates of delegates pledged to Kennedy and to Pres. Johnson already have been filed for the primary, despite the President's decision not to seek re-election. A slate pledged to Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) was expected to be filed before the Apr. 20 deadline.

● New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said at a news conference that he might still formally enter the competition for the Republican presidential nomination, despite an earlier announcement that appeared to rule this out while leaving the door open for a draft.

● California Gov. Ronald Reagan, up to now a non-candidate, acknowledged that he was "interested" in what he said was an "increased grass roots movement across the country" to encourage him to seek the Republican nomination.

Wirtz Predicts Job Growth in Service Fields

The most promising employment fields for high school graduates looking for permanent jobs this year are in the service occupations, the Labor Dept. said after a study.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, urging 1968 graduates to pick a job with a future, cited the following occupations as having the best employment outlook for the years immediately ahead:

Airline reservation agent, airline stewardess, appliance serviceman, bookkeeping worker, cosmetologist, electrician, draftsman and salesman.

Wirtz also asked graduates to consider seriously the wide range of job opportunities in the health field before making a final choice.

"You are needed and wanted in hospitals, clinics and laboratories," he said in a message to seniors. "The door is wide open for new young workers to fill jobs as a licensed practical nurse, medical record technician, admitting clerk or laboratory assistant."

Other promising fields include secretaries, typists, and operators of billing, calculating and duplicating machines in offices.

Wirtz warned that, for many job openings, training after high school is required. He said skills can be picked up through Manpower Development & Training Act programs and other on-the-job, apprenticeship or skill training programs.

This year 2.6 million young people will receive high school diplomas during May and June.

4-20-68

Copper Firm Licks Lips At Hike in Prices, Profits

New York—The price hike posted by Phelps Dodge Corp. after the settlement of the nationwide copper strike was attributed to higher labor costs by the company. But it looked like plain old-fashioned greed to readers of a Wall Street Journal account of the company's annual meeting.

To start with, it turned out that the company managed to make a profit even during the first quarter of this year—when the bulk of its operations were closed by the strike.

The first-quarter profit of $1.2 million wasn't what the company is used to. But the corporation's officers assured the stockholders that the dollars should be rolling in "satisfactorily" the rest of the year because domestic copper inventories are at the "lowest level in years."

In answer to a stockholder's question, Board Chairman Robert G. Page said the four-cent a pound increase—to 42 cents—should cover higher payroll costs "very nicely." He did not comment on government charges that the hike, which Phelps Dodge initiated and other copper firms followed, was more than double the cost of the settlement.

In fact, Page went on, the company could make a profit even if copper sold for 30 cents a pound. But, he added, "of course not the same profit as at 42 cents a pound."

Steel Contract Talks Begin on Local Issues

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Negotiators for 450,000 Steelworkers and 11 big steel firms opened talks on local issues well in advance of bargaining on major contract issues over wages and fringe benefits.

Meeting on a plant-by-plant basis all over the United States, USWA committees and basic steel management have one month to come to terms on such local problems as contracting out of work, safety on the job, work schedules, work clothes, allocation of overtime, incentive plans and parking facilities.

A report on unresolved disputes will be made at the end of the local bargaining May 15 or when national negotiations start in New York City June 3, the union said.

Until now, unsettled local issues generally have been left for the next round of bargaining on national contracts. In 1965 the union and companies agreed to concentrate in the future on local issues with a view toward the achievement of more mutually acceptable settlements.

Delegates from more than 350 USWA locals in the steel and aluminum industries agreed at March conferences that a substantial pay increase is of major importance to all members this year in national bargaining. They adopted reports calling also for better pension programs, expanded medical coverage, improved job and income protection, more holidays, better severance pay, safety conditions and health facilities for USWA's 480,000 members in steel and aluminum.

Aluminum negotiations have been started at scattered locations not only by the Steelworkers but also by the Aluminum Workers. Union contracts with major firms employing more than 50,000 workers have a May 31 expiration date.

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Battles Loom in Congress On Urgent National Needs

CWA, Bell Broaden Wage Talks

By Eugene A. Kelly

Prospects of settling the nationwide strike of 200,000 telephone workers "look good" but "there are many knotty problems to resolve" in negotiations between the Communications Workers and the Bell System, the union reported.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Bierne said "I think we can work out solutions but until these knotty problems are fully worked out, we remain critically locked up in our discussions and the strike continues unabated."

CWA members in almost all states except Hawaii and Alaska walked out Apr. 18 seeking a better wage offer from Western Electric Co., which makes telephone equipment, and Bell Telehone operating companies where contracts had expired and strikes had been authorized.

Members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers also are out in a statewide strike against the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., where some 8,300 plant workers struck Apr. 15 for more money. IBEW units in Illinois and other states are waiting for contract expiration before joining the walkout.

For both CWA and IBEW, talks have progressed to the point where union and management negotiators have moved beyond discussion of a wage increase in reopeners at the halfway point of three-year agreements. They are now considering entirely new contracts covering wages, insurance, pensions, union security and other terms.

Beirne said in a statement as the AFL-CIO News went to press: "At this point, I can report definitely that things are looking up. Lengthy discussions at night, continuing into the day, are encouraging."

Talks have centered, he said, on a "brand new contract agreement to give the parties an opportunity to break out of the impasse we had reached" before the strike started.

Opinion on both sides, the CWA head reported, favors a three-year agreement replacing the present one that is now open on wage matters only. He continued: "This has given us many things to talk about that the CWA collective bargaining policy committee has long called for."

Beirne said he was hopeful, but "beyond this broad outline of a new area for possible agreement," both union and management negotiators agree that spelling out details "would not help, but harm, our continued discussions."

Beirne saluted Bell System employes who are on strike or are honoring picket lines of their own

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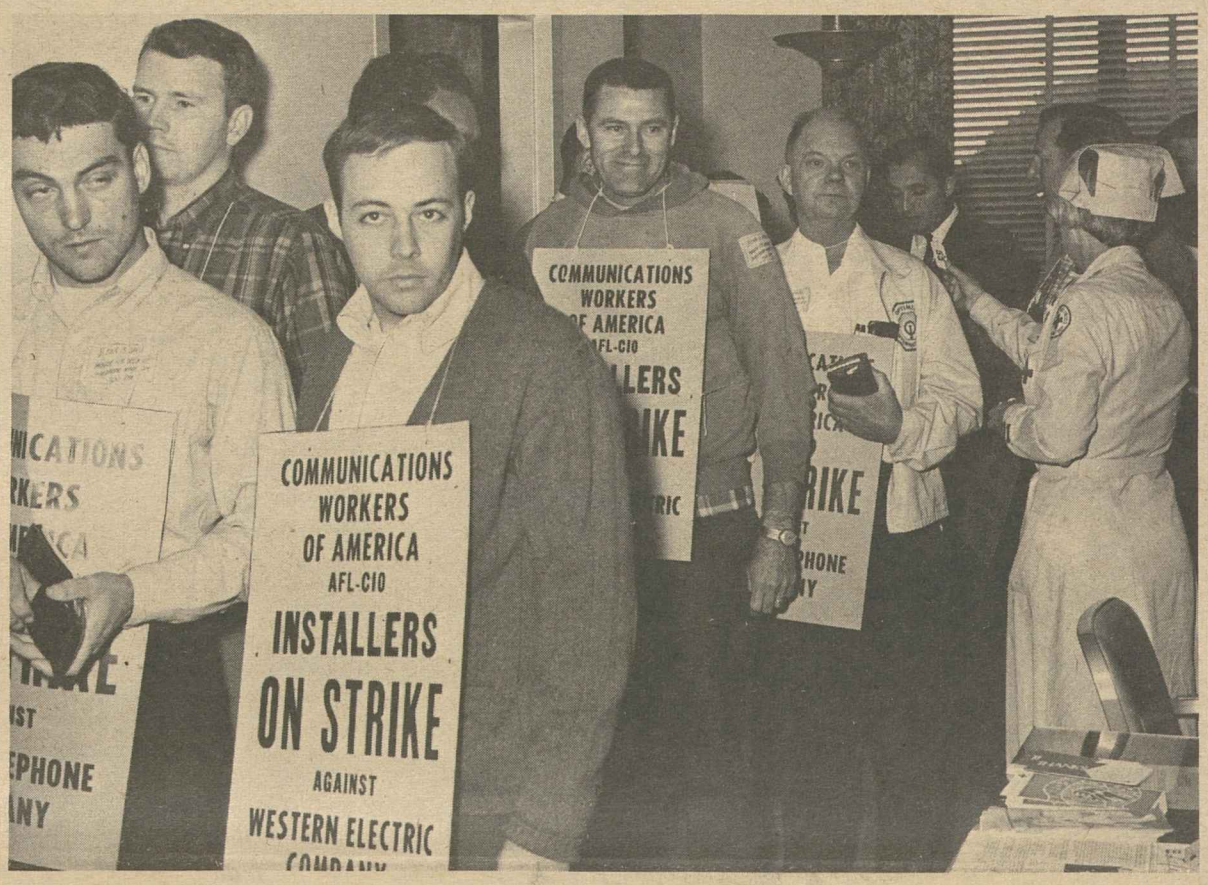

EMERGENCY CALL from the Red Cross for blood donors brought these striking members of the Communications Workers from the picket line in Washington, D.C., to national Red Cross headquarters. The men donated 30 pints of blood, then returned to their picket stations. Nearly 200,000 members are involved in a nationwide strike against the Bell Telephone system for higher wages.

Funds Issue Produces Sharp Split

By David L. Perlman

A sharply-divided Congress struggled to reconcile demands for more funds and programs to meet the nation's needs with a conservative coalition's call for bone-deep budget slashes which would cripple programs already under way.

Congressmen and senators returned from an Easter recess to face battles over an expanded housing program, emergency jobs for the hard-core unemployed, consumer and safety legislation, taxes and appropriations.

Committees were beginning to roll out bills, but most of the legislative proposals that have flowed steadily from the White House since January were still locked deep in subcommittees. And time was running out on the 90th Congress.

Congressional leaders have set a firm end-of-July deadline for adjournment. The Republican convention opens in early August, the Democratic convention meets in late August. And with a national election campaign coming up, Congress is in no mood to return for a fall session.

This year's shortened timetable—contrasting with the late autumn or winter adjournments of recent years—adds to the ability of opponents of legislation to kill bills through delay as well as votes.

The root issue of financing or starving programs may be decided by the outcome of House-Senate negotiations over a tax rise, budget cut combination.

Most economists now agree that an emergency tax increase is needed to enable the nation to meet its military obligations in Viet Nam without abandoning domestic progress. But with the House economy bloc apparently holding the whip

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Tells Interracial Group:

Major Attack on Urban Crisis An 'Investment in America'

New York—The massive government effort needed to help resolve the nation's urban crisis should be considered, "an investment in America" rather than mere federal spending, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized here.

Meany made the point as he addressed a dinner of the Catholic Interracial Council after accepting its John LaFarge Memorial Award. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

He pointed out that the entire history of social progress shows that money spent for programs to enhance the general welfare is "self-liquidating, through the dollars returned in taxes to the public treasury."

The "general prosperity" of recent years, he said, is the result of "social investments" proposed by Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and enacted by Congress—"especially the 89th Congress."

Now, he continued, new "investments" are required to create jobs, educational opportunities and new housing for those who are crowded into big-city slums.

Meany agreed that the Viet Nam war is expensive—"protecting freedom is always expensive." But he attacked those in Congress who use the war as an excuse for not funding the critically-needed urban programs.

The war is costing "something like $25 billion a year," he observed, whereas the gross national product—the total of goods and services—is running at $800 billion a year.

"Take away $25 billion for Viet Nam and you still have $775 billion or so to use for other needs," he declared.

Meany hit out at the extremists on both sides of the civil rights picture who "weaken the vital center, now made up of the overwhelming majority who have faith in democracy, faith in America and faith in the future."

On the one side, he said, are the "so-called black militants" who base their case on riots, reject American society and preach hatred and violence.

Although they have little following among Negroes, Meany

(Continued on Page 6)

Mail Handlers Vote Merger with Laborers

Boston—A special convention of the Post Office Mail Handlers approved a merger plan which will bring the 56-year-old union into the Laborers as a separate craft division.

It will also add the resources of the Laborers, with more than half a million members, to help the Mail Handlers complete the organization of their jurisdiction and expand services to members and locals.

The merger plan had the endorsement of Mail Handlers Pres. Harold J. McAvoy and Sec.-Treas. Lester Moody and won 385-218 approval at the convention. During a one-year transition period, the union will continue under its present officers, constitution and executive board.

Laborers Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi stressed, however, that its members "are now full-fledged members of our union, and as such are entitled to all the services and benefits we provide for all our members."

The Mail Handlers have nearly 20,000 members and bargain for more than twice that number under a nationwide contract with the Post Office. The merger announcement put the potential membership at 60,000.

It is the second small union to

(Continued on Page 7)

Higher Interest Termed 'Dangerously Wrong'

The AFL-CIO's chief economist termed the Federal Reserve Board's high-interest policy "dangerously wrong." It could plunge home-building and related industries into "a sharp recession," Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger warned.

He urged that Congress act "without delay" to pass a "fair and equitable" temporary wartime tax increase.

This, Goldfinger said, would reduce the size of the federal government's deficit that has to be financed in the money markets and ease the pressure on interest rates.

Goldfinger was sharply critical of the Federal Reserve Board's third boost in its discount rate in five months. The discount rate is the interest the nation's central banks charge to commercial banks. When it goes up, the interest banks charge to their private customers also rises.

Before the latest increase, Goldfinger noted, interest rates were already at close to the highest level

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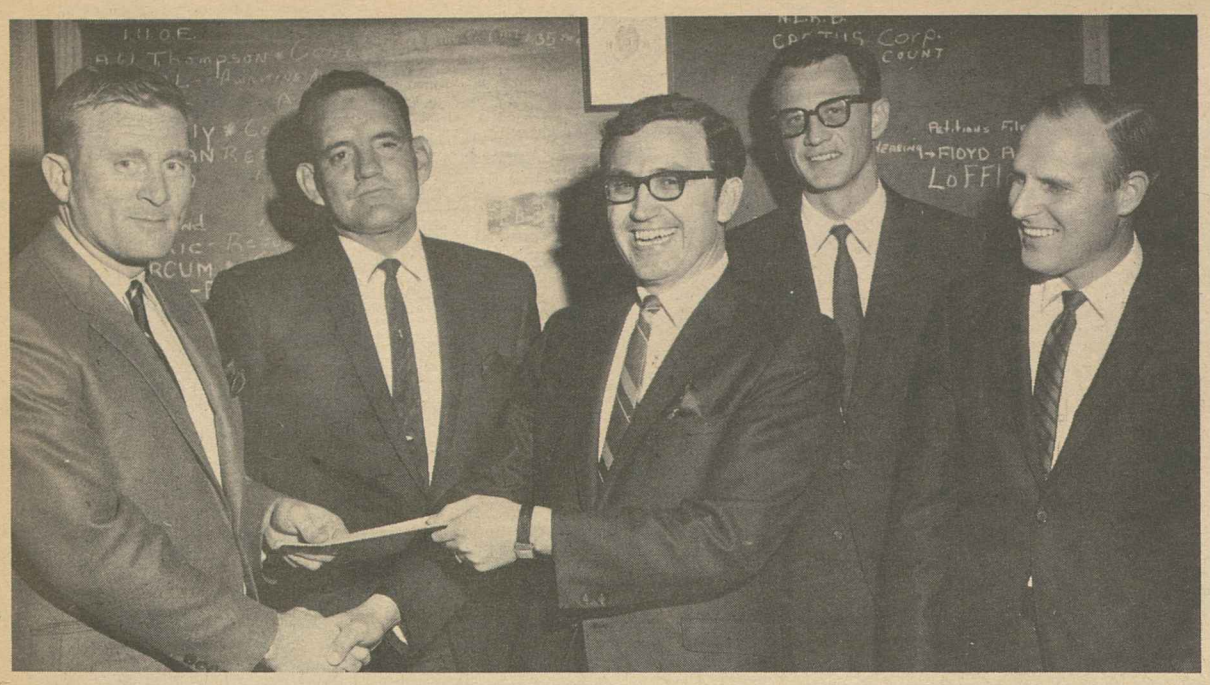


SETTLEMENT of a libel suit brought by officers of Operating Engineers Local 826 against the Odessa, Tex., American, which paid $10,000 out of court, is celebrated with a handshake. Left to right, union Attorneys Tom Upchurch and James Edwards, Business Manager Frank Parker, Atty. Quinn Brackett and Senior Business Rep. Kenneth Howell. The unionists charged they were libeled by a May 1966, anti-union editorial in the 36,000-circulation daily.

Libel Suit Settlement Caps Oil Field Drive

Big Spring, Tex.—Out-of-court settlement of a libel suit filed by two union business agents against the Odessa, Tex., American was announced at a meeting here of the executive board of Operating Engineers Local 826.

Business Manager Frank Parker and Senior Business Rep. Kenneth Howell of the local sued over an anti-union editorial published May 26, 1966, in the 36,000-circulation paper. Odessa's only daily, the paper is part of the extreme right-wing Freedom Newspapers chain owned by R. C. Hoiles.

Attorneys for the American admitted no libel guilt but agreed to settle the suit without a trial. After payment of attorneys' fees and expenses, the two unionists received $6,521, which they will present to the local union, they announced.

Since the editorial was published, at the start of a union campaign to organize employes of the oil drilling industry in Texas' Permian Basin, Local 826 has won 22 of 38 elections supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

Contracts have been negotiated with five drilling firms and three others are in process. Petitions have been filed for second elections at 16 firms, and refusal to bargain charges are pending against 14 contractors.

The union said its campaign to organize 3,000 oilfield workers will continue. It expressed thanks for cooperation by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, Texas AFL-CIO and the IUOE.

The offending editorial sought to discourage drillers and oilfield "roughnecks" from joining Local 826, the union leaders said.

It referred to "union agitators" and alleged that "union organizers are not primarily interested in the welfare of the workers. They are merely plying their trade . . . based on deceptive persuasion."

The editorial said the union "invariably goes about the devious procedure of forcing the employer to negotiate." Organizers "want excessive political and economic power," it contended.

Union attorneys included Thomas Upchurch of Amarillo, Tex., James Edwards and Quinn Brackett of Lubbock, Tex.

Fire Fighters Hail Arbiter's Ruling in N.Y.

New York—An arbitrator has ruled for this city's uniformed firemen in a series of disputes unsettled since negotiations opened in 1966.

Arbiter Eric J. Schmertz upheld most of the points made by Fire Fighters Local 94, representing 10,500 members of the New York City Fire Dept.

His findings are final and binding on both the municipal government and the union. With wage increases and other economic benefits agreed to a year ago, they become part of the first formal pact between the parties.

Schmertz was assigned to the dispute by the city Office of Collective Bargaining when the parties could not agree. He found that:

- A fireman who works temporarily at a rank above his regular rank is entitled to disability or death benefits if injured or killed while working at that rank, but not to higher pay.
- Firemen who do not take their vacation time or time off before the end of a year may "bank" the time until used. The same applies to a fireman's personal leave day.
- The city must negotiate a written job description of all the work a fireman is expected to do.
- Firemen involved in departmental investigations are entitled to representation by the union or legal counsel. The testimony of a fireman called as a witness cannot be used against him if he himself is later charged.

Office Union Wins Election At N.J. Bank

Jersey City, N.J.—Bank employes of the Trust Co. of New Jersey voted by a 40-1 margin for the Office & Professional Employes to represent them in bargaining.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin said the National Labor Relations Board reported that, of 280 eligible employes, 243 voted for the union and six for no union, with four ballots challenged.

The bank was the second organized by the same union in New Jersey. First was the Hudson Trust Co. in Union City late last year.

Coughlin said the "overwhelming" pro-union vote here reflects a profound change in the traditional attitude of bank employes toward unions. He said that unionization of the banking business is "inevitable not only because of low bank wages, but also because of the double-barreled threat to the job security of bank employes posed by mergers and automation."

A factor in the OPEIU victory here was the recent victory of the union in Canada, where 1,200 employes of the Montreal City & District Saving Bank joined the union and later won contract benefits that made them the "highest paid bank workers in Canada," Coughlin said.

The Montreal pact had a powerful impact on the New Jersey vote, the union head said.

Court Orders NMU to Hold New Election

New York—A federal judge has upheld a Labor Dept. complaint brought under the Landrum-Griffin Act and has ordered the National Maritime Union to hold a new election for national officers and make the office of port patrolman elective instead of appointive.

Judge Constance Baker Motley said the requirement that union members must have held a local office for a full term of four years was an illegal restriction and the method of nomination put an unequal burden on anti-administration candidates.

The NMU's 1963 convention had voted to have port patrolmen appointed rather than elected.

The NMU indicated it will appeal the district court ruling. It noted that a special panel named by the Honest Ballot Association had previously considered and rejected charges against the conduct of the 1966 election.

Wage Issues Broadened:

Bell Strike Talks Focus on Full Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

and other unions. He said CWA local unions volunteered to provide emergency crew members "within minutes of the time a deadly tornado hit the Midwest," causing death, injury and widespread damage in Ohio, Kentucky and other states.

"These are the kind of people we have in our union," he said. "Their morale is high because they know their cause is just. They are as confident as I am that, when people compete against a computer, it is the people who must prevail."

After the strike began, efforts to get negotiations started again were stymied by injunctions issued in state courts at the request of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. One injunction, against Louisville area employes who honored a Western Electric picket line, was stayed by a federal court, and another, in Mobile, Ala., was not enforced.

On this subject Beirne said "crudely timed injunctions threw us off stride for days, but things have been moving fast behind the scenes in intensive discussions going on between the union and the companies" in Washington, New York City and elsewhere.

When wage talks first were stalemated, CWA set an Apr. 12 strike deadline but extended it six days following the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The walkout came when Bell management declined to improve its previous offer of a 7.25 percent wage hike for 18 months.

The striking CWA locals rejected the "final" management offer, the union said, because of "insufficient money, retrogression for workers with longer service, inadequate consideration for pensioned workers and night workers, and a number of critical items" in local union contracts.

In talks that opened Feb. 10, CWA made a "substantial" wage increase for 420,000 Bell workers the major goal in a nine-month series of negotiations.

The union's 67-member wage policy committee directed Beirne and other negotiators to seek a wage raise tied to rising Bell profits and increasing worker productivity.

The committee also called for replacement of "merit" wage systems with an "acceptable" wage plan, tightening up of wage differentials within bargaining units, and establishment of new job titles with upgraded workers getting at least $10 a week above present top craft rates.

Other goals include a 10 percent night differential for work performed between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work, double time for Sundays and holidays in addition to holiday pay, all overtime at double time, weekly salaries for all hourly-rated workers, and no lowering of present contract standards in any area.

The CWA strike was the first nationwide walkout at Bell in 21 years. IBEW members in New Jersey struck over similar issues, and a third union joined the walkout Apr. 25—the unaffiliated Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania, representing 13,000 Pennsylvania Bell employes.

Biemiller Answers Slur On Federal Safety Bill

An attack on the labor-backed federal job safety bill by a Wisconsin state agency "is about as far as you can get from the truth," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charged.

Biemiller, a former Wisconsin legislator and congressman, replied to a "position statement" of the state's Dept. of Industry, Labor & Human Relations. The agency said it opposed the legislation because it would do away with all state safety laws and programs and eliminate "education" as a means of reducing work accidents.

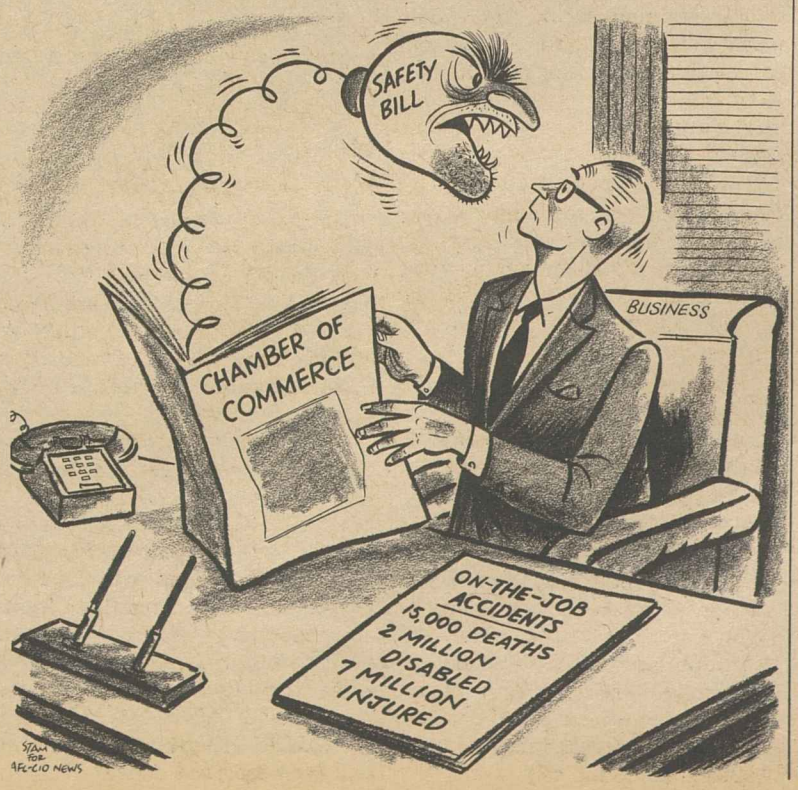
In a letter to Pres. John Zancanaro of the Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council, Biemiller noted that the legislation specifically authorizes continued state supervision of occupational safety and health programs—when these programs and enforcement are at least equal to federal standards.

And far from curbing safety education, Biemiller noted, the federal bill would provide grants up to 90 percent of the state's total cost for a series of functions which "adds up to a sum total of one thing—education."

Biemiller wrote that "it is most important that we secure a federal Occupational Safety & Health Act to protect hundreds of thousands of our members in the many states which have neither an adequate law or effective enforcement."

He said the Wisconsin state agency "does all workers an injustice" when it opposes federal legislation "for spurious reasons."

Fact and Fancy



U.S. Youth Council Aids Grape Strike

New York—Support for the farm workers' boycott of Giumarra grape products was voted at a meeting here by the officers and staff members of the United States Youth Council.

Delegates approved a contribution to the relief fund of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and urged every member of the council to support the boycott of Giumarra products until the California firm settles the long-standing strike by 950 employes and negotiates with their union.

All Unions Asked to Help:

Summer Youth Jobs Urged by AFL-CIO

The urgency of opening up opportunities to disadvantaged youths makes it imperative that labor give active support to the government's "Summer Jobs for Youth" program, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized in a letter to presidents of affiliated national and international unions.

Meany urged the unions to hire young people directly and to encourage locals and "employers with whom you have contracts" to do likewise.

He called for full labor cooperation with local Mayors' Committees on Youth Opportunity that have been established in cities across the nation.

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO convention in December "heartily endorsed" Pres. Johnson's Council on Youth Opportunity which involves the "highly important" summer employment program headed by Vice Pres. Humphrey.

A convention resolution stressed the high rate of joblessness among youth, particularly in urban ghettos, and instructed all unions to "make useful contributions in meeting the recognized needs of youth."

2 Million Job-Hunters

Meany pointed out that some 2 million youngsters will be looking for income from jobs this summer and "the full cooperation of every one will be needed to fill their desire for work."

In an earlier letter, he urged AFL-CIO state and central bodies to develop summer programs for hiring "young people from poverty areas in the 16-to-21 age category" and to cooperate with the second aspect of the summer youth program—making recreational and cultural facilities available for disadvantaged youngsters.

In support of the summer drive the AFL-CIO also has issued a leaflet, Give Youth a Union Hand Up, which is available through the federation's Pamphlet Division. It offers suggestions for union-sponsored projects that will create opportunities for work, education and leisure-time activities for young people.

Humphrey, in a letter to Meany, thanked labor for its past support of the government's summer youth programs. He said that participation in this summer's campagin by individual unions and central labor bodies "can be the difference between success and a good try."

The federal government is doing much to provide new opportunities for youth, but success of its efforts depends upon help from the private sector of society, Humphrey emphasized.

"I urge the labor movement not only to continue to support these efforts, but also—in the light of the enormity of the need—to expand its activities," he added.

Meanwhile, on a closed-circuit television program to 50 cities, the Vice President estimated that nearly 800,000 summer jobs would be made available for slum youngsters this summer, an increase of 250,000 over last summer.

The federal government, he said, will spend about $490 million on this summer's Youth Opportunity program, compared to an expenditure of $448 million last summer.

Humphrey called on National Guard armories to open their facilities for youth recreation and urged suburban country clubs to make swimming pools available to poor center city children for regular periods each week.

He also described plans for summer programs by professional entertainers in slum areas.

The Vice President repeatedly emphasized the importance of communities and private firms getting their job and recreation programs "ready to go" before schools close in June.

THIS JEEP WAGONEER was recently presented to the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions in Addis Ababa, the gift of the African-American Labor Center. Standing, left to right, Tesfa Gebremariam, CELU assistant general secretary; AALC Regional Rep. John Gore; Fisseha Tekie, CELU general secretary, and Wolde Tensai Tecle Haimonot, member of CELU's general council.

Local Issues Strikes Ended At GM Plants

Detroit—The Auto Workers announced settlement of all strikes over local issues at General Motors plants in the United States and Canada. Only three of 168 GM plants lack a local agreement but negotiations continued without a strike at the three—in Southgate, Calif., Atlanta and Bloomfield, N.J.

Union and corporation reached a national settlement in December, but many locals were forced to strike to win acceptable terms on local conditions, the UAW said. The last three settlements were at the Atlanta Chevrolet plant after a seven-week strike, at the Chevrolet plant in Framingham, Mass., after six weeks of picketing, and at the Willow Springs, Ill., stamping plant after two days.

The UAW announced two other major strike settlements—at Ford Motor Co. of Canada and Bendix Corp.—and one new strike, involving 6,000 Massey-Ferguson tractor workers who struck Apr. 19 in Toronto and Brantford, Ont., for wage parity with the firm's U.S. employes.

The Ford settlement followed the Canadian auto pattern. UAW members stayed out seven days to win overall wage increases of 68 cents an hour for production workers, $1.36 for the skilled trades, plus wage parity in steps maturing Sept. 14, 1970. The three-year pact benefits 11,500 Ford workers.

The Bendix settlement, covering 15,000 employes in eight plants, achieved wage hikes of 21 cents to 51 cents an hour, plus "pattern" improvements or better and a two-cent cost of living provision.

Store-Ordered Poll Held Coercive, Invalid

An Indianapolis department store broke the labor law when it refused to bargain with a union on the ground that a poll by a research firm showed the union no longer represented a majority of employes, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The poll was conducted in a coercive manner and its findings therefore were unreliable, the NLRB held. It ordered H. P. Wasson & Co. to bargain with the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union for employes at two Indianapolis warehouses.

The union won bargaining rights and negotiated a one-year agreement in 1965. When the union proposed contract changes for 1966, the company president got reports from supervisors that a few employes who had backed the union originally were now dissatisfied. He hired an outside firm to visit employes at home and ask them this question:

"Do you or don't you want the union at the warehouse?"

When the polling company reported that the replies were 7 yes, 27 no, 5 undecided, 1 refused and 11 not interviewed, the store refused to negotiate on the ground that the union no longer represented a majority. Also it filed a petition for a representation election.

The board said the interviews were conducted in such a way as to have a "coercive impact" on employes. Workers were visited in their homes without any advance warning or explanation from the employer, by "strangers representing themselves to be" his agents.

One member of each team was a court reporter, assigned to take a verbatim transcript of the questioning. Although the polling service said interviewers had told employes their answers would not be identified by name and that no reprisals would be taken, the overall impression "could not surely be dispelled by a few words of reassurance, even if given," three NLRB members concluded.

Since the employer had no other valid grounds for believing that the union lost its majority, they found his refusal to bargain on and after Sept. 13, 1966, unlawful but upheld "merit" raises he granted to employes since that time.

Youth Job Plan Draws Lockout Reply by Firm

St. Louis—Forty seven union meter readers have been suspended by Laclede Gas Co., a public utility here, because they turned downed a chance to earn $40 a week overtime and preferred instead to have the additional job of inspecting gas pipes done by students and unemployed ghetto dwellers.

Local 5-6 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers declared the layoffs a lockout and voted to support the suspended meter readers "as long as necessary."

Business Manager Robert C. Tibbs, Jr., charged the Laclede layoffs were in retaliation for recent union testimony before a congressional committee on faulty underground gas pipes which the witnesses labeled a public danger.

He called the suspensions to the attention of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Defense Sec. Clark Clifford and OCAW Legislative Dir. Anthony Mazzocchi, who accompanied the witnesses to the hearings.

St. Louis Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes launched a summer employment program for inner city youths last month. He and his aids are seeking 2,000 jobs in private industry for the underprivileged.

The utility asked city meter readers to inspect pipes leading to and from meters in homes and business places—an extra job for which they would be paid overtime at union contract rates. The workers were suspended after they told management they didn't want the extra work and would rather see it assigned to students or the hard core unemployed.

Tibbs reported to a union membership meeting that inspection of the pipes would require only a 40-minute training period and would mean jobs for 100 to 200 persons for about three or four months.

He emphasized that it was not safety inspection work and that no specialized equipment is used.

The company, explaining its refusal to hire jobless youths, said it believes inexperienced workers would have difficulty getting into homes and stores to make the inspection and to fill in the required reports.

The union position is that if the company wants to make a sincere effort at pipe inspection, it should use pipefitters instead of meter readers to do the work. Laclede's pipefitters also are members of OCAW Local 5-6.

The union spokesman emphasized that the suspension did not involve a strike or work stoppage, but was a lockout. Not affected by the company action and still at work are 43 other members of the meter reading unit assigned to St. Louis County outside the city.

Henry Gunesch Dies; Red Cross Labor Aide

Henry J. Gunesch, AFL-CIO Community Services representative with the American Red Cross for nine years, died in a Washington, D.C., hospital of cancer and was buried after services in Our Lady of Fatima Church, Farrell, Pa. He was 55.

Born in Sharon, Pa., Gunesch became business agent of his local union of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, then was appointed to the staff of the Shenango Valley United Fund, where he pioneered in introducing the Citizens Apprenticeship program of community services. As labor liaison with the Red Cross, Gunesch worked with AFL-CIO affiliates in 11 Middle Atlantic, Upper South and New England states.

Meany Hails Progress Of Turkey's Unions

Ankara, Turkey—The achievements of Turkey's labor movement and its dedication to freedom were saluted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message to the Turk-Is convention here.

Meany's fraternal greetings to the labor federation's meeting were delivered by Henry Kirsch of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs, who also addressed the delegates.

"Your activities in building a trade union movement of over 800,000 workers and winning 3,000 collective bargaining agreements are evidence of solid trade union achievements," Meany told the delegates.

The accomplishments and activities, Meany added, further demonstrate "your complete dedication in the fight for free and democratic trade unionism."

"Your total involvement in this struggle," Meany continued, "assures Turk-Is workers of active participation, leadership and responsibility in a democratic society."

One of the most critical problems "of our times is the need of all nations to achieve and sustain economic growth and decent conditions of life and labor for the great mass of the people," Meany said.

This can only be done, he added, through labor's efforts to secure for workers an "equitable" distribution of the benefits of their increased productivity "so that higher purchasing power will be assured."

In his message, he emphasized that the American labor movement in all of its objectives "is dedicated to peace, freedom and social progress for Americans and for all peoples of the earth."

In this spirit, Meany pointed out, "the AFL-CIO has constantly urged our Congress to include economic assistance in foreign aid programs and to establish appropriate mechanisms for assuring its effectiveness in nation-building."

The Lesson of Memphis

THE GARBAGE WORKERS' strike victory in Memphis reaches well beyond the dramatic breakthrough of union recognition, higher wages, grievance procedure and the rest of the settlement terms.

Out of the bitter struggle—a struggle that took the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—has come a new understanding and recognition that the coalition of labor, civil rights and religious groups can marshal the strength to overcome the racists, the union-busters, the reactionaries.

The lesson of Memphis must be carried to other cities, north and south, east and west, wherever workers are poor, exploited and discriminated against. The unity that was forged in that battle may be the greatest memorial that can be built to Dr. King.

A Gift for Speculators

THE WEIRD WORLD of international finance and banking momentarily exposed its face last week when the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board "lost his cool" and declared that the nation is in the midst of the "worst financial crisis since 1931."

In the words of one columnist, the somewhat hysterical outburst "was a great gift for the speculators." But beyond that William McChesney Martin simply bewildered millions of Americans, who in the words of another government expert—Arthur Okun, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers—have "never had it so good."

If Martin had his way he would solve the problems of the international money markets by slowing down economic growth so that Americans won't have it so good.

Slowing down the economy, with its possible resultant rise in unemployment, might take care of "confidence in the dollar" in the counting rooms of Europe, but what will it do to the overriding need for action on America's urban crisis, of the urgency to step up the drive on poverty?

No Time for Tinkering

THE CHILD LABOR regulation based on the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 was a milestone in the nation's history of social legislation. The cruel exploitation of youngsters that went too long unnoticed finally shocked the country into action.

Now, with child labor a relatively minor problem, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has come along with proposals to ease the regulations, allowing youngsters to work longer hours when school is in session, to be employed at hazardous occupations that require mature judgment and training.

The department first suggested changes in standards last year and the resulting outcry sent the drafters scurrying back to their desks. The latest draft published in the Federal Register still fails to measure up to adequate protection for young workers.

It's time the department quit tinkering with the child labor standard and put its energy and resources to better use.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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City Dump

Breakthrough Pressed:

Tragic Toll of Job Accidents Cries Out for Federal Remedy

EACH YEAR the 50,000 or more dead marked up on our highways bring understandable sorrow to the American people. Yet what the U.S. Labor Dept. has called "On the Job Slaughter—A National Shame" has to date failed to stir urgently needed action on the part of Congress.

"In the next eight minutes," says the Labor Dept. in an almost gruesome pamphlet, "a man or woman in America will be killed needlessly . . . 148 others will be disabled, many of them maimed for life . . . not slaughtered on the highways . . . not victims of fire or flood . . . but cut down on the job, in the prosaic work-a-day business of earning their daily bread."

The annual figures are shocking: every 12 months 14,000 to 15,000 Americans are killed on the job . . . more than 2 million are disabled by occupational accidents . . . over 500,000 disabled by occupational disease . . . more than 7 million are hurt.

For years the American labor movement has urged the necessity for adequate occupational health and safety legislation—legislation that would correct inadequate state safety programs and reach the thousands of enterprises—generally 500 workers or less—that have little, if any, safety programs of their own.

This year has come a breakthrough. Pres. Johnson has urged Congress to enact the "nation's first comprehensive Occupational Safety & Health Program." Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich.) have introduced identical bills in line with the President's proposals.

The legislation would require every employer in interstate commerce to furnish his employes safe and healthful working conditions. It authorizes the secretary of labor to issue orders correcting any violations he may find with civil penalties of up to $1,000 for each violation. It gives him power to decline jurisdiction in matters governed by state law where he finds state law adequate, and it provides federal grants for states to strengthen their own inspection laws.

The House Select Subcommittee on Labor has held hearings on the bill and is now at work preparing a version that takes into consideration some of the criticism directed against it. It is spelling out, for example, more specific provisions under which the secretary of labor may delegate health and safety inspection to the states.

The Senate Labor Subcommittee, to which the legislation has been referred, has held one hearing at which Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz denounced the "national shame" of inadequate health and safety laws that imperil American workers.

Until the house Subcommittee comes up with its version of the bill, further action in the Senate is likely to be stalled. Time is of the essence if anything is to be accomplished this year. Meanwhile, the tragic figures keep mounting.

WHAT POSSIBLE reason can there be to put off legislation designed to curb, as far as possible, the tragic loss of life and limb suffered each day by American workers? To put off bringing to an end, as far as possible, the immense financial loss suffered by individuals, by industry itself and by state and local governments—all of which must bear the burden of paying for such loss?

Most of the opposition to the legislation has come from such groups as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Association of General Contractors. In the face of the damning statistics, they contend that the legislation is not necessary; that the states are doing the job; that the federal government should not interfere—the same arguments that were used against the meat inspection law and are now being used against the fish and poultry law.

A letter campaign is in full swing against the proposed health and safety legislation—20 letters opposed, to 1 for—yet behind nine-tenths of the arguments is the one cynical one . . . "it will cost too much."

The lives of thousands of Americans are at stake in the current controversy . . . lives far more precious to the nation than the cost of saving them. (PAI)

'Investment in America':

'Bold, Positive Action' Urged As Answer to Race Extremists

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Catholic Interracial Council in New York.

THE nay-sayers, the unbelievers, are with us again. They come in several varieties. All of them, in some way, base their case on the riots.

There are the so-called black militants, who insist that no progress has been made and that no progress is possible. They reject American society as a "white society," inherently hostile to Negroes. At times they call for exile to a black state of their own, very carefully excluding uncomfortable alternatives on other continents. They preach hatred and foment violence.

Although they have little following among Negroes, they fuel the passions of their white equivalents and weaken the good-will of the timid. And they are all too well served by the communications media which are fascinated by the screams of a Carmichael, by sensationalism which it falsely calls news.

On the other side, but nearly identical, are the white vigilantes, some of them, to the nation's shame, holding respected positions in government and in community life. They blame the disorders on the progress they tried to prevent. And their prescription for disorders is the gun.

Incredible as it seems, they have been politically strong enough to block gun control legislation—even a bill to control the mail order sale of rifles like the one that killed John F. Kennedy.

It is easy to say that both these extremist groups are wrong; that each in its own way is a threat to what most Americans consider to be the American way of life.

It is not so easy to assess the impact of these extremists, and of the disorders for which both have been responsible, upon the moderate but deeply concerned citizens of both races. The counsel of despair on the one hand and of fear on the other are all too likely to weaken the vital center, now made up of the overwhelming majority who have faith in democracy, faith in America and faith in the future.

It has long been clear to us in the AFL-CIO that the only answer to both the extremists and the well-meaning falterers is action—bold, positive action to convert paper rights into tangible progress.

The urban riots have been in large measure explosions of disappointed hopes. I do not condone the riots—no one can—but we must understand them. We should understand that a law which at last ratifies the Declaration of Independence—that "all men are created equal"—is of little comfort to whom the fruits of equality are a long time coming.

That's why we say there has been too much talk and too little action on housing, where the minimum need is for a half a million low-rent units a year; on job creation, because America needs a million new, useful jobs right now; on education, not just to continue but to expand the present structure, including Head Start and Catch-Up, with enough money in every case to make all of these, not tokens or experiments, but meaningful on-going undertakings.

I mentioned money. This is a word we hear in Congress all the time. Congressman Mills, and he's the man who controls the purse-strings, says everything must be cut back, not just now but for the foreseeable future. And he has plenty of allies.

On what grounds? Because of the Viet Nam war, some say.

Yes, the Viet Nam war is expensive. Protecting freedom is always expensive. But it's worth it.

The Viet Nam war is costing something like $25 billion a year. That's just about as much as the annual increase in the Gross National Product, the whole amount of goods and services turned out by the United States each year.

Gross National Product is now running at about $800 billion a year. Take away $25 billion for Viet Nam and you still have $775 billion or so to use for other needs.

Actually, when we in the AFL-CIO call for greater outlays to meet these needs, we are not asking for expenditures. We are calling for investment—investment in America.

The record bears us out. When government funds—federal, state or local— are used to improve the way of life of the people in any enduring way, there are huge returns not only in terms of social progress but in dollars and cents. The proposition that may have been debatable once, 30 years ago, is now beyond challenge—public measures that enhance the general welfare are self-liquidating, through the dollars returned in taxes to the public treasury.

The government doesn't keep its books that way, but the facts are beyond dispute. The sustained general prosperity of recent years—what is called the "affluent society"—is the direct progress of social investments proposed by Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and enacted by Congress—especially the 89th Congress.

SO THIS COUNTRY can afford to do what is right—what, in fact, is urgently necessary—and get even richer in the process. The reward for good works can be reaped, at least in a material sense, right here on earth.

Three weeks ago tonight this cause, and this country, lost a great leader.

Martin Luther King, Jr., sought the brotherhood of man; and he sought it in the spirit of love for his neighbor, of love among all neighbors, here and throughout the world.

Because he rejected violence—the same mindless violence that struck him down—he was scorned by those misguided Negroes who think of themselves as "radicals." Yet in truth, what Dr. King preached, and what he exemplified, is the most radical doctrine the world has ever known—the doctrine of universal brotherhood.

It has been a radical doctrine for nearly 2,000 years, for it challenges, not only the familiar sins and shortcomings of man, but other characteristics that society tolerates. It challenges self-interest as well as selfishness, acquisitiveness as well as greed, unkindness as well as cruelty.

Few of us fully embrace that doctrine in our daily lives, no matter how sincerely we pledge our faith in it. It remains a goal, infinitely brighter and farther from reach than any other. Yet it lights the path to the future.

Community Service Role Stressed:

Basic Human Problems Seen Underlying Crisis of the Cities

ATTACKING HUMAN problems that have persisted too long should be the core of the nation's drive to meet the crisis of the cities, the AFL-CIO's community services director declared on nationwide radio.

Leo Perlis, appearing on Labor News Conference, stressed that the basic problems stem from "old needs that have come to the fore again." The trade union movement's community service role has always been to "work with the poor . . . needy people—whether they are on strike, have been hit by disaster, are unemployed, or whatever," he said. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs broadcast is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Perlis listed medical care, hospitalization, schools, parks, and family counseling related to alcoholism and mental illness, among the areas of "personal and family needs" in which union activity will grow. The labor movement, he asserted, will "work with other sections of society . . . to meet the needs of the whole community."

He said the 13th annual National Conference on Community Services, just held in Washington, was set up as "an inward look" at the relationship of community services to union organization, public relations and social action at all levels in the AFL-CIO. More than 450 union and agency delegates from around the country attended the four-day session.

Reporters questioning Perlis were Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOT SINCE last August when Pres. Johnson proposed a 10 percent surtax on incomes to fight inflation has there been as much tax talk around Washington as in recent weeks.

Legislatively, the story is strangely complicated. The Senate, in an amendment to the excise tax bill, has voted for the 10 percent surtax and, at the same time, has called for a $6 billion cut in expenditures. The bill, as amended, is now in conference, but the House conferees are anything but enthusiastic about it.

The Johnson Administration still wants a tax boost, but it believes that the compulsory slashing of $6 billion from the budget is certain to wreck many domestic programs. Many of these are deeply imbedded in the war on poverty, the crippling of which might well produce new troubles in the city ghettos of the nation this summer.

What has come out of the debate of the past weeks, notably in the Senate, however, is the growing recognition that some kind of a tax increase is inevitable if major "war on poverty" programs are to be saved.

Only recently the Urban Coalition, which has strong labor support, called attention to the grave danger of across-the-board slashes of federal expenditures without regard to need or merit.

"Such cuts, irrational by definition, could produce tragic results, and we oppose them", the Urban Coalition said. "If Congress rises to its responsibilities, it will increase, not cut, expenditures for essential programs such as jobs, housing, education, and community services."

IN THE LIGHT of the Johnson Administration's insistence that more revenue is urgently needed; in the light of the equally strong insistence of the Federal Reserve System that the current government deficit be held down; in the light of even business acknowledgment that the government needs more revenue; tax increase would appear very much in the cards for some time this year.

Should that happen, the kind of tax increase will become of the utmost importance. And it is here that vital decisions, which will affect every American worker, will be made.

Already there have been numerous proposals as to the way the additional revenue can be attained.

Some congressmen and economists have talked in terms of reimposition of an excess profits tax on war contracts.

Still others are calling for elimination of the tax loopholes that have scandalized the nation by their gross unfairness to the small wage earner and their liberality to millionaires.

There is little chance that in this election year there will be time, or even desire, on the part of Congress to go thoroughly into the twisting labyrinth of tax loopholes. There is, instead, a limited approach that offers a practical way to insure that whatever tax increase is voted is on a just and fair basis.

That is the approach taken by the AFL-CIO in calling for the sound principle of "ability to pay". In testimony on the 10 percent surtax proposal last August, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany laid down three basic changes in the Administration's proposal of a straight, across-the-board boost. He called for:

- A surtax rate on corporations at least twice as great as on individuals. Meany pointed out that profits and dividends have soared during the past ten years by up to 74 percent, while the buying power of workers' wages has gone up only 11 percent during the same period.
- A lump sum deduction for individual and family taxpayers in calculating their surtax, so that lower-income taxpayers would not have to pay at the same rate as higher income taxpayers— "aimed at strengthening the principle of ability to pay."
- A plan for applying the surtax rate to a part of income not now subject to regular income tax because of loopholes. These loopholes would include the present exclusion for tax purposes of half of capital gains, tax-exempt income from state and local bonds, and oil, gas and mineral depletion allowances.

THE CORE ATTACK on the urban crisis should be directed against human problems that have persisted too long, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis (center), declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly over Mutual Radio.

Interest Rate Boost Scored As Dangerous

(Continued from Page 1)

reached in this century. The real rate for FHA home mortgages—taking into account "points" charged by lenders to evade FHA ceilings—was already close to 7 percent, he said.

The federal reserve discount rate in the nation's biggest money market areas was raised from 5 to 5.5 percent, and the rate that banks charge their best, risk-free borrowers is usually 1 percent above the discount rate. Most business borrowers pay higher rates and individuals the highest rates of all.

Goldfinger told the AFL-CIO News that "tight money and record high interest rates" could have an immediate effect on home-building, "stalling the drive for more and better housing and affecting such related industries as commercial construction, lumber and building materials."

He warned that "the American people, as a whole, will eventually pay the price. Since interest rates are part of the cost of everything, high and rising interest rates will mean price boosts to home-buyers, consumers, small business, farmers, state and local governments, and the federal government, itself."

Thus, he indicated, an action the reserve board bills as an "anti-inflation" measure would actually push prices up.

Goldfinger said the nation needs "with increasing urgency," not tighter money and the highest interest rates in this century, "but a fair and equitable tax increase."

He cited AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony last August before the House Ways & Means Committee in favor of such an increase.

It was needed then and "is much more urgently required now," Goldfinger stressed.

"Congressional action is needed, without delay, to ease pressures in the money markets and to make it possible to reduce interest rates from their soaring highs," he declared.

Food Program Urged to Fight Basic Hunger

At least 10 million persons, mostly in the South and Southwest, suffer from chronic hunger and malnutrition, and the government should provide free food in 256 counties where a real emergency exists.

This recommendation came from a citizens group financed by a number of churches and foundations to investigate reports last year to a Senate subcommittee of cases of starvation in Mississippi.

The Citizens' Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States urged the President to initiate emergency food programs immediately in the 256 counties. It urged also emergency food programs at migrant farm camps and on some Indian reservations.

Its longer-range recommendations called for a free food stamp program and a food distribution program to be handled by either the Office of Economic Opportunity or the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The 100-page report said that current federal efforts to help the needy with food have failed to reach a significant number of the poor and those reached were not aided to any substantial degree.

MAJOR PARTICIPANTS in an AFL-CIO Mexican-American conference held in Los Angeles were, left to right, rear, Executive Sec. Sigmund Arywitz, of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO and Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; seated, Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.) and Commissioner Vicente T. Ximenes of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Meany Cited for Aid On Immigration Law

New York—America must be "the land of opportunity" for all of its citizens and all who come to it looking for a better life, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a dinner in his honor given by the American Committee for Italian Migration.

Meany emphasized that labor's struggle for social progress, an adequate minimum wage, unemployment insurance, social security and civil rights improves the lot of all citizens and all future citizens.

"It is not boasting," he continued, "to say that the trade union movement, representing the largest organization of private citizens in America, is the number one advocate in bringing improvements for all of our citizens."

All the remedial and protective legislation on the statute books at both the federal and state level "bears the mark of the trade union effort," he said.

Cooperation Required

As for today's probems, they are "of such magnitude" that their solution will require the cooperation of all private organizations and government, he observed.

Meany congratulated the ACIM for its "long-time fight" to secure amendments to the Immigration Nationality Act—known as the McCarran-Walter Act—to modify its provisions placing quotas on immigrants according to national origin.

The abolishment of the quota system in 1965 and the establishment of "preference categories" based on immigrants' prospects for a future in the U.S. "represent a substantial improvement," Meany said.

With the new standard, which becomes effective July 1, Meany pointed out that as many as 20,000 Italian immigrants may be admitted annually compared to about 6,000 under the old system.

The ACIM honored the role played by Meany and the AFL-CIO in helping to bring about the new amendments to the immigration law.

Juvenal Marchisio, committee chairman, presented Meany with a bronze plaque in recognition of his "humanitarian spirit" and continuing efforts on behalf of immigrants. Marchisio described labor as the "decisive factor" in reforming the law.

A message of greetings to Meany from Pres. Giuseppe Saragat of Italy was read by Vieri Traxler, the Italian consul in New York.

The affair drew some 600 prominent Americans of Italian descent, labor and government officials.

The proceedings were filmed by Vanni Montana, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Italian-language newspaper, "Giustizia" (Justice), for later presentation on television in Italy.

Fire Fighters' Leader Becomes N. Y. Mediator

New York—Gerald J. Ryan resigned as president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association and as a city fireman to accept appointment as a State Mediation Board staff member. Vice Pres. Frank A. Palumbo will serve as acting president until a successor to Ryan is elected.

Ryan, a member of Rescue Squad 3 in the Bronx, joined the department in 1939. He served nine years as president of Fire Fighters Local 94 and 18 years as an executive board member.

At L. A. Conference:

Mexican-American, Labor Ties Stressed

Los Angeles—Leaders of labor and the nation's largest Mexican-American community set a new course toward their "natural alliance" in a candid one-day conference here to explore the pressure points in big city living today.

Mostly, in 11 workshops and at two plenary sessions attended by 300 delegates, labor heard what the Mexican-American minority in the U.S. is seeking.

And AFL-CIO leadership here responded with a pledge of joint action and a call to "channel the rage" in American cities so that constructive social change can be realized.

More than 500,000 persons of Mexican ancestry live in Los Angeles.

Vicente T. Ximenes, member of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, stressed that labor was "uniquely fitted to understand and to cope with the conditions in which minority group members find themselves."

More and better jobs, he indicated, was the key to solving minority problems.

Ximenes, chairman of the President's Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, which includes five Cabinet members, said it was "time for the giants of commerce, which have thrived in an open business market, to open the labor market."

Problem Cited

He sounded the depths of the Mexican-American problem, including an average of five years of schooling—lowest of any major ethnic group; as much as 13 percent unemployment in Mexican-American slums in 1966 when the national rate was 4 percent; low-level jobs for three of every four Mexican-American blue collar workers.

He said correction could be achieved through "meaningful" job tests, methods of recruitment that "reach the people," promotion procedures that "observe the spirit as well as the letter of equal employment opportunity laws" and training opportunities that do not "exclude those most in need of skills."

"It is now time for labor unions to exert every ounce of influence and power they have in behalf of the man who—in our great abundance—cannot even earn a living," Ximenes added.

He said the vehicle must be "understanding and communication."

The conference was sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO through its Mexican-American labor action committee.

It sought to examine social, economic and political issues of common concern, assure permanent channels of communication and promote programs for joint action.

Federation Executive Sec. Sigmund Arywitz said the conference symbolized a renewal of the "natural alliance that exists between labor and minority groups."

'Too Much Forgotten'

"Too much of the labor movement has forgotten what it is to be poor. The great depression of the 1930s has been forgotten. The economic advances of the labor movement are now taken for granted. We seek to restore that old closeness," Arywitz said.

Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO civil rights director, said while "unions should follow an aggressive policy" of employment opportunity for minorities, the latter ought not "get hooked on the red herring that unions are solely to blame" for the lack of such opportunity.

Slaiman said "95 percent of employment in the U.S. is done by employers, usually unilaterally."

Dr. Julian Nava, Los Angeles Board of Education member, told the conference luncheon that the "melting pot hasn't worked" in America.

He urged setting aside "our insistence on 'cultural homogeneity' in favor of 'cultural diversity.'" Diversity, he added, "has always been one of the great sources of strength in this society."

Nava asked organized labor to "roll up its sleeves and get to work even harder" so that it could aid Mexican-Americans in generating "self-help."

Meany Ties Effort on Urban Crisis To Investment in Nation's Future

(Continued from Page 1)

said, they often weaken the goodwill of the timid and "are all too well served by the communications media which are fascinated by the screams of a Carmichael, by sensationalism which it falsely calls news."

"On the other side, but nearly identical," he continued, "are the white vigilantes, some of them, to the nation's shame, holding respected positions in government and community life."

They blame disorders "on the progress they tried to prevent" and their "prescription for disorders is the gun," Meany stated, adding:

"Incredible as it seems, they have been politically strong enough to block gun control legislation—even a bill to control the mail order sale of rifles like the one that killed John F. Kennedy."

The AFL-CIO has long understood, Meany declared, "that the only answer to both the extremists and the well-meaning falterers is action—bold, positive action to convert paper rights into tangible progress."

No one can condone riots, he observed, "but we must understand them. We should understand that a law which at last ratifies the Declaration of Independence—that 'all men are created equal'—is of little comfort to whom the fruits of equality are a long time coming."

There has been "too much talk and too little action" on a number of subjects, Meany said:

On housing, "where the minimum need is for a half a million low-rent units a year."

On job creation, "because America needs a million new, useful jobs right now."

On education, "not just to continue but to expand the present structure, including Head Start and Catch-Ups . . . not tokens or experiments, but meaningful, on-going undertakings."

He told the dinner audience that the cause of interracial justice "lost a great leader" in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. King, he said, sought the brotherhood of a man "in a spirit of love for his neighbor, of love among all neighbors, here and throughout the world."

This doctrine of "universal brotherhood," Meany said, is a goal brighter than any other and "it lights a path to the future" that the nation and all of its citizens must follow.

The award presented to Meany, a scroll made by Carmelite nuns, honors the late Father LaFarge, who founded the council in 1934 and fought most of his life against racial bigotry and discrimination.

It cited Meany's "important contributions in the field of interracial justice," including efforts to bring minority youths into apprentice programs and remove racial barriers in housing and jobs.

In accepting the award, Meany stressed he did so in the belief that it recognized the achievements of the entire American labor movement—its unions, leaders and rank-and-file members.

"They are doing the job; and they have earned the credit," he said.

Before Supreme Court:

Labor Asks Rights On Election Rules

A union has the right to establish reasonable qualifications for its officers, even if the secretary of labor or a federal judge happens to disagree, the AFL-CIO told the Supreme Court.

The federation intervened with a brief in a Supreme Court case which it viewed as a test of the Labor Dept.'s "papa knows best" approach to union election procedures.

At issue, basically, is whether the Landrum-Griffin Act gives the government supervision over every detail of union procedures or whether it merely provides machinery to rectify clear-cut violations of democratic procedures and rights guaranteed by law.

The case which reached the Supreme Court—through an appeal by the Labor Dept. of two lower court decisions favoring the union—illustrates the type of government intervention challenged in the AFL-CIO brief.

Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in New York has about 26,000 members throughout the city. In annual shop elections, they choose some 500 delegates to an assembly, the union's rank-and-file legislative body. Any union member may run for election to the assembly, but only members who have served at least one term in the assembly may be candidates for citywide election to the top offices in the local.

Since most union members have not served in the delegate body, the Labor Dept. upheld a complaint by a small group of Local 6 members that their rights were violated because they were unable to qualify as candidates for union office. Under the procedures of the Landrum-Griffin Act, the secretary of labor asked a federal district court to order a new election with any union member eligible to run.

Union Upheld

The court said the law was not violated and rejected the complaint. It noted that the complaining members had run for election to the assembly and were defeated.

The government appealed the decision and was slapped down by the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appellate court decision—praised in the AFL-CIO brief—said the Landrum-Griffin Act was not intended to "take away from labor unions the governance of their own itnernal affairs and hand that governance over either to the courts or to the secretary of labor."

The court said it was not "unreasonable" for Local 6 to require a year of experience in a delegate assembly as a condition for election to higher office. And it noted that the union has democratic procedures by which its election rules can be changed, but no effort has been made to change the rules.

When the secretary of labor took a further appeal to the Supreme Court, the AFL-CIO entered the case with its brief in support of Local 6.

Its purpose, the federation said, was to affirm the right of unions to adopt the democratic procedures their members consider most appropriate—so long as the procedures and rules are "a rational means of achieving a legitimate end."

A union's membership may be right or wrong in believing that the union will get better officers by requiring prior service but, the AFL-CIO brief contends, Congress didn't intend to authorize the courts to second-guess the membership.

In an analogy, there can be disagreement over the desirability of the requirement in the U.S. Constitution that the President be a natural-born citizen over 35. But since a rational argument can be made for such a requirement and there are provisions for amending it, the qualification is not unreasonable, the brief suggested.

Presumption of Guilt

The AFL-CIO sharply criticized the Labor Dept.'s presumption that any qualification standard which permitted only a minority of members to run for top union office violates the law.

Two unions might require that candidates have attended at least three meetings during the past year, the federation noted. In one local, 65 percent of the members might qualify under this rule; in another only 10 percent might meet the standard.

The election rules members of Local 6 might find best to meet the problems of their union might be unsuitable for a small craft union or a large industrial union whose members work at a single plant, the federation noted.

"We do not argue that every eligibility rule must be allowed to pass muster," the federation told the Supreme Court.

"We argue simply that the courts should overturn only those rules which are arbitrary or lack a logical connection to a legitimate end. Thus, our position is that the courts and the secretary should normally defer to the decision of the membership."

GO with the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

SPECIAL CONVENTION of the Post Office Mail Handlers, which approved a plan to merge with the Laborers, listens to Pres. Harold J. McAvoy describe the agreement. Seated at left is AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; at right, Laborers Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco.

Freeman, Cohen Back Humphrey Candidacy

Vice Pres. Humphrey won the endorsement of two more members of Pres. Johnson's Cabinet as Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman and Acting Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen urged him to seek the Democratic nomination for president.

Freeman and Cohen joined Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in backing the Vice President to succeed Johnson. Wirtz was the first member of the White House team to publicly voice his support for Humphrey. He did so while addressing the Operating Engineers' convention, Apr. 4.

Freeman, who has been a friend of Humphrey's since they attended the University of Minnesota together, said that while he liked and admired Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, also a fellow Minnesotan, "I have made my choice and it was not a difficult decision."

He said he intended "to do all I can" to persuade Humphrey to run and to help elect him. He called the Vice President a candidate "who heals and unifies, not hurts and divides."

Cohen also described Humphrey as "a healer," calling him "a great man . . . dedicated to every important social and economic advance in this country during the 19 years I have known him."

Meanwhile, the Vice President announced that he would discuss "the state of the nation and the fate of Hubert Humphrey" at a Washington luncheon, Apr. 27, leaving little doubt that he would declare his candidacy.

The luncheon is being sponsored by United Democrats for Humphrey, a recently formed broad-based citizens group that includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The organization was established with the specific goal of persuading the Vice President to seek the Democratic presidential nomination.

Joining a long list of labor supporters for the Humphrey candidacy is the Maryland State and D.C. AFL-CIO which this week sent a telegram to the Vice President urging him to enter the race.

Elsewhere on the political scene, the Pennsylvania presidential primary ran according to form with McCarthy, the only candidate on the Democratic ballot, piling up a big vote, and Sen. Joseph S. Clark winning renomination against the opposition of Rep. John H. Dent.

Returns from 8,046 of 9,460 precincts gave McCarthy 373,907 votes to write-in tallies of 43,843 for Kennedy, 34,744 for Humphrey, 11,970 for Johnson and 5,517 for former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

In the Democratic senatorial race, returns from 9,270 precincts gave Clark 428,345 to 373,234 for Dent, who simultaneously and successfully ran for renomination to the House.

The Republican ballot included only write-in candidates, with former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon running 3-to-1 ahead of his nearest contender, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

The primary results are not binding on the Pennsylvania delegations to the Republican and Democratic national conventions next August.

Congress Urged to Pass Federal Fish Inspection

A federal fish inspection program is needed now to protect America's families against disease and food poisoning, the AFL-CIO told a Senate committee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed fish inspection "just as important as meat inspection" to consumers. He said contaminated fish can make people just as sick as contaminated meat and poultry and cited outbreaks in recent years which have hospitalized hundreds of people.

Biemiller reiterated labor's support for a fish inspection program—expressed at the federation's 1967 convention—in a letter to Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee.

He urged quick action on the Administration's fish inspection bill, with strengthening amendments along lines urged by the Meat Cutters in that union's testimony.

Earlier, Meat Cutters Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer had told the committee's consumer subcommittee that federal action is needed to protect both consumers and fish processing workers "against the dangers of handling and consuming unwholesome, adulterated and otherwise unfit fish."

The Administration bill, Mayer said, "is aimed at preventing filth and abominable conditions on vessels, in ports or in plants."

He said the legislation should be improved by stronger provisions for continuous inspection of fish processing and a quicker procedure for federal inspection of plants in states which do not set up their own inspection system.

He also urged approval of a companion bill which would provide federal technical and financial assistance to help the fish industry upgrade its facilities to meet federal standards.

Mayer praised the bill's requirement that imported fish—which makes up more than half of all fish consumed in the United States—be required to meet the same inspection standards.

"The misery of illness does not distinguish whether the fish was caught and processed by U.S. or by foreign firms," he said.

Biemiller expressed the belief that effective fish inspection would help the industry by boosting the market for its products.

He cited consumer tests which found "a high proportion of substandard, bad-tasting fish products in retail markets from such causes as defective packaging, inadequate refrigeration, and plain old age."

O'Malley Honored At Cleveland Dinner

Cleveland, O.—Political, religious and business leaders joined with labor in testimonial tribute to Pres. Patrick J. O'Malley of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, who retires this year as regional director of the Auto Workers after 19 years in the post.

Mail Union Votes to Join Laborers

(Continued from Page 1)

join the Laborers this year. In February, the Journeymen Stone Cutters merged after 115 years as a separate craft.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told delegates to the Mail Handlers convention that the added resources of the Laborers will mean that the union's influence "will be enhanced, not diminished. Your members will get more attention, more protection."

Earlier, in a letter to McAvoy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wished the union success in its merger arrangement and predicted that it would lead to "great benefits to the workers you represent."

The Laborers have put on an intensive organizing campaign in the public employe field in recent years and the union reports that it now represents more than 30,000 federal blue collar workers outside the postal service.

The Mail Handlers were originally chartered as the Postal Laborers and used that name until 1944, when the government job title was changed.

The union's members load and unload mail trucks and perform other manual jobs in the larger post offices. Moreschi noted that their work is similar to that performed by many members of the Laborers in private industry.

Court Upheld In Rejection of Card Check

The Supreme Court refused to review, and thus let stand, a lower court ruling in a union authorization card case.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Richmond, Va., refused by a 2-1 vote last November to order Crawford Mfg. Co., Inc., Emporia, Kan., to bargain with the Clothing Workers on the basis of authorization cards signed by a majority of eligible employes.

Appeals Judges Albert V. Bryan and Harrison L. Winter ruled that the National Labor Relations Board failed to show clear proof that the workers signed cards "free of any misapprehension of their purpose."

Judge Simon E. Sobeloff said in dissent that the cards were straightforward applications for membership and the court's majority conclusion was "directly contrary to the trial examiner's explanatory statements and . . . findings of fact."

Conference Reviews Programs:

Unions Stepping Up Community Activity

Community service activities are an integral and growing force in all areas of AFL-CIO activities, an estimated 500 delegates to the 13th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services found.

Participants included 175 full-time AFL-CIO community service staffers from 125 urban centers across the nation.

Local, state and national union leaders lauded the audience for their past accomplishments and spurred them to do still more.

AFL-CIO Community Services Committee Chairman Joseph A. Beirne put strong emphasis on the need to act on—and to understand—the problems of those trapped in America's boiling ghettoes.

"The plight and the agony of those in need are not being heard," Beirne said. "If this Congress represents what we are thinking, then we should be ashamed of ourselves.

"People who are in need, people who are destitute—these people are expressing their dissatisfaction in the only way they know, the only way they were taught," he asserted. "Now we find our cities in flames, our nation being torn up inside."

He challenged the delegates to "see to it your international presidents—including Joe Beirne—are gigged, are pushed, are reminded, are harrassed" into answering the cries from the slums.

Changes Needed

"The whole area of mass appeal is changing," said Beirne, who is president of the striking Communications Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president. "Today we have to say loud and clear where we stand. We have not been doing that effectively enough.

"Those who are trapped in the ghetto want to tell us what they need, but they aren't being heard," he added. "All they hear is others telling them 'this is good for you.' "

He called upon the delegates to go to the slums, to find the causes of disenchantment and to work toward a solution with those involved.

"Our unions of tomorrow are going to be strong or non-existent based upon what we do in our communities," he added.

AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis told the audience that the "coalition between organized labor and organized social welfare, forged on the firing lines of human need, has made notable contributions to a humane American democratic society."

Among its accomplishments, he said, has been to free those with basic needs for employment, relief, food, shelter and medical care from the domination as in the past of "political warlords."

New Services

"Now," he said, "these and many more new services—such as consumer counselling, family counselling, strike relief, disaster services and even riot relief—are being made available as a matter of right to all in need by organized social welfare and organized labor through its community services activities."

He said trade unions are developing from purely economically-oriented organizations into broad community service organizations "based, of course, on their collective bargaining relationships, but concerned more and more with the health and welfare of members and their families as whole human beings and complete citizens beyond the plant gates."

He predicted that this development will accelerate over the next 20 years as a result of automation, the shorter workweek and the longer weekend, early retirement and increased longevity.

"The creative use of free time," he suggested, "can be used effectively in organizing the unorganized, in urban development, in the elimination of discrimination and poverty and in the development of adequate community facilities and public services for all."

Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin, an AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employees, reviewed the federation's developing Demonstration Arts Project being launched in four cities, saying:

"We in the labor movement are opening new doors, new opportunities for the worker and his family. Through the power of organization we are going to knock down the walls of snobbery, of high costs, of indifferent administration that have over the centuries served to wall off the arts and other cultural activities from the worker.

"And we are going to help the worker and his wife and his children participate in the audiences, on the boards of directors, in the schools of our country's cultural establishment. We are going to democratize the arts as we democratized many political organizations, civic associations, and the social welfare agencies.

"We are going to return the arts in this country to all the people, and we are going to make them richer, more exciting, more fulfilling in the process."

Strike Aid

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, noted how the AFL-CIO community services activities had resulted in massive strike assistance.

"This assistance in many instances has been the outstanding factor enabling our union members to continue their struggle," he said, citing its recent application in the copper strike, the Ford Motor Co. strike, and the Glass Bottle Blowers strike.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, called community service activities "the most active and effective" in the federation.

Among other participants in the conference were AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack; Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher; Education Dir. Walter G. Davis; State & Central Bodies Coordinator Stanton Smith; Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist; State AFL-CIO Presidents Harry Boyer of Pennsylvania, Charles A. Della of Maryland, David K. Roe of Minnesota and Dallas W. Sells of Indiana; Harry E. Mayfield, president, Franklin County (Ohio) AFL-CIO; Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary, Los Angeles County AFL-CIO; Rex Clifford, president, Retail Store Employees Local 400.

A panel on community services in the international union was conducted by Don Fancey of the IBEW, Peter Voeller of the Retail Clerks and William Walsh of CWA.

AFL-CIO-CSA Assistant Dir. Robert A. Rosekrans, and staffers Ray Andrus, Edward J. Carlin and Lynn MacGowan coordinated several other sessions involving service to veterans, youth opportunities and first aid.

"UNIONS OF TOMORROW are going to be strong or non-existent based upon what we do in our communities," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told an estimated 500 delegates to the 13th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services in Washington, D. C. Beirne is chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee.

Grogan Named Delegate to UN Rights Parley

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John J. Grogan was named by Pres. Johnson as a member of the six-man United States delegation to the United Nations Conference on Human Rights, which opened in Teheran, Iran, on April 22.

The U.S. delegation is headed by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Other members are David H. Popper, deputy assistant secretary of state for international affairs; Morris B. Abrams, U.S. representative on the UN Commission on Human Rights; and Bruno B. Bitker, a member of the President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights.

Grogan, who is president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, was accompanied to the conference by Henry Kirsch, a representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. He will serve as Grogan's adviser.

At its meeting in February, the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a resolution supporting the conference and urging that a labor representative be included in the U.S. delegation.

The council noted that the conference marks the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly and recalled that labor had spurred the initial drive for the declaration.

The council also renewed its appeal to the U.S. Senate for "long overdue" ratification of UN human rights treaties dealing with forced labor, freedom of association, the political rights of women and the crime of genocide.

Urban Needs Face Struggle in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

hand, the question has become what price the Administration is willing to pay to get a tax rise.

The Senate tossed a big bone to the House budget-slashers by linking a deep $6 billion spending cut to a 10 percent tax surcharge.

A cut that deep is unrealistic, Pres. Johnson is reported to have told congressional leaders at a White House meeting.

But apparently it isn't deep enough for House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.).

He wants stricter spending controls and, after a two-and-a-half hour meeting of the House-Senate conference committee, one participant summed it up for waiting newsmen with the comment, "There was no meeting of minds."

Nor has there been a meeting of minds on a deadlocked supplemental appropriations bill—an example of the sharp conflict over domestic progress.

Funds Added

The Senate added to the House-passed bill $75 million for a summer job program, $25 million for Head Start, and additional school assistance funds.

The bill went to conference and House conferees refused to accept the Senate additions. The Senate conferees then gave in.

But when the conference report reached the Senate floor, the Senate majority rebelled. It rejected the measure by a more than 2-1 majority, named new conferees and sent them back to negotiate a better bill.

The House kept its same conferees, however, and at last report they were "adamant" against any added funds.

On issues other than appropriations, there have been signs of progress.

The dramatic accomplishments have been the passage of the open housing civil rights bill and an effective meat inspection bill.

A labor-supported poultry inspection bill has now been cleared by the House Agriculture Committee and its chances of passage this year appear good. A bill to strengthen the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission has won Senate committee approval.

Both the House and Senate have passed truth-in-lending bills, and this time it is the House version which has the strongest consumer protection. The legislation is currently in conference, with supporters of a strong bill reluctant to trim back the House version to reach the customary compromise.

A harder fight is in store on the occupational safety and health bill, a major legislative goal of labor and a major target of attack by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The Administration is actively pushing the measure and a broad coalition of consumer, religious and civic organizations has been formed to press for passage.

Some cuts in the Administration's budget appear inevitable. The battles which may be decided by a scant handful of votes either way revolve around where the cuts will be made, and how deep they are to be. Bills such as the appropriations for model cities grants will be the test of whether the 90th Congress faces up to the nation's needs—or turns its back.

4-27-68

Profits Soar 10 Percent In First Quarter of '68

Corporation profits soared to new records in the first quarter of 1968, Business Week magazine reported.

All of the earnings reports aren't in yet, but the magazine forecast a 10 percent rise in corporate earnings over the first quarter of 1967. Projected on an annual rate, U.S. companies stand to collect $87 to $88 billion before taxes—about $52 billion after taxes.

Booming sales are responsible for part of the gain. But the article notes that profit margins are going up as well, with "more and more industries" raising prices beyond the level needed to meet any rise in costs.

A tabulation of 52 major corporations showed 47 with bigger total profits than in the first quarter of 1967. It also showed that 33 firms had a bigger profit margin than last year, compared with 14 lower margins and five with no change.

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CWA's Bell System Strike Gains Full 3-Year Contract

WARM WELCOME to COPE regional conference in Washington, D.C., is extended to Vice Pres. Humphrey on the eve of his entrance into the presidential race. He is greeted by Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, who earlier addressed the conference. With the Vice President are Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel; Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild of the Service Employes, and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Settlement Hailed As Major Victory

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Communications Workers and the Bell telephone system reached tentative agreement on new three-year contracts to end a two-week strike involving more than 200,000 members employed by 20 Bell companies.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne emerged from a 24-hour marathon bargaining session to announce agreement on a "full range of wage and fringe benefits" subject to membership ratification. The terms also would apply to an additional 220,000 CWA members whose contracts expire between now and mid-November.

Beirne put the overall value of the Bell offer at 19.58 percent. It includes wage boosts of $24 a week over the contract term for top-rated plant craftsmen; $16 a week for telephone operators and clerical workers at the top of their schedule; and other benefits that Beirne estimated will cost Bell companies more than $2 billion cumulatively when applied to all nonsupervisory workers.

Beirne said in announcing the proposed settlement that all 20 tentative agreements incorporate the terms achieved first in CWA's Western Electric bargaining unit, covering 23,000 equipment installers. Also they cover disputed local issues that threatened to prolong the strike indefinitely, he said.

The final "package" incorporates improvements in a wide range of fringe items, the union's spokesman said—vacations, pensions, progression schedules, holiday and overtime pay, hospitalization, sur-

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Unit Strengthens EEOC Role

By David L. Perlman

A Senate committee approved a union-backed bill to strengthen the enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—the agency set up to combat job discrimination.

But on the other side of the Capitol, labor's hopes of holding the line against a budget-slashing conservative coalition met with a setback. The House Appropriations Committee agreed on substantial budget cuts as the price of freeing a tax increase bill from a House-Senate conference deadlock.

Rival Democratic and Republican plans were advanced as to the amount of the cut, but both formulas would bite deeply into the funding of domestic programs.

A bipartisan 12-2 vote in the Senate Labor Committee raised chances

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Write-Ins, Polls, Endorsements:

Humphrey Support Mounts As He Declares Candidacy

By John M. Barry

Support for Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey's candidacy for president began to build rapidly following his entry into the race for the Democratic nomination.

Humphrey, after weeks of consideration and under the strong urging of friends and political followers, announced at a Washington luncheon, Apr. 27, that "I shall seek the nomination of the Democratic party."

The timing of his entry, growing out of Pres. Johnson's surprise withdrawal on Mar. 31, precluded participation in any of the major state presidential primaries.

Yet within three days of his announcement, Massachusetts Democrats gave Humphrey nearly 42,000 write-in votes in that state's primary. Thus, with no campaign effort, the Vice President drew more than a third of the vote given Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, the only candidate on the ballot, and about two-thirds of the write-ins for New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York, a Massachusetts native. **(Story, Page 5.)**

There were these other developments that Humphrey supporters viewed as indications that a bandwagon was beginning to roll.

- An informal poll of congressmen reported by United Press Intl. found that "at least" 75 House members are backing Humphrey as against 15 for Kennedy and seven for McCarthy.
- **Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio, who is expected to lead the state's delegation to the Democratic national convention as a favorite son candidate, withdrew his Apr. 1 endorsement of Kennedy.**
- A Washington Post survey showed Humphrey as the strongest Democratic candidate in terms of support from business leaders and the only one of the three who would

(Continued on Page 5)

Jobs for Minority Youth Top Manpower Problem

By Duane Emme

The job picture for the nation's minorities, its youth and its ghetto residents remains gloomy despite a booming economy, Pres. Johnson told Congress in submitting his manpower report for 1968.

The President appealed to lawmakers to enact his $2.1 billion manpower program which he first proposed in January to train 500,000 hard-core unemployed workers in new skills.

The report also bolstered Johnson's proposal for a comprehensive Occupational Health & Safety Act to protect the worker while he is on the job.

In his latest message, the President warned that there are still too many Americans who "wake up each morning and have no place to go—men who want work."

These are citizens, he added, who "cannot break the confining welfare chain or overcome the barriers of life-long discrimination or make up for the lack of schooling and training."

The President's size-up of the sit-

(Continued on Page 4)

Cohen Credits Unions For Social Progress

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen, who worked with Philip Murray and William Green in pioneering social security, received the AFL-CIO award named for the two labor leaders in ceremonies highlighting the 13th Annual AFL-CIO Community Services Conference.

"Social security, medicare, the Elementary & Secondary Education Act were and would still be just ideas without the support of labor," Cohen told an audience of 700 at the awards banquet climaxing the conference.

In accepting the Murray-Green Award, Cohen recalled his work with the two men. He also gave special credit to Nelson Cruikshank, retired AFL-CIO social security director, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, "without whose help these achievements would have been impossible to achieve."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, in presenting the award, said Cohen has, "for a third of a century, pursued a trade union goal in the areas of social security and health benefits."

Beirne, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, said Cohen "has been ahead of his times—a legislative and administrative adventurer who has explored new fields of human betterment and brought them to people."

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a message read to the assemblage, said that Cohen

(Continued on Page 2)

Winn-Dixie Told to Pay Fired Workers

The National Labor Relations Board ordered Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., the South's leading grocery chain, to pay $36,000 to six employes it fired five years ago for joining the Meat Cutters.

The board approved a trial examiner's findings that the 700-store chain owes backpay ranging from $3,100 to $10,150 to six women employes who were fired when Winn-Dixie closed a cheese-processing line at its Jacksonville, Fla., warehouse.

In 1964 the NLRB ruled that Winn-Dixie illegally fired the employes and refused to bargain with the union about discontinuing one department. Company appeals and court hearings have characterized the case since the 1963 firings and further delays are open to the employer.

Last year the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, fined Winn-Dixie $10,000 for criminal contempt of a court order to stop violating the National Labor Relations Act. Three judges ruled that Winn-Dixie and its warehouse supervisor "knowingly, wilfully and intentionally" committed criminal contempt in refusing to obey court orders issued in 1963 and 1965.

Company Pres. A. D. Davis was announced as co-chairman of the Citizens Committee to Preserve the Taft-Hartley Act when the group was formed in 1965 to lobby against repeal of Section 14(b) of the act, which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements.

WILBUR J. COHEN, secretary of health, education and welfare (right) receives the AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award medal and a check from Federation Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (left), chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. Joining in the presentation at the annual awards banquet is AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis.

Booming Profits Logged By Giant Corporations

America's biggest corporations reported booming first quarter profits—hundreds of millions of dollars above the same three months of 1967.

A survey of more than 500 companies which have already issued first quarter reports showed a bigger-than-predicted 13 percent profit gain over last year.

The survey includes 508 companies tallied by the Wall Street Journal plus the Ford Motor Co., which announced its first quarter figures after the story appeared.

Ford nearly doubled its 1967 first quarter profits—a rise from $120.6 million to $222.4 million.

This boosted the combined profits of the 509 companies to more than $5.1 billion—$591 million more than the same firms made in the first quarter of 1967.

The auto and auto equipment industry, with a 39.7 percent profit rise, and steel, with a 38.4 percent gain, were the pacesetters. A sharp decline in farm equipment profits and drops in airline and copper industry profits held down the average. Copper firms made less of a profit but still made money even though nearly all mines and smelters were shut down during the period by the strike.

In the automobile field, Chrysler's profits soared 280 percent above the first quarter of 1967. Drug manufacturers posted an average 16.5 percent profit gain, textile profits advanced 20.9 percent, and building materials moved up 31 percent. Nine office equipment manufacturers made $238.8 million in first quarter profits, up 29.5 percent from the previous year.

The higher profits reflect both increased sales and price increase posted in a number of industries—usually accompanied by announcements that they were necessary to meet higher costs.

Price Increase in March Cuts Purchasing Power

The purchasing power of the nation's workers declined slightly in March despite a gain in take-home pay.

The dip in real spendable earnings came as the Consumer Price Index rose four-tenths of one percent to 119.5—the fourteenth month in succession that the index moved upwards.

The index figure means that it cost $11.95 in March 1968 to buy goods and services that cost $10 a decade ago.

Workers with three dependents on non-farm payrolls had an average take-home pay of $92.93 in March, up 31 cents over the month and $3.88 over a year ago.

The purchasing power of that take-home pay, however, was 6 cents less than the previous month and only 34 cents higher than a year ago.

The four-tenths of one percent increase in the CPI was the highest in eight months and followed five consecutive monthly increases of three-tenths of one percent.

Pacing the increase was the cost of services which accounted for almost one-half of the CPI's advance from February. Included were higher price tags for medical services, college tuition, higher property taxes and insurance rates.

Food and beverages showed a four-tenths of one percent increase with higher pork, poultry and fresh fruit prices leading the rise.

Women's and girl's wear led the seven-tenths increase in apparel costs. Furniture and floor covering prices rose also.

The Wholesale Price Index rose two-tenths of one percent in March, but the rate of increase slackened over previous months.

The Consumer Price Index in March stood at 3.9 percent higher than a year ago.

The CPI rise gave 80,000 workers cost of living increases, with about 65,000 in aerospace and public transportation receiving boosts of 3 cents an hour.

Building Crafts Help Rebuild Florida School

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Union building trades were friends in need when fire badly damaged the Card School for Girls in nearby Dania.

The Broward County Building & Construction Trades Council heard that the non-profit special school, licensed by the state, had no funds for repairs. So officers of affiliated unions asked for volunteers to donate their services.

For several weekends, work crews showed up with overalls and equipment, with supplies furnished by members and employers, on a job that would have cost several thousand dollars otherwise.

"I don't know what we would have done without them," said Mrs. Lois Card and her daughter, Mrs. Penny Tilley, who run the 20-girl school.

"It isn't the first time our boys have pitched in around the area," said Business Rep. Charles Rowland of Painters Local 160. "They live here and are interested in helping people in trouble."

Murray-Green Prize:

Secretary Cohen Honored by Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

"has fought just as hard, with all his energy, his knowledge and his skill, whether he was in the spotlight or behind the scenes.

"His interest has been the cause, not the credit," Meany asserted.

He noted that Cohen is best remembered by labor for the secretary's "indispensable" efforts for medicare.

"If Aime Forand was the father, Wilbur Cohen was surely the godfather of medicare," Meany said. "Only one influence was greater than his—the votes that elected the 89th Congress."

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey sent a telegram to the gathering expressing "great admiration" for the secretary as "a man who has contributed so much to health and welfare legislation in this country."

Cohen cited the "ceaseless educational work of the labor movement" for the legislative victories of the 1960s. In ticking off the top ones, he said:

- "We have experienced 88 months of sustained prosperity.
- "About 13 million fewer Americans are living in poverty than eight years ago.
- "Social security benefits, when medicare is included, average 35 percent higher than four years ago.
- "Nearly 20 million older Americans have been relieved of a large part of the crushing financial burden of ill health.
- "Nine million educationally and economically deprived children are now getting a better education.
- "Nearly 1,250,000 students are getting federal assistance to continue their education in colleges and universities.
- "Many children whose parents cannot afford to pay for medical care are now getting the attention they need.

"These milestones," Cohen said, "are a tribute to labor people who suffered many disappointing defeats before victory."

But the nation has gone neither far enough nor fast enough to alleviate suffering, he added.

"We cannot consider the task begun 33 years ago complete when in a country as prosperous as the United States, many social security beneficiaries—the retired, the disabled, widowed and orphaned—are denied the opportunity to live in dignity and self-sufficiency," he said.

"We need to continue to press for peaceful social change," Cohen said. "We need to end discrimination, bigotry and injustice—all the forces that divide our society."

He called for further improvements in social security and medicare, for harnessing the spiraling price of medical care and drugs, for an expansion of educational programs.

Beirne said to Cohen that labor is "confident that your contribution has just begun.

"We know that the people in your chosen field, the people of America—and particularly the poor, the helpless—will receive new hope from your programs yet unborn."

Musicians Set Local Mergers In Two Cities

New York—Mergers of white and Negro locals of the Musicians in two Alabama cities were hailed by AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin as a major step in the union's continuing campaign of integrating its locals.

Kenin announced that the integration of Locals 407 and 613 in Mobile, and a similar merger of Locals 479 and 718 in Montgomery were completed after the unifications were approved by the memberships of all locals involved.

In Mobile, the merged locals will be known as Musicians' Protective Union 407-613. The president, elected by the combined membership, is Emanuel Andrews, formerly president of Local 407.

In Montgomery, the new unified local will be Musicians' Protective Union 479-718, with Ernie Smith the newly-elected president.

Kenin pointed out that with these two mergers there are now only 15 cities among AMF's 643 local jurisdictions in which there are separate white and Negro locals. It is expected, he added, that this number will be further reduced within the next few months.

COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER awards were presented by the Intl. Labor Press Association at the 13th annual AFL-CIO National Community Services Conference. Milwaukee County Labor Council's publication received the top award, with honorable mentions going to publications produced by the Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., central bodies. Pictured are (from left) Michael T. Shokatz, Milwaukee; Albert K. Herling, ILPA awards committee chairman and editor of the ABC News; Charles T. Clark, Louisville; Harold C. Schrubee, Milwaukee; Thomas J. Burns, Ft. Wayne, and Kenneth Clark, Milwaukee.

Wages, Fringes:

CWA Walkout Gains Full 3-Year Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

gical and life insurance programs and other union objectives.

Membership votes in most CWA units will be completed within 72 hours of the time that union and management negotiators reached agreement, Beirne said. He called the terms a "substantial victory" for every union member.

The strike began Apr. 18 when the Western Electric installers walked out simultaneously with white collar employes in nearly all states. They were followed by CWA members at other operating companies where contracts expired and strikes were authorized.

Beirne said the "struggle to turn the Bell System around has been carried on with an intensity and single-mindedness at all levels of the union that has been inspiring."

He added: "Every officer and every member deserves credit for the substantial victory we have achieved."

In describing the size of the package achieved by the strike, Beirne said "we didn't like to play the numbers game but the experts tell me it's the only way to simply tell a complete story." He continued:

"To describe the size of the total package, the number is 19.58 percent—a percentage settlement that compares very favorably with recent major agreements in auto, rubber and can.

"This means general wage hikes now of $12 per week for all top and second-level plant craftsmen at the top of their wage scale; another $6 a week 12 months from now, and still another $6 increase at the end of the second year."

Traffic operators and clerical workers at the top of their wage schedule will get $8 a week at the start of the first contract year, $4 more at the end of 12 months, another $4 at the end of the second year for a total of $16, Beirne said.

Union officers had not decided, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, whether strikers who ratify the new pacts should be advised to return to work at once or to wait until all ratification votes are over.

Union members generally have been respecting the picket lines at telephone locations all over the country—their own and those of other unions.

Members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been out since Apr. 15 in a statewide strike against the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. The IBEW also set a May 8 deadline for a walkout at Illinois Bell.

The CWA strike came at the midpoint of a three-year contract after union and company negotiators failed to agree on the size of a wage increase. When talks resumed with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, negotiators turned their attention to an entirely new contract for the full term instead of the remaining 18 months of the old pact.

In talks that opened Feb. 10, CWA had made a "substantial" wage increase for its 420,000 members at Bell its major objective. Its negotiators rejected a company offer as short of the 10.2 percent mark that the union called for over an 18-month term, and set an Apr. 12 deadline.

The deadline was extended six days following the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The walkout started when Bell management declined to improve its "best" offer of a 7.25 percent wage increase.

Beirne said when the strike started that it was caused by company proposals notable for "insufficient money, retrogression for workers with longer service, inadequate consideration for pensioners and night workers, and a number of critical items" in local union contracts.

Clinton Fair Back On AFL-CIO Staff

Clinton M. Fair, who served on the AFL-CIO social security and legislative staffs from 1958 to 1965, has returned to the federation as a legislative representative after three years with the California AFL-CIO.

Fair has held posts with the Michigan AFL, Allied Industrial Workers and Teachers and served as legislative secretary to former Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

He will concentrate on state legislative problems outside the social insurance area.

JOHN LA FARGE Award for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's work in the field of interracial justice was presented by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York at a dinner in New York. Pictured left to right: Msgr. Gregory L. Mooney, CIC spiritual director; Archbishop Terence J. Cooke; Meany and CIC Executive Dir. Arthur D. Wright. Meany said the award, named for the council's founder, Father LaFarge, recognized achievements of all organized labor. The league cited his work in bringing minority youths into apprentice programs and in removing racial barriers in housing and jobs.

Examiner Urges New Sanctions As Firm Ignores NLRB Orders

A Kansas employer has been so contemptuous of the rights of his employes to organize and bargain that the National Labor Relations Board should take extraordinary steps to compel his compliance, an NLRB trial examiner recommended.

Examiner Stanley N. Ohlbaum found King Radio Corp. guilty of "refractory hostility" to the law in the third such finding against the company in a year. He recommended that the labor board do more than order King to post the usual bulletin board notices and NLRB orders to bargain with the Communications Workers nearly two years after the union won an NLRB election.

The examiner declined to recommend backpay for 250 King Radio strikers from the date their strike started, as the union requested, but noted that the NLRB general counsel's office would have no objection to such a remedy.

Union attorneys have long sought such an order from the board. The AFL-CIO convention last December urged Congress to rewrite the labor act to "make a reality of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively without discrimination by employers."

Shortly afterward the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said the NLRB's orders in unfair labor practice cases "have not proved adequate in coping with the recalcitrant employer determined to defeat the effective unionization of his plant by illegally opposing organizational and bargaining efforts every step of the way."

The NLRB has twice ruled that King Radio, which makes airplane radios at Olathe, has been guilty of such conduct. It will be asked to uphold the findings in the latest case.

Ohlbaum said after noting that the firm ignored the two previous NLRB orders:

"Three Kings are enough. To do no more than echo" previous cease-and-desist orders would be "to confess remedial impotence by not increasing sanctions" to prevent the continuance of the company's "repeated illegal conduct."

The examiner, noting that the NLRB general counsel after successfully prosecuting three cases against King Radio now "properly pleads for an end" to the company's lawbreaking, added "an end there should be."

The major charge against King Radio was that it violated employe rights so flagrantly and persistently that it forced them to go on strike 13 months ago, and has prolonged the strike by continuing its harassment of the 250 strikers and their union, the CWA.

When Ohlbaum concluded his hearings into the latest charges of unfair labor practices by King, the union offered to prove that the company deliberately provoked the strike to rid itself of union adherents and asked that it be compelled to pay them for all time lost since their "constructive discharge."

Ohlbaum said he had no right to make such a recommendation because of present board policy, but noted that the board's general counsel is "not opposed to such or other appropriate relief" and "sounds a fervent plea for design of an appropriate new remedy . . . to prevent serious miscarriage of justice through unredressed persistent flouting" of the law and the board's orders.

The examiner found that despite the fact that King employes "by overwhelming vote elected the union as their bargaining representative almost two years ago, their legal right to bargain collectively has nevertheless been thwarted, jobs have been lost, and they have continued to be the objects of coercion, restraint and harassment."

He ruled that the company had illegally refused to bargain with the union, unilaterally installed a new wage payment system, forbade union members, but not non-union employes, to talk on the job even about work processes; fired employes for union activity and even for answering an NLRB subpoena to testify.

Besides the usual remedies ordered by the board in two previous findings against King Radio, Ohlbaum recommended that the union's certification year date from company posting of an NLRB order; that the company reinstate strikers, establish a preferential rehiring list if necessary, discharge strikebreakers and give backpay to any striker not reinstated.

Los Angeles Mediation Panel Says Hearst 'Flatly Refused' Cooperation

Los Angeles—A special three-man panel quit its peacemaking task here with a charge that Hearst management had "flatly refused" to cooperate in efforts to settle a 4.5-month strike-lockout at the nation's largest evening newspaper, the Herald-Examiner.

The panel was appointed Mar. 18 by Mayor Sam Yorty. A letter of resignation sent Yorty said: "The cause of our failure is clear. One of the parties to the dispute, the Herald-Examiner management, has flatly refused to cooperate with the panel. This, despite the unremitting efforts of the panel from the time of its appointment and those of the chairman of your labor-management citizens committee, Quentin Ogren, in addition to your own personal efforts, to seek management's cooperation."

The panel said the 10 Herald-Examiner unions had met with it and cooperated fully.

In a press conference after the resignation, Herman Leavitt, Los Angeles Joint Culinary Board president and a member of the Yorty panel, said Hearst's recalcitrance was motivated by a desire to "destroy these unions."

Hearst has been publishing the struck paper with the aid of imported professional strikebreakers. Some 2,000 regular union employes have been idled by the dispute.

Hearst had insisted that federal and state mediators—whose efforts to date have been futile—had precedence in the dispute. But regional officials of both mediating agencies gave the mayor's panel their blessings and urged the parties to cooperate with it.

A new effort to revive bargaining was made Tuesday by federal and state mediators. They met with management and Newspaper Guild negotiators one hour.

The session recessed with the parties agreeing to submit revised proposals by May 1. However, prospects of cracking the stalemate remained dim.

Members of ANG and the Machinists struck the Herald-Examiner last Dec. 15 over contract improvements. Hearst promptly locked out about 700 printers, mailers, pressmen, stereotypers and paperhandlers.

ANG's chief negotiator, Robert J. Rupert, told newsmen that Publisher George R. Hearst, Jr.'s refusal to meet the mayor's panel was "his final demonstration of complete contempt for the public."

Besides Leavitt, the panel included Chairman Lloyd H. Bailer, prominent arbitrator, and Ralph H. Woolpert, industrial relations director for a large retail drug chain.

The panel advised Yorty that the newspaper dispute, now the longest in California newspaper history, "may become worse."

"Our continuance as a panel in this dispute would be deceptive in that it would provide hope where none should exist that the panel might, at some future time, be effective," it said.

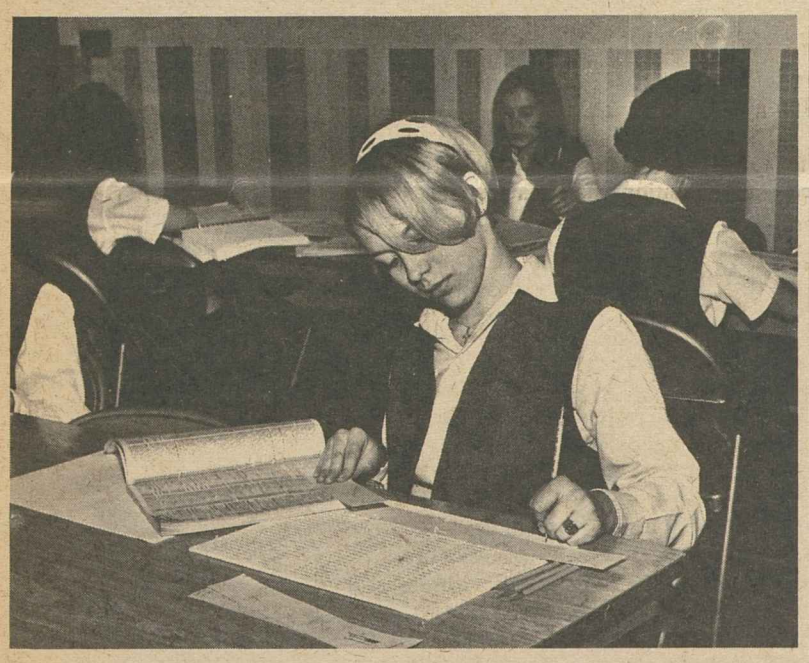
Goldberg Sets Resignation as Envoy to UN

Arthur J. Goldberg will return to private life in June after a spectacular public career during which he filled three of the nation's highest appointive offices in less than eight years.

Goldberg, an eminent labor lawyer, was an architect of the AFL-CIO merger while serving as general counsel for the former CIO. After merger, he was a special counsel for the federation and attorney for the Steelworkers and several other affiliates.

Pres. Kennedy named him Secretary of Labor when he took office and appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1962. At Pres. Johnson's request, Goldberg resigned from the court in 1965 to become the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations after the death of Adlai E. Stevenson.

Pres. Johnson, accepting Goldberg's resignation from the UN post "with regret," said he will name former Under Sec. of State George W. Ball as his successor.



THESE HIGH SCHOOL seniors from Columbus, O., are getting a lesson in practical politics and earning money after school and on Saturdays by helping the Ohio State AFL-CIO prepare for the primary and general election campaigns. Working from COPE's computer printouts of union members, they are checking voter registration status, phone numbers, ward and precinct designations, with the help of criss-cross directories of Ohio cities. The 34 girls, from Bishop Ready High School, rate high marks for both efficiency and enthusiasm, Ohio COPE officials report. As bottom photo shows, an on-the-job lunch break is one of the fringe benefits.

Ervin Panel Hit:

Hearings Assailed as 'Arena' For Attacks on Labor Board

The National Labor Relations Board continued to get passing grades for its work from educators and labor lawyers while business spokesmen chastised it for "curtailing" employer rights and abusing its powers.

Bernard Kleiman, general counsel for the Steelworkers, testifying as the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Separation of Powers continued its hearings on the labor board, challenged the subcommittee's right to debate labor legislation. This area, he said, is the province of the Senate Labor Committee, a fact which might justify the charge that the subcommittee is "exceeding its authority" or violating the spirit of the "separation of powers" doctrine.

Kleiman said "no congressional committee should, under the guise of legislative or congressional purism, be converted by disgruntled parties to an arena in which they can vindicate their issues by throwing rotten tomatoes at the umpire."

He charged also that many of the rulings previously cited as examples of NLRB excesses are in fact products of the courts. He said the courts, in conformity with the separation of powers doctrine, are fully competent to police the board's adherence to congressional policy and have not hesitated to reverse board rulings.

NLRB Too 'Cautious'

Kleiman said the board, far from exceeding its powers, has been "exceedingly cautious" in the exercise of those powers and "has never fully implemented much of the authority" which Congress has given it for more than 30 years.

Kleiman cited the statements of previous witnesses as evidence that they regard the hearings "not as a separation of powers investigation but as an opportunity to denounce and rebuke the board publicly" for ruling against antilabor employers.

Asked by Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), subcommittee chairman, "how you can tell whether the board has violated the separation of powers" without discussing NLRB decisions, Kleiman replied "You can't." But, he added, other witnesses, such as Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, didn't discuss the separation of powers. Griffin's statement cited four decisions, not of the board but of the courts, Kleiman observed.

The witness faulted the board for its "timidity" but said "on balance, it has done a splendid job under very trying circumstances during its entire administration."

Louis Sherman, who has represented building trades unions and others for 20 years, told the subcommittee that unions have suffered severe economic loss from the mistaken decisions of labor boards in the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations—decisions later reversed by the federal courts and Congress itself.

This would indicate, Sherman said, that NLRB rulings signify differences of opinion among board members "over intricate questions of law and fact" rather than improper intent or usurpation of authority. Even here, he pointed out, the law gives private individuals "adequate opportunity" to appeal. Sherman had one bit of advice for the board—it should, he said, make more use of its rule-making powers to guide litigants.

Another labor attorney—Stephen I. Schlossberg for the Auto Workers—recommended that Congress strengthen the NLRB by helping it provide speedy relief for complainants and arming it with a "more effective arsenal of remedies" against lawbreaking employers.

"The effects of illegal actions are impossible to overcome fully, years after the event," Schlossberg said. The remedy, he advised, lies not in the separation of powers demanded by board critics but in enabling the NLRB to cope with its problems, such as its "almost crushing load" of election and unfair labor practice cases.

Also critical of the NLRB's "excessive timidity" was Prof. Howard Lesnick of the University of Pennsylvania. He listed its faults: it doesn't explain itself, it follows the case-by-case method of decision-making, it fears being reversed and it's afraid of conflict with Congress.

The real danger, Lesnick said, is that continual buffeting of the board will increase its timidity. On a question whether board members should be picked as representing labor or management viewpoints, he said that would be a "tragic mistake."

Prof. Robert F. Koretz of the Syracuse University College of Law lauded the board for its "faithful adherence to court decisions," for working out such problems as union jurisdiction, and for its record in the courts.

Even the courts themselves are not better qualified than the NLRB, or even as well qualified, to interpret the will of Congress, he told the committee.

Other witnesses included Guy Farmer, NLRB chairman from 1953-55; Gerard D. Reilly, NLRB member from 1941-46; Stanley R. Strauss, former counsel to the late Philip Ray Rodgers when he was a board member, and spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Retail Federation, the Southern States Industrial Council, the General Electric Co. and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. All were critical of NLRB policy decisions.

Farmer said the board departed from congressional intentions in several areas but so too, he said, did the Supreme Court in decisions mandating labor policy which he charged were in contravention of congressional intent.

Reilly said the NLRB is "essentially a court" and was not entrusted by Congress with policy-making authority.

Jobless Rate for Minority Youth 'Unacceptably High,' Says Report

(Continued from Page 1)

uation was sustained by the report itself.

It found that while the jobless rate for both white and non-white workers improved between 1960 and 1967, the rate for non-whites remained twice that of whites—7.4 percent compared with 3.4 percent in 1967.

The report deplored an "unacceptably high" unemployment rate among youths and the fact that "no inroads have been made into the extremely serious problem of non-white teenage joblessness."

One out of every four non-white teenagers was unemployed in 1967, almost 2.5 times the proportion for white teenagers, the report noted. It pointed out that this was a worsening of a less than 2 to 1 ratio that existed in 1960.

In a section on "the reality of opportunity," the report pointed out that "full employment is not just every man at work—it is the use of all his talents . . . and it is the opportunity to develop his talents."

In this connection it emphasized that "minority groups in America—Negroes, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans and American Indians suffer from limited education and language barriers, high unemployment and low incomes."

And, it added, "discrimination is a factor inhibiting their advancement."

In an analysis of sub-employment—workers unemployed 15 or more weeks a year or making less than $3,000 annually full-time—the report cited a sub-employment rate of 22 percent among non-white men, compared with 8 percent for whites.

It estimated that the jobless rate was at least 7.5 percent in the poor areas of the nation's large cities in 1967 and that there were at least 1.5 million workers in the sub-employment category in those areas.

The report described the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, passed by Congress in 1966, as "far-reaching improvements" that have substantially bolstered income among some of the lowest paid Americans.

"Nevertheless," it said, "about 10 million workers in this country—or one out of every five non-supervisory workers in private employment—received less than the $1.60 an hour minimum when it became effective under the law in February 1968."

In other areas, the report described problems among the seasonally unemployed, the jobless, handicapped and older workers. It said that government action also is needed to help resolve their plight.

On the positive side, the report and the President noted that the National Alliance of Businessmen, formed to provide jobs for hard-core unemployed, has received pledges of 111,000 jobs by mid-April of this year.

"Labor unions, the Urban Coalition, Chambers of Commerce, churches, schools and many civic groups have joined in a crusade to give the words 'full employment' a new meaning," Johnson said.

"These are hopeful beginnings, but certainly they are no grounds for complacency" and no grounds for inaction by Congress, he added.

In an introduction to the report, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz seconded the President's appeal. "Inefficiencies in the use of human resources mean not only personal deprivation and tragedy, but staggering financial losses and costs," Wirtz said.

Write-In Victory:

Massachusetts Vote Boost to Rockefeller

The surprise results of the Massachusetts primary election and the re-entry of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller into the Republican presidential lists underscored the uncertainties of Campaign '68.

The Bay State primary had been viewed, before the votes were counted, as a mere formality. The script called for Gov. John A. Volpe, the only Republican on the ballot, to win overwhelming endorsement of his party as a favorite son leading the state's 34-vote delegation to the GOP convention and possibly earning the second spot on the Republican national ticket.

The Democratic ballot was scarcely more interesting. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota was the only candidate listed, and his supporters talked of piling up 80 percent of the party vote.

The outcome shook both sides.

With all but 12 of the state's 1,734 precincts reporting, Rockefeller had 30,773 write-in votes, defeating Volpe by a margin of about 1,300.

McCarthy did capture the 72 Democratic delegate votes, but took only a bare majority—about 51 percent—of the popular vote as party members registered heavy write-in support for both Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey.

Kennedy, a native of the state and identified with it until he moved to New York to run for the Senate, drew 64,662 write-ins, more than half the record total of 116,416 given McCarthy.

Votes for Humphrey

Humphrey, without benefit of either a campaign or an organization, received 41,934 votes, about a third of the total for McCarthy and two-thirds of the vote for Kennedy.

On the Republican side, Rockefeller not only upset Volpe but ran well ahead—nearly 5,000 votes—of the write-ins for former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Under state law, the leading candidate for each party must receive all of the state's votes on the first convention ballot. Volpe, regarded as a Nixon supporter, lost control not only of these, but also of as many as two-thirds of the second-ballot votes. State GOP leaders said Sen. Edward Brooke, who is backing Rockefeller, could keep at least 22 votes in line for the New York governor beyond the first ballot.

Enters Race

The Massachusetts primary results came within hours after Rockefeller formally announced that he had changed his mind and would, indeed, seek the Republican nomination "right up to the last vote."

On Mar. 21, the governor stunned his supporters by apparently pulling himself out of the presidential sweepstakes and leaving room only for a draft. This, however, was 10 days before Pres. Johnson announced that he would not accept the Democratic nomination for re-election.

On the Democratic side, the focus now shifts to Indiana and that state's May 7 primary, the first to pit McCarthy and Kennedy in direct competition. Complicating the Indiana voting will be the favorite-son candidacy of Gov. Roger D. Branigin, who hopes to lead an uncommitted delegation to the Democratic convention in Chicago, which opens Aug. 26.

Humphrey, who announced his candidacy too late to enter any of the major primaries, will not be on the ballot in Indiana. While Branigin was first listed as a stand-in for Pres. Johnson, he has made no such commitment to the Vice President.

VICE PRES. HUMPHREY plunged into the competition for the Democratic presidential nomination with announcement of his candidacy at a Washington luncheon sponsored by United Democrats for Humphrey. Here he is shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and St. Louis Mayor A. J. Cervantes, two of the founding members of the UDH.

Support for Humphrey Mounting As He Enters Presidential Race

(Continued from Page 1)

cut significantly into business's expected backing for former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the leading contender for the Republican nomination.

● The Meat Cutters joined the long list of unions that have already voiced support for Humphrey and urged its local unions and 400,000 members "to fully assist his candidacy."

The Vice President chose to announce his candidacy at a luncheon meeting of United Democrats for Humphrey, a broadly representative citizens' group that includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The strength of Humphrey's support among trade unionists was evident at the luncheon, which packed 1,700 enthusiastic followers into the Regency Ballroom of Washington's Shoreham Hotel and left 1,000 others pounding at the doors. The audience included scores of union members from all points of the United States who had just wound up the annual Community Services Conference, plus others who were in Washington for an area COPE meeting.

The assemblage had all the earmarks and atmosphere of a convention rally, and Humphrey did not disappoint it.

He approached his announcement in a serious mood, but before he could complete the key sentence the audience erupted into a cheering, shouting demonstration with chants of "We want Humphrey." The Vice President broke into a broad grin and observed, "Like it or not, you have him."

His address touched briefly on the issues and problems confronting the nation, but for the most part dealt more broadly with Humphrey's positive liberal philosophy, the need for unity in the Democratic party and the country, and faith in America's fundamental strength.

"The time has come," he said, "to speak out on behalf of America—not a nation that has lost its way, but a restless people, a great nation striving to find a better way."

As for his "mission," he expressed the belief that "this nation can finally break across the threshold of what no previous society has ever dared dream or achieve, the building of a social order of both freedom and compassion, of both enterprise and peace.

"I believe we can finally create a nation where human equality and human opportunity not only exist side by side but nourish and reinforce each other, a nation where every citizen may participate on equal terms in every aspect of being and doing that which relates to self-respect."

As to the "business of getting elected," Humphrey said he would, as Johnson has pledged to do, "observe the absolute priority of peace over politics" and fulfill his duties and responsibilities as vice president for the remainder of his term.

"This year," he said, "is not the year for frenzied rhetoric, nor is it the year for searching out and seeking and finding scapegoats for our problems."

It is, he continued, "the year for common sense . . . a time requiring in every person in every post in every area of leadership, maturity, restraint and responsibility."

He pledged "to fight hard and clean" for the nomination, but said he would do nothing to "divide either my party or my country."

Flanking Humphrey as he made his announcement were the co-chairmen of United Democrats for Humphrey, Senators Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota and Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma. Among others on the platform, besides Meany, were Clarence Mitchell, of the NAACP; former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina; Mayor A. J. Cervantes of St. Louis; Frank O'Connor, president of the New York City Council; and former Sen. William Benton of Connecticut, publisher of the Encyclopedia Brittanica.

First Institute on Labor Held at Virginia Campus

Charlottesville, Va.—Labor education in the South moved another step ahead at the traditionally conservative University of Virginia with the holding of a three-day institute here.

The institute on "The Trade Union Movement and the New South," attended by civil rights leaders, anti-poverty workers, clergymen and university students, was the first of its kind to be held on the campus. It was sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy.

Speakers included Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow of the Virginia AFL-CIO; Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Robert McGlotten of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Snow, in the opening address, called for a coalition of labor, Negroes and religious leaders dedicated to developing the South's economy and bringing social justice to all of its people.

Labor's political and economic goals were discussed by Tyler, who pointed out that they are "in the interest of a majority of Americans, particularly in their emphasis on employment and social progress."

McGlotten, citing the recent strike by Memphis, Tenn. garbage workers, stressed that the fight for "rights" in the South and elsewhere includes "the right of workers to organize into unions."

Two other speakers, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton and James Pierce, southern director of the Industrial Union Dept. analyzed "right to work" laws and other anti-union statutes in southern states.

An appeal for cooperation between anti-poverty workers and union leaders in advancing the drive against poverty was issued by James Williams, research director for the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

The LID was assisted in planning the institute by Dr. William H. Kaven, assistant professor of commerce, who recently developed and now teaches the University of Virginia's first course on labor's role in industrial relations.

Commenting on the institute, a league spokesman said it was organized "under some difficulty" in that it came under attack from the Virginia Chamber of Commerce. One C of C official even threatened to launch a letter-writing campaign against Kaven, it was noted.

Despite this oposition, the meeting turned out to be a major success in the LID's drive to expand labor education in the South, the league declared. It reported that a number of students and faculty members attending the institute from other southern universities asked that similar projects be held on their campuses.

Histadrut Hailed on Israel's 20th Year

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the role of Histadrut—Israel's million-member labor federation—in a message of congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the nation's founding.

"The economic and social progress which Histadrut has brought to Israel should be an inspiration to all forward looking peoples throughout the world," Meany wired Histradrut Sec.-Gen. Aharon Becker.

He said the Israeli labor federation has thrived "under the most difficult of circumstances involving national jeopardy and the strains of large influxes of people requiring every assistance."

Prompt Election Sought by NMU

New York—National Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran asked the Labor Dept. to set up a new election promptly for NMU officers even though the union is appealing a federal court decision ordering such an election.

The court had ruled that the 1966 election was invalid under the Landrum-Griffin Act since the NMU's constitution required candidates for national office to have served in lower-level union posts.

Curran termed the decision "unsound" but said the NMU wants a re-election held quickly because "we cannot allow any doubt or confusion to hamper our effectiveness."

IBEW Sweeps 1st Election at Zenith Corp.

Springfield, Mo.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, ousted an "independent" union here in the first of six elections petitioned for by the IBEW in plants of the Zenith Corp.

The National Labor Relations Board listed this tally: IBEW 821, no union 554, Independent Radionic Workers of America 20, challenged 14, void 5. Of 1,475 eligible employes, all but 61 cast ballots.

Workers in the Springfield plant, opened about a year ago, were represented by the independent.

The IBEW organizing committee said the results augur well for elections at the other Zenith plants—all in the Chicago area—where the IRWA holds bargaining rights.

The drive here began last fall with an in-plant organizing committee. Six IBEW staff representatives were assisted by AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Delmond Garst and his staff, the union said.

The Springfield plant was built on the assurance that area voters would be asked to approve a public bond issue. They did, two weeks before the NLRB election. The plant, which makes TV sets, will eventually be staffed by up to 5,000 employes.

No dates have been set yet for the Chicago area elections.

Electoral Monkey-Wrench

THE REAL THREAT in George Wallace's candidacy is not that he will win, but that he will capture enough electoral votes to prevent either major party candidate from winning. Once that happens, he could throw a mean monkey-wrench into the presidential election machinery.

The Constitution says a candidate must win a majority of electoral votes—270 out of 538—to become President.

The 1968 presidential election is expected to be a squeaker. With Wallace in the race, the possibility is strong that neither major party candidate will receive an electoral vote majority. Wallace is a good bet to win at least the 47 electoral votes from five Deep South states—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Should this pan out, what happens next? Two things could happen:

1. The election could be thrown into the U.S. House of Representatives.

2. Wallace could wheel and deal with major party candidates before it ever got to the House, offering a trade: His electoral votes for certain concessions and promises.

Here's what happens once the problem goes to the House:

Each of the 50 state congressional delegations gets just one vote. This makes it more important to control a majority of state delegations than to have actual numerical control of the House. (As an example, after the 1948 election, Democrats had substantial control of the House, 263-171. But they had a majority on only 25 of the 48 state congressional delegations. Had Truman not won an electoral vote majority, and had the vote gone to the House, HST might have had a hard time hanging on.)

At present, Democrats control 29 state delegations, the GOP 18, and three are evenly split. But it is not this Congress that would make the decision. It would be the new Congress elected in 1968. It is conceivable that a Democrat could win a popular majority for President, fail to win an electoral majority, and be denied the presidency by a House with the GOP in control of 26 state delegations.

Here is where Wallace could loom large. He could hold enough states—the five he's most sure of—to his candidacy to deny a majority for either major party candidate. What ensues then—a shift of the whole mess to the Senate—would be a mare's nest. The Senate would choose the President in the person of its choice of Vice President.

Equally, perhaps more, menacing are Wallace's options under the second route, trading off his electoral votes for concessions by a major party candidate.

Though he talks about being in the race to win, there is evidence that Wallace knows better and already has given much thought to wheeling and dealing. Several times over the past year, it has been indicated his price would be the right to name, or participate in naming, two Supreme Court justices. The appointment of two conservative justices over the next four years could tip the scales on such issues as civil rights, reapportionment and labor matters.

He could go further. Indeed, there seems little limit on the mischief he could do, and thus a vote for Wallace becomes a vote for potential chaos.

—Memo from COPE

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Knock Him Out of the Box

Rustin Cites Antipoverty Success:

Labor's Programs Articulate Economic Demands of Negroes

The following article by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, appeared in the New York Times, Apr. 26, 1968.

By Bayard Rustin

HARRY VAN ARSDALE, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, has said that the trade union movement is the most successful antipoverty organization in our nation's history. He is right. The labor movement has not abolished poverty, and could not by itself have been expected to, but it has lifted more American people out of poverty than any other institution or agency organized to that end.

I do not mean to say the labor movement could not have done more for Negroes. I certainly cannot dispute the charge that for many years some unions discriminated against Negroes. But it is worth noting that discrimination now persists only in a minority segment of the labor movement. In any event, that past history tended to obscure an equally important truth—that, despite discriminatory practices, the labor movement was, and remains, the most integrated institution in our society.

Hundreds of thousands of Negroes, devastated and set adrift by the Great Depression, first found refuge and economic mobility when the unions organized them in many industrial areas of the North. Since the depression, Negro membership in organized labor has climbed steadily, and today some 15 percent of the fourteen million workers in the AFL-CIO are Negroes.

The consequent rise in their economic base and standard of living stimulated in hundreds of thousands of Negroes an awakening of those social and political aspirations that found dramatic and constructive expression in the great mass protest movement of the late 1950s and the early 1960s.

Today, as the focus of the Negro struggle has shifted from constitutional issues to economic and and political equality, the labor movement remains the only major institution in our society that articulates the economic demands that are now at the heart of the Negro struggle. It is certainly the only major institution that wholly subscribes to, and substantially embodies in its own program, the proposals and priorities outlined in the Freedom Budget for All Americans.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO passed a resolution on the urban crisis in which it specifically called for the following: the creation of one million public service jobs for the unemployed; the building of 2.5 million new housing units; expanded mass transit and accelerated construction of public facilities.

HOWEVER, labor's support of programs that are of immediate economic interest to millions of deprived Negroes cannot obscure the fact that vestiges of discrimination remain in certain segments of that movement. For example, for many young Negroes and Puerto Ricans, the building trades have become a symbol of their lack of progress in the trade union movement. The building trades have the greatest appeal for young Negroes and Puerto Ricans to whom an opportunity to be trained in the skilled crafts at high rates of pay stands as one of the most effective antidotes to their frustration and despair.

But even the building trades are now adjusting to the winds of change. In New York City, specifically, the building trades unions are cooperating with the Joint Apprenticeship Program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, which has succeeded during the past three years in placing more than 300 Negro and Puerto Rican youngsters in the building trades unions of New York City and Westchester County.

The program recruits young men who are interested in the building trades and advises, counsels and tutors potential applicants. Over the past three months the program has opened additional offices in Cleveland, O.; Buffalo, N.Y., and Newark, N.J., and in each of these cities minority group youngsters are now being admitted to unions that were previously closed to them.

The program has been successful for many reasons. It has a dedicated staff and is headed by an extraordinarily creative and determined young man, Ernest Green; it has had the support of George Meany and the Civil Rights Dept. of the AFL-CIO from the outset. Peter Brennan, president of the New York Building Trades Council has actively urged all unions to cooperate with the program.

I am confident that this model will play the leading role in helping to remove the last vestiges of discrimination in the labor movement.

Beyond Segregation:

Close Look at George Wallace Reveals Typical Right Winger

The following article on George Wallace is excerpted from the Apr. 29, 1968, issue of Memo from Cope, published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

GEORGE WALLACE is running for President.

The former Alabama governor will *not* win. He *will* get votes. He *could* throw a devastating monkey-wrench into the process of selecting the next President.

Polls show Wallace's candidacy, while not setting prairie fires, could burn a hole in the presidential ambitions of major party candidates. He's credited with from 10-15 percent of the total vote, depending on who the nominees of the Democrats and Republicans turn out to be. He will be on the ballot in at least 48 of the states.

Since he is the candidate of the party he formed recently—the American Independent Party—and since he will get votes from citizens outside the South as well as from the South (remember the 1964 presidential primaries he entered?) it's timely to examine what citizens will be voting for when they vote for George Wallace.

First and foremost, they will be voting for a dedicated segregationist. He denies that he is a racist, which he defines as someone who hates someone else on grounds of color and race. Maybe so. But an outright segregationist he is, and the fall-out from his frequent verbal explosions is race hate. In his 1963 inaugural address as Alabama's new governor, he vowed: "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever." And ever since he flashed onto the national scene with his subsequent promise to "stand in the schoolhouse door" to prevent a Negro from attending the University of Alabama, he has built his national reputation and following on unyielding opposition to progress in civil rights.

But what else does he stand for? Does he have other issues? Is he, as some press coverage suggests, progressive on other issues despite his diehard segregationism? A look at Wallace's Alabama indicates he isn't.

- Sales tax rates in his state have soared to among the highest in the nation—after he promised not to increase them.
- Jobless pay increased under Wallace as it did under all his recent predecessors, but it was boosted at the expense of working women. His administration denied unemployment benefits to *all* working women who take maternity leave without assurance of a job when they are ready to return to work.
- For the first time in many years in Alabama, state agencies—notably the highway patrol—interfered in union organizing efforts under Wallace.
- Though Wallace boasts about attracting new industry to the state, in recent years manufacturing jobs increased faster in every other southeastern state with the exception of Mississippi.
- The illiteracy rate in Wallace's Alabama is one of the nation's highest. More than 40 percent of Alabama males called up for military service are disqualified due to literacy and health reasons.
- In average jobless benefits payments, only seven states rank lower than Wallace's Alabama, and only seven are lower in the maximum weekly benefit paid.
- Of eight key standards set for state child labor laws, Wallace's Alabama meets only one.
- Only nine states pay lower maximum weekly benefits for disability under workmen's compensation.
- Wallace's Alabama is one of the 16 states without an effective minimum wage law.
- Wallace's Alabama ranks 49th among states in welfare payments for dependent children.
- Alabama has one of the highest percentages among states in housing listed as dilapidated.
- Alabama is one of 21 states without an equal-pay-for-women law.
- Nine hundred dollars below the national per capita income figure, Wallace's Alabama ranks 48th among states in that category.
- Only two states—Mississippi and South Carolina—spend less per pupil in the public schools than Alabama, whose $390 annual expenditure is $179 less than the national average.

OBVIOUSLY, most of Alabama's problems predate the arrival of George Wallace as governor in 1963. But the conditions have survived his four years in office as official governor and his nearly one and a-half years as unofficial governor, and the relative standing of his state in the major categories listed is basically unchanged. There is little evidence that he mounted a major attack on any of them.

Wallace is no friend of workers or their unions. He does not attack them openly. Yet, recently, his hand-picked legislative lieutenant, the majority leader of the state senate, attacked strike talk among teachers warning he'd do everything in his power to have them fired if they struck.

More illuminating, perhaps, is the general tone of Wallace's pronouncements on non-racial issues. He always skirts the specific. But the generalities are all too familiar and can be located in any right-winger's handbook of instant wisdom: A hymn to free enterprise, an attack on the federal government as if it were a foreign power and an enemy at that, a scorn for welfare legislation, a demand for states' rights, contempt for the Supreme Court.

So this is candidate Wallace, and as much of his record as can be pinned down.

He is not likely to win the presidency. But he will get votes, and he will get them from all sections of the country, and stripped of all the excuses to ease conscience they will be racist votes—or, as Wallace would prefer, segregationist votes.

In All Group Relations:

New Institute Seeks to Expand Use of Collective Bargaining

FINDING WAYS to use collective bargaining to resolve differences between private groups will be a central aim of a new labor-management organization, an AFL-CIO vice president reported in a network radio interview.

Pres. Roy Siemiller of the Machinists, vice chairman of the board of the newly-formed Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, said the institute could act as a "mediator . . . get the controversy bared, right out on the table," and find solutions to which the parties can agree.

That is what unions and employers "do in collective bargaining for a labor agreement," Siemiller noted, and the same principles and techniques might be effectively applied in reaching settlement of differences in race and other group relations. He made the statements on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Siemiller said that the primary goal of the institute is to improve collective bargaining processes and give the public-at-large a better understanding of how they operate, because "in a free society, such as we have in America, there is no substitute for collective bargaining."

Actually, he said, the system "is working well." He pointed out that of the 16,000 separate agreements the Machinists have with employers, "less than two-tenths of 1 percent get involved in a strike situation." He said that the public can get a wrong impression of how collective bargaining works when news reports indicate that "one individual is the bad guy standing in the way of settlement of a controversy."

"That is just not true," he declared. "There is a lot of activity among all of the people in the bargaining unit. They meet together. They decide what to ask for," and vote whether or not to accept settlements the negotiators recommend.

Reporters questioning Siemiller were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

PROBABLY NEVER BEFORE in our history have Americans been more aware of the high price they are paying for inadequate housing, slums and ghetto-living.

Yet this problem has always been with us and, since the New Deal days, the federal government has sought to alleviate it.

The failure has been simply too little and too late. While progress has been recorded and many dedicated people have devoted their lives to housing, it has not been sufficient.

There has been an effort to combat slums in cities since the 1930s, but the slums have persisted. In recent years, there has been a net decrease in the percentage of slum housing compared with all housing, but that is hardly an answer.

This year Pres. Johnson has proposed the most far-reaching program in history.

The federal government acted in the housing field for the first time in 1892. The 52nd Congress appropriated $20,000 to make a study of slums in cities of 200,000 or more population.

Although there were several programs during World War I, serious legislation did not get under way until the 1930s. There were initial steps to meet such emergencies as foreclosures.

In 1934, the National Housing Act established the Federal Housing Administration to increase the supply of mortgage funds by providing banks and other lending institutions with government insurance on long-term, first mortgage loans.

In 1937, Congress took initial steps in setting up a long-range program of public housing for low-income families. Public housing, though, never reached the proportions envisioned by its supporters. This is seen by the statistics which disclose that between 1945 and 1964, 28 million nonfarm housing units were started and 682,000 of these were public housing.

FHA has played a more significant role since its insurance program was set up in 1934. Between 1945 and 1964 more than 5 million homes out of the 28 million units started were insured by FHA.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which set up Veterans Administration guarantees under the GI Bill, made possible 2.8 million homes between 1945 and 1964.

In addition to public housing, urban renewal has been utilized for a massive attack on the slums. First set up in 1954, under the Housing & Home Finance Administration, it was given added emphasis in the Housing Act of 1949.

A MAJOR PUSH forward on the housing front took place in 1965 when the scattered housing agencies were brought together in a cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs under Sec. Robert C. Weaver.

Existing programs which the Administration is seeking to step up include public housing, rent supplements to enable lower income groups to obtain better housing, model cities, rehabilitation loans and grants and urban renewal.

The proposals by the Administration go a long way toward making the critically-needed inroads into the housing problem, but obtaining adequate financing from Congress is the big rub. There are, in addition, new programs, new approaches being urged.

When Weaver testified before the House subcommittee on the Administration's program he pointed out:

"The specific housing and community development program we are presenting has many unique features. But most significant, I believe, is the fact that this total new effort is aimed primarily at achieving a single, specific, unified national goal—the building and rebuilding in 10 years of enough good housing to permit the replacement of substantially all substandard housing."

Currently, it is estimated that there are 5.8 million occupied dwelling units which are classified as substandard.

This is a reasonable goal. Anything less would invite even more disaster. The burden of responsibility is now on the Congress.

WIDER USE of collective bargaining to settle disputes between private groups is one aim of the newly-formed Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Roy Siemiller (center), vice chairman of the institute's board, said on Labor News Conference. The Machinists' president was questioned by Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

How to Buy:

Commission on Product Safety To Probe Household Hazards

By Sidney Margolius

TELEVISION SETS which leak enough current to deal a lethal shock. Kitchen ranges, broilers, clothes dryers, portable heaters and dehumidifiers with exposed terminals. Lawn mowers which hurl rocks. Power tools without safety guards. Garden sprayers which can explode. Travel irons without thermostats to prevent overheating.

These are just a few of the sometimes carelessly-designed or constructed household products which can shock, burn, maim and explode, warns U. S. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee. You may have some in your own home.

As the result of his investigations, Sen. Magnuson got Congress to establish a National Commission on Product Safety. The new commission has as its main target the protection of the public. An estimated half-million injuries each year result from the use of the kind of ordinary household products which the commission will investigate, points out Arnold Elkind, a noted trial attorney and labor lawyer appointed by Pres. Johnson as chairman.

While people naturally worry a lot about unsafe cars, actually you may be not much safer in your own home. Nothing seemed safer than staying home and watching TV. But then it was discovered that some color TV sets leaked radiation which could be harmful under certain circumstances. Even certain TV antennas made for plugging into the house electrical socket may pose a danger.

You might crawl into bed with the idea that at least here you are safe. But if you're under an electric blanket not carefully made to reduce hazards to the least possible minimum, you may be hiding in a fool's paradise. You may buy a carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher, and pride yourself on how careful you are. But the carbon tet may be even more dangerous.

BESIDES THE MAIN GOAL of protecting American families, the new Safety Commission also will try to define your legal rights if you suffer an injury from using a defective product in a foreseeable way. Elkind points out that the present laws affecting consumer rights and manufacturers' obligations are a hodgepodge of conflicts, with sharp variations from state to state.

A child injured by a defective product may be able to recover damages in one state. But a child in another state injured under the same circumstances may not, Elkind reports.

A federal law defining rights of consumers and duties of manufacturers thus would be a big step toward reducing haphazard manufacturing procedures.

Until the National Commission on Product Safety completes its prospective two years of work, and Congress acts on its findings, be careful in your own buying. A useful pamphlet telling some of the more visible safety features to look for when shopping is available free. Send a postcard (preferable to a letter) asking for a copy of Appliance Safety for The Consumer, to Mrs. Linda Hodgson, Public Information Dept., National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

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LABOR REPRESENTATIVES from two countries were on hand to see Peter Ladd Gilsey (left), a Washington, D.C. investment counselor, receive the Israel Freedom Medal on behalf of the Israel Bond Organization. Amos Eiran (right), Israel's labor attache, made the presentation during a meeting of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO. Between them are Pres. J. C. Turner and Sec. George Apperson of the central labor body.

Safety Council Reports:

112,000 Lose Lives In Year's Accidents

ACCIDENTS of all kinds killed approximately 112,000 persons in the United States last year, a decrease of 1 percent from the 113,000 who died accidentally in 1966.

These figures are reported in the 1968 preliminary edition of "Accident Facts," published by the National Safety Council. The fact sheet supplies a condensed compilation of the number, costs, and analyses of the major categories of 1967 accidents.

According to the council the drop in the death total lowered the 1967 accident fatality rate to 56.5 per 100,000 persons, a decrease of 2 percent from the 1966 rate of 57.7. In spite of this decrease, accidents in 1967 remained the fourth most important cause of death for all persons and the leading cause of death for all persons and the leading cause of death among those aged one to 37.

The 1 percent decrease in accident fatalities overall was the result of a 3 percent drop in home accident deaths, which totaled 28,500, and a 2 percent decrease in workplace accident deaths, which totaled 14,200. Motor-vehicle and public accident deaths remained substantially the same.

Motor-vehicle deaths made up 47 percent of the 1967 accidental death toll; falls accounted for 18 percent; fires, burns and deaths associated with fires, 7 percent, and drownings, 6 percent. Other mishaps accounted for 22 percent of the total.

THE COUNCIL ESTIMATED that accident costs in 1967 totaled $21.3 billion. This included wage loss of $6 billion, medical expense of $2.2 billion, administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance of $4.9 billion, property damage in motor-vehicle accidents of $3.5 billion, property loss in fires of about $1.7 billion, and the so-called "indirect" costs of work accidents of about $3 billion.

Four catastrophes in 1967 caused more than 50 deaths each: Airplane crashes near Hendersonville, N.C., and near Cincinnati, Ohio; tornadoes in Illinois, and a bridge collapse near Pt. Pleasant, W. Va. There were six other catastrophes in which 25 or more persons died.

Soup to Nonsense:

How Can a Girl Lose a Dress? It's Easy for the Pre-Teen Set

By Jane Goodsell

A 12-YEAR-OLD GIRL will give a friend the shirt off her back—providing she's tired of it, and the friend will give her a turtleneck pullover in trade. In the pre-teen set, clothes are not personal possessions to be worn—or at least kept in one's closet—until they wear out or go out of style. They are a medium of exchange to be passed from person to person.

"Where did you get this pink skirt?" I ask Molly. "I never saw it before."

"Oh," she says nonchalantly, "Martha gave it to me."

"Gave it to you? Why would Martha give you her skirt?"

"Because I gave her my green sweater."

"But your green sweater goes with your plaid skirt. We shopped all over town to find just the right shade of green, remember?"

"It's all right, Mommy. I don't have the green skirt anymore. I traded it with Kathy for her gray jumper. It looks just neat with my striped turtleneck."

"What striped turtleneck?"

"The one Laddie traded me for my green suede purse."

These transactions innocently disregard the relative monetary values involved. One day you are shocked to discover that your child has swapped a threadbare tee-shirt which she inherited from her older sister, for a handsome down-filled ski parka. Horrified, you telephone the other child's mother to apologize for your child's robber baron instincts, and to arrange a trade-back. You are equally dismayed three days later when you find out that your little robber baron has generously traded her good winter coat for a pair of knee-high socks. With holes in both heels.

Probably, the wisest policy is to keep calm and trust that a divine justice evens these things up over the long stretch. Certainly, it is folly to launch into a discussion of price tags with your child.

"But Mommy," she says reasonably, "I love the socks and I hate the coat." And there you are, grappling with the philosophic concept of intrinsic values—and even Aristotle got hung up on that one.

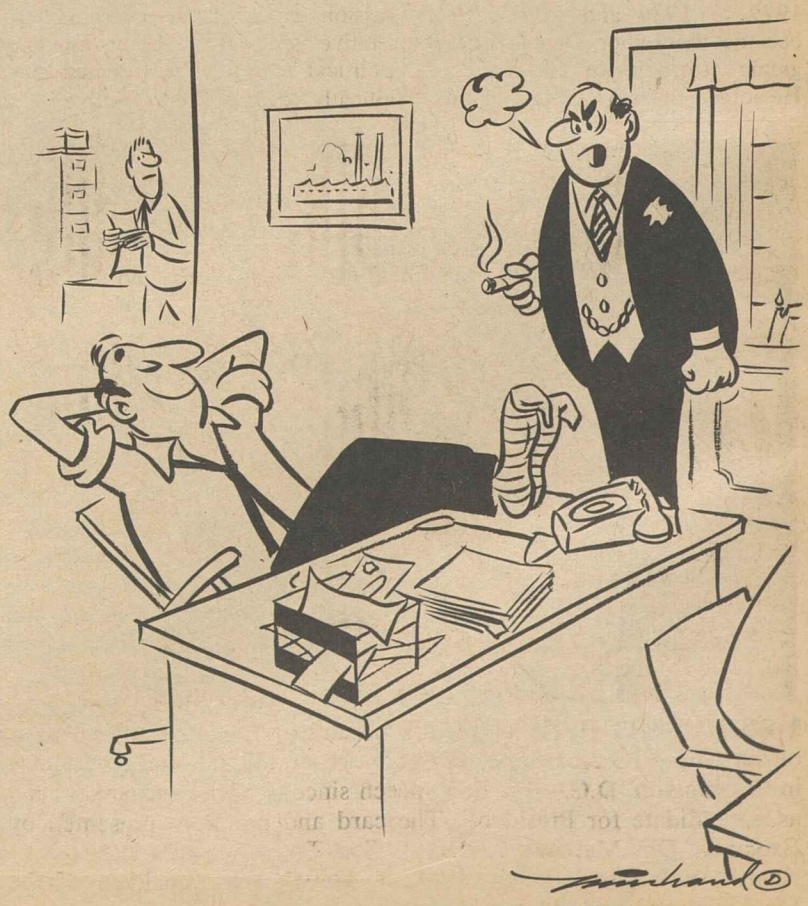
ARGUMENTS ABOUT FIT are just as futile. From a child's eye view, it fits if she can get into it without bursting the seams. Minor flaws (like shoulders that dangle around her biceps, and waistlines that hit her where her bosom would be if she had any) she dismisses with a shrug. "Oh, Mommy, nobody notices things like that."

From a mother's point of view, it is disheartening to watch your child's carefully chosen and painstakingly hemmed wardrobe disintegrate into a miscellany of too-big and too-small hand-me-downs. Of course, a vigilant mother can sometimes succeed in re-instating the original outfits, although it's a project rather like tracking down a two-door Ford you traded in back in '54.

Still, a purposeful mother with plenty of time on her hands can do it. One such mother called at our house the other day to ask, "Have you by any chance seen Dotty's brown loafers and her green wool dress?"

When my husband overheard me relaying the query to Molly, he looked puzzled. "How," he asked wonderingly, "can a girl lose her dress and her shoes?"

For a moment, I considered trying to explain it to him, but it was just too complicated. I merely shrugged, and told him soothingly that dinner would be ready in a couple of minutes.



'Baxter, What Do You Have on Me?'

To AFL-CIO Auxiliaries:

Mrs. Humphrey Bids Women Step Up Role

Women in union families—"the organized female conscience of the nation"—must accelerate their role in helping America to solve its problems, Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey told a meeting of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries in Washington.

The Vice President's wife addressed some 150 wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of union members, representing women in 2,000 auxiliaries in all parts of the country.

The two-day national conference, the first of its kind for the auxiliaries, emphasized plans to spur women's political action in this election year. Auxiliary members have been urged to give a day a week to this effort between now and November.

Mrs. Humphrey hailed the auxiliaries' "impressive and enviable" record on behalf of education, anti-poverty, medical care, civil rights, mental retardation, consumer education and other "vital" programs.

Much of this work, she said, "you have done through the political effort to elect local, state and national candidates who are ready to tackle problems in the city councils, state legislatures and on the floor of Congress."

But, she added, the nation still has a long way to go in "the march toward unequaled social progress."

"As long as there is one child who does not have proper health care, who lives in inadequate housing, who does not have an equal opportunity for education—there is work to do," Mrs. Humphrey said.

She described the "excitement" of being at her husband's side when he announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination only a few days before she addressed the auxiliaries.

"It was a decision that, as he said, took a long time in coming and didn't come easily," she noted.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the conference, pointed out that without women in the trade union movement "wage-earners would have found it even more difficult to persevere in the fight to form unions."

"You have made progress," Meany said, "and yet you know as well as any of us that your potential is far greater than your present," just as is the labor movement's.

He urged the auxiliaries to "redouble your efforts this year" so that the nation "can resume the march toward a better life for all; toward truly full and equal opportunity, and unlimited horizons.

Main speakers at the conference incuded AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, President-emeritus A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, COPE Dir. Al Barkan and assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson.

Schnitzler spoke on the "profiteering, price-fixing and finagling" that has gone on in the drug industry, resulting not only in high prices to consumers but a "danger to the health" of all Americans.

He pointed to legislation in Congress backed by the AFL-CIO to curb drug "scandals" and proposed that the auxiliaries demand that candidates for Congress "stand in favor of positive measures to end incredible abuses of drug monopolists."

Hayes called upon the auxiliaries to press for programs of slum clearance, housing, more and better schools, hospitals, recreation and job opportunities. He presided over the opening day sessions.

Barkan stressed that "nothing is more important than the outcome of this year's election" and — that the auxiliaries — through registration - and - get - out - the-vote drives—can help decide it in favor of liberal candidates.

Mrs. Peterson praised the auxiliaries for being on the side of the consumer and for safety programs long before they became the interest of other segments of American society.

The theme of the conference was set by Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director of the auxiliaries in a welcoming address when she said:

"This is a unique chance to find out, first-hand, how the special talents of women in union families can—and should be channeled into building a stronger, more vital trade union movement."

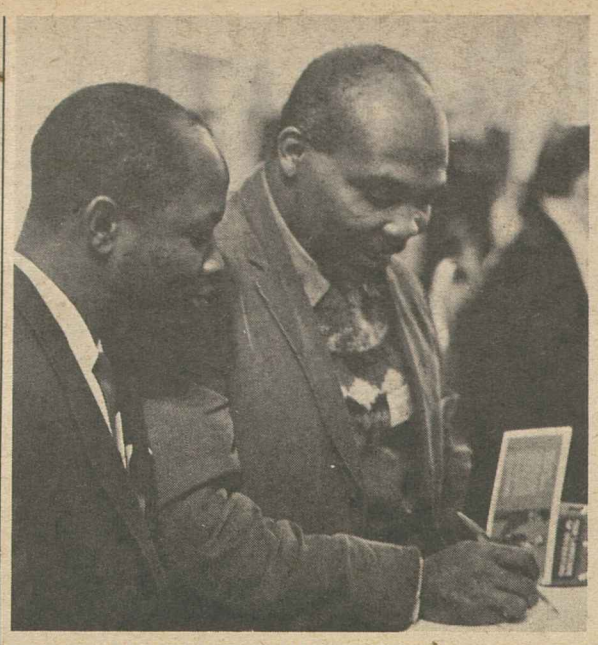
Other speakers, and workshop sessions on consumer problems, legislative issues, labor education and political action were directed specifically toward that objective.

Veteran Examiners Retire from NLRB

The retirement of veteran Trial Examiners John H. Eadie and Arthur E. Reyman was announced by the National Labor Relations Board —Eadie after 26 years of conducting hearings and recommending decisions, Reyman after 15 years.

Reyman was associate general counsel for the former AFL from 1929 to 1936 and in the 1940s became the Labor Dept.'s first regional attorney—in Cleveland, O. He joined the NLRB staff in 1953.

MRS. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY became an honorary life member of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries after addressing the national conference in Washington, D.C.—her first speech since her husband announced as a candidate for President. The card and pin were presented by Executive Dir. Marcella S. Beatty. Sec.-Treas. Novella Porter is at right. Applauding, at left, is A. J. Hayes, past president of the Machinists, who presided at the session.



STOCK MARKET INVESTMENT was studied by these and other members of Office Employes Local 153 in New York City during a free, four-part course offered by Reynolds & Co., a leading investment firm. OPEIU and the firm are now working out a program to offer similar free courses to the union's members in other cities.

Union Apartment Co-op Under Way in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—The Clothing Workers' Chicago Joint Board has broken ground here for a $14.8 million development to house 606 families, including those of average and moderate income. Two 24-story high-rise cooperative buildings and 52 cooperative garden apartments will be built in the Hyde Park-Kenwood section.

The new, not-for-profit cooperative housing community to be built on 7.2 acres of land will be known as Kenwood Park. It is being sponsored by the United Dwellings Foundation, which was created by the ACWA Joint Board.

"It is our hope that we will be making a contribution not only to the building of a community here in Kenwood, but we will also be showing the way toward making Chicago the most dynamic city in the country," ACWA Vice Pres. Murray H. Finley, Chicago Joint Board manager, told the groundbreaking audience, which was composed of residents of the area, ACWA officials and members, and civic and labor leaders.

"We hope we'll show the way for other labor unions and other not-for-profit organizations to follow our lead in providing moderate income housing," Finley said. "It is also our hope to build here a community that will demonstrate that people of all races and all economic means can live together in harmony."

Kenwood Park is being built to provide sorely needed new housing in the inner city for average income families, and to encourage and promote cooperative home ownership. The use of union funds to promote moderate income housing is believed to be the first in the Chicago area, Finley said.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky congratulated Finley and the joint board for its leadership in establishing the United Dwellings Foundation.

"We hear a good deal of talk of what must be done to provide decent housing, especially these days. But people cannot live in words; they must live in homes and homes have to be built. And the Amalgamated principle is deeds, not words," Potofsky declared.

Pointing to the 42 years during which the ACWA has sponsored cooperative housing, Potofsky reminded the audience that the Chicago development, like all ACWA projects, would be non-profit and integrated.

Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley told the audience that "We all agree that a decent home for every family is one of the basic fundamentals and requirements of Chicago and of America today, and this is a great step in that road of providing it."

Patterned after the United Housing Foundation in New York, the United Dwellings Foundation, whose membership still is in the process of formation, will be a federation of housing cooperatives, civic groups, labor unions and other not-for-profit organizations. The Amalgamated was one of the founders of New York's United Housing Foundation.

Finley is president of the United Dwellings Foundation. Vice President is ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum. Abner J. Mikva, Chicago Joint Board counsel, is secretary-treasurer. Potofsky, who is also president of the United Housing Foundation in New York, and Harold Ostroff, executive vice president and operating head of the New York Foundation, are directors.

CONVENTION

The Packinghouse Workers notified all locals that the convention originally scheduled for New Orleans June 3-7 will be held July 7-11 in Los Angeles at the Hotel Biltmore. More than 400 delegates are expected for the biennial meeting.

Office Union Offers Course In Investment

New York—Members of the Office & Professional Employes across the nation soon will be learning the "do's and don'ts" of wise stock market investment under a program being worked out here.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin announced that plans for the courses, to be offered free, are being developed in conferences with Reynolds & Co., an investment firm with 50 offices from coast to coast.

The number of cities in which the program will be offered is still to be worked out, a union spokesman said.

Plans for the national program, Coughlin reported, are the outgrowth of a "highly successful" four-session course which Reynolds conducted here for members of OPEIU Local 153.

The firm's officials lectured on fundamentals of investing, trading, types of securities, dividends, price fluctuations and other subjects. Attendance at each session averaged more than 100 persons.

"For us it has been an extra dividend," Local 153 Business Manager Ben J. Cohan declared.

Among those taking the course, he explained, were a number of members who have not turned out for union meetings but now plan to become more active.

Anti-Crime Bill Gets Labor Backing in Part

Labor supports federal anti-crime legislation, but not provisions of a Senate bill which would sanction widespread wiretapping and overturn constitutional safeguards, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

In a letter to all senators, he urged amendments to the Safe Streets & Crime Control bill currently being debated by the Senate.

He said the AFL-CIO supports the portion of the bill which provides federal grants to help state and local governments improve their police forces.

The federation, he said, also welcomes the bill's restrictions on the mail order sale of handguns as "a step, albeit a small one" towards needed legislation which would stop the indiscriminate sale of firearms "while not curbing the hunter or gun hobbyist."

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO would "welcome the addition of rifles and shotguns to the coverage."

He stressed, however, that the federation "strongly opposes" two sections of the bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

One section would overturn numerous Supreme Court decisions "to turn the clock back a generation or more as respects the rights of defendants in criminal cases."

Since the court's decisions were based on constitutional grounds, Biemiller noted, the "main effect" of such legislation "would be to create chaos in the criminal courts for a decade or more, until its provisions were one-by-one stricken down by new Supreme Court decisions."

The wiretapping provision of the bill, Biemiller said, would allow eavesdropping by federal, state and local law enforcement officials in the investigation of minor as well as major offenses.

He strongly urged the Senate to restore the language of the original Administration bill which would ban all wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping except where authorized by the President in the interest of national security.

TAKING THE OATH of office after being elected to new terms on the executive council of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. are Michael Fox, president, third from right, and other leaders of rail shopcraft unions. The oath was administered by John J. Duffy, retired Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers vice president, following the election at the department's convention in Chicago.

Ship Officers Hail Signing of Bill Extending Bankruptcy Safeguards

New Orleans—Pres. Johnson chose the 58th biennial convention of the Masters, Mates & Pilots to announce his signing of a bill sponsored by the union to grant masters of American ships the same lien rights as officers and seamen to collect monies due from companies in bankruptcy.

House Merchant Marine Committee Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), who introduced the bill four years ago, read a telegram from the White House confirming the measure's enactment that brought the delegates and guests to their feet in an ovation.

Three days later, National Transportation Safety Board Member John H. Reed, former governor of Maine, used his guest appearance to announce the backing of the Dept. of Transportation for a bill—also sponsored by Garmatz—to require Coast Guard licensing of towboat operators.

Leaders of the 88 year-old MM&P hailed both developments as major advances for the union's 11,000 members and for industry safety.

The masters' lien law corrects an historical inequity against shipmasters who a century ago were more directly involved in the money management of shipping operations than they are today under current corporate practices.

The towboat licensing bill would require Coast Guard licensing of towboat operators. Existing towboat licensing requirements cover steam-propelled tugs. Most of the nation's towboats are diesel-propelled, however. The MM&P, the nation's oldest representative of ship's officers in the rivers, harbors and deepsea merchant marine, sponsored the original towboat inspection and licensing bill in the 1950s.

Garmatz said that his committee's hearings into a long-range program for the revitalization of the American flag merchant marine "represents a full-scale, concerted congressional attack" on the industry's decline. "The only solution is immediate and aggressive congressional action" he asserted.

Delegates approved a special commendation to the supervisory staff of the Public Health Service hospital here on behalf of the master, deck officers and other injured seamen of the American freighter African Star, which was involved in a collision with an uninspected towboat on the Mississippi River Mar. 16 in which 20 lives were lost.

The award was made in a public ceremony to Doctors William A. Cherry and Harold T. Conrad, the facility's director and deputy director, respectively, "for the professional medical skills and intensive care and treatment provided the seamen" by the hospital staff "whose swift and dedicated performance saved the lives of many of our shipmates, and whose inspiring devotion testifies to the deeds of the U.S. Public Health Service."

Other convention speakers included Executive Vice Pres. John Bowers of the Longshoremen and Sec.-Treas. Burt E. Lanpher of the Staff Officers' Association, representing ships' pursers.

Senate Committee OKs Johnson's Housing Bill

The Senate Banking Committee responded to Pres. Johnson's "urgent" appeal and approved legislation launching a multi-billion dollar drive to wipe out America's slums.

The President had outlined a 10-year program to overcome the nation's housing deficit and told Congress "there is no time to lose."

As a start, the committee sent to the Senate floor a three-year authorization bill carrying a total price tag of $5.2 billion. The money—if appropriated by Congress in separate legislation—would be used to step up existing programs of public housing, rent subsidies, urban renewal and model cities grants. It would also start new programs, including home ownership for low and moderate income families and loan guarantees for developers of "new towns."

During committee hearings, the AFL-CIO termed the legislation "the most important housing measure to come before Congress in 20 years."

The federation praised the "approach" of the Administration bill, but warned that "far more housing" must be built to overcome the present backlog and meet the future needs of an expanding population.

In its first year, the Senate bill would triple the number of low and moderate income housing units now being built with federal help—to 300,000 a year. The President's goal is 6 million new and rehabilitated units over the next 10 years. If reached, it would be a twelvefold increase over the 500,000 units built during the past 10 years.

Federal loans, guarantees and interest subsidies would also be provided to enable private groups to enter the low and moderate income housing market.

A home ownership plan would subsidize the interest cost for families above the bare poverty level but with incomes too low to enable them to obtain decent housing without federal help.

The omnibus bill also includes riot and flood insurance legislation. It would transfer to private investors full ownership of the Federal National Mortgage Association, which supports the mortgage market by buying government-backed home mortgages from private lenders. And it would establish a National Housing Corp. aimed at attracting private investment into low-income and moderate-income housing projects.

In a year of "budget restraint," the housing bill provides one of the few expansions in federal spending sought by the Administration. But the President told Congress that "the hour is late" and this may be "the last clear chance" to reverse the decay of the nation's cities.

You can build on UNION MADE PRODUCTS & SERVICES
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

SEVEN CO-OP supermarkets in New York City have discontinued the sale of California table grapes in support of striking members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Manager Richard Yingling of Grand Street Consumers Cooperative is shown with sign now being distributed by the Union Industries Information Center. The union is conducting a nationwide boycott of grapes picked by struck Giumarra Vineyard Corp. and shipped under labels of 60 other growers.

Meany Tells Railroaders:

Labor's Goals Tied To National Needs

Chicago—Organized labor's prime goals are the same as the nation's—peace and freedom in Asia and the world and the elimination of poverty, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed in a speech to the 14th convention of the federation's Railway Employes Dept.

Meany's address highlighted a crowded agenda for the 250 delegates, including several other key speakers, election of officers and numerous resolutions, largely pertaining to the department's projected wage movement.

Meany praised the shopcraft unions that make up the department for their "militant efforts" to win gains for their members in "a very difficult situation." The stand of the shopcrafts, he noted, led to impressive wage increases and differentials in pay for skilled workers.

Saying that good railroads were of extreme importance to the economy of the nation, Meany said he was "ashamed of the way the railroad industry had been allowed to go downhill in the past 15 or 20 years." The American people, he said, "have a right to expect the railroads to keep up to date."

The AFL-CIO President told of traveling on the well-kept, modern and high-speed trains of foreign lands and said "America needs to revive its passenger service.

Railroad unions, the industry and the government all have a stake in a passenger system adequate to meet the needs of the nation in a national emergency, he said.

Turning to the "difficult times ahead" at home and abroad, Meany called for strong labor support for Pres. Johnson "in the efforts to attain peace and freedom."

Of the "no. 1 problem at home," the economic blight of the cities and poverty among millions who are "prisoners of the ghettos," Meany insisted that the answer is not "black power," nor "burn baby burn" nor looting and arson.

"We have a comprehensive and long-range job to rebuild cities—and government, private enterprise, private and public agencies and the labor movement must cooperate," he declared.

"There must also be a major effort to educate and train people in the ghettos at the bottom of the economic ladder so they will develop the skills that modern industry needs and thus acquire and hold the jobs they should have."

He noted that organized labor had been engaged in the struggle to wipe out poverty for three-quarters of a century and declared it would continue the battle. "There is no longer any excuse for slums," he said. "America possesses the manpower and technical know-how and all of the other means needed to rid this nation of slums."

Meany strongly emphasized the critical importance of political action this year. "To help elect our friends and to oppose those who are hostile to labor."

Michael Fox was re-elected president of the department and Howard Pickett secretary-treasurer.

Convention resolutions aimed at setting goals for a new wage-rules movement, which the shopcraft unions will be free to launch on Sept. 1, covered among other things:

- A 25 percent increase in basic rates of pay or all shopmen; a 10 percent wage differential for shifts starting after noon and 15 percent for those starting after 5 p.m.; a 50-cents-per-hour differential for skilled mechanics above any pay increase, and a cost-of-living escalator clause.
- The setting of a date to which negotiated wage increases would be retroactive along with a provision for the payment of six percent interest on delayed payments of retroactive increases.
- A five-day, Monday through Friday, workweek, with double time for work on Saturday and triple time on Sunday or holidays.
- Double time for overtime in excess of the basic work day and triple time for all work in excess of 16 hours.
- Improved vacations of up to five weeks after 15 years of service with an additional day for each year after 15.
- Twelve paid holidays per year and dropping of the requirement that an employe must work the day before and the day after the holiday to qualify.
- Sick leave pay ranging from three days after one year of service to 60 days after 20 years, with unused leave carried over from year to year.
- Three days bereavement pay after a death in the immediate family.

Resolutions also called for a strict ban on contracting-out of shopmen's work; a guaranteed annual wage; an adequate apprenticeship program; adequate, sanitary dining areas, locker rooms, washrooms and toilets for employes; paid time off for voting in elections.

Fox reported to the delegates for the executive council and other department officers and pointed out that in the past four years, despite continued resistance by the nation's carriers, "we made good progress in improving the welfare of the employes we represent."

He reviewed the gains of three national wage movements since 1964 and major advances on the legislative front, including the establishment of a supplemental pension system and improved benefits under the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Meany drew high praise for his role in the national shopcrafts dispute from Edward J. Hickey, Jr., counsel for the department and other railroad unions, who reviewed the long struggle in his speech.

Other speakers included Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., a member of the National Mediation Board; Thomas R. Donahue, assistant secretary of labor; and Harold C. Crotty, president of the Maintenance of Way Employes.

AFL-CIO Tells Congress:

Labor, HEW Needs Demand More Funds

A "rich, affluent America" can afford the programs needed to improve education, enforce the minimum wage and protect the safety and health of workers, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The federation urged a House Appropriations subcommittee to vote more money—not less—for key programs administered by the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller asked Congress to appropriate the full amount it previously authorized for aid to education, even though a lesser amount is requested in the President's budget.

To do less, he warned, would mean either "spreading the funds too thin to be helpful or concentrating the funds on so few pupils that only a fraction of the need could be met."

Biemiller reiterated labor's "grave concern" at the proposals for further cuts in the federal budget, "virtually all of which would make their deepest slashes in the programs we consider of most urgent need."

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, who presented Biemiller's testimony, submitted a detailed 38-page statement on the budget for the two departments and related agencies covered in the same appropriations bill—the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and the National Mediation Board, which administers the Railway Labor Act.

In oral testimony, the AFL-CIO spokesman stressed these key areas:

- The 50 additional wage-hour investigators provided in the budget request are urgently needed and in fact an additional 325 more investigators would be required "to adequately protect the 42 million working Americans" covered by the wage-hour law.
- Only 10 safety inspectors are employed to enforce federal safety standards for 27 million workers in firms covered by the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. "The fact that 13 additional positions are sought in the budget is encouraging, but, realistically, it is totally inadequate to meet the need."
- The occupational health budget of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare should be increased $4.5 million above the Administration's request. "If Americans are to be safeguarded from illness and death caused by occupational health hazards, we must move ahead with a concerted program to find out more about their cause and effect and how to reduce them."
- The aid to education laws enacted in recent years marked "an impressive beginning" even though they fell short of the support needed "to provide quality education for every child wherever he may live, whatever his family income, and whatever his race or nationality background."

The "most tragic" budget proposal would provide only $1.2 billion—less than half of the $2.5 billion which Congress has authorized—for aid to elementary and secondary education.

Other needed programs, including the Teacher Corps and the Bilingual Education Act, intended to help children from Spanish-speaking homes overcome language barriers, are also underfunded.

Biemiller reiterated labor's willingness "to pay our fair share of the costs" of meeting America's needs at home as well as its commitments abroad.

"America's domestic crisis will not be met by across-the-board budget cuts or wholesale jettisoning of programs that we all know are necessary to improve the quality of American life," he declared.

NLRB Intervention Hit In Union Discipline Case

The AFL-CIO has filed a Supreme Court brief challenging the right of the National Labor Relations Board to intervene in matters of internal union discipline not involving restraint or coercion.

In its friend of the court brief, the federation asked the high court to uphold a Court of Appeals ruling and to turn down an appeal from the NLRB general counsel. At issue is the right of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers Local 22, New York City, to expel from membership a ship's painter for United States Lines who filed unfair labor practice charges against his union in 1964 before exhausting all his remedies under the union constitution.

The NLRB took the position, the AFL-CIO said in its brief, that expelling a union member or fining him, though not normally considered restraint or coercion under the law, may become illegal conduct if its purpose is against public policy. The union carried an appeal to the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, which rejected the board's request for enforcement.

The AFL-CIO brief cited the intent of Congress, the language of the labor law and prior court rulings in support of its claim that expulsions and other union discipline which affect only membership rights, and not job rights, are beyond the NLRB's "regulatory competence."

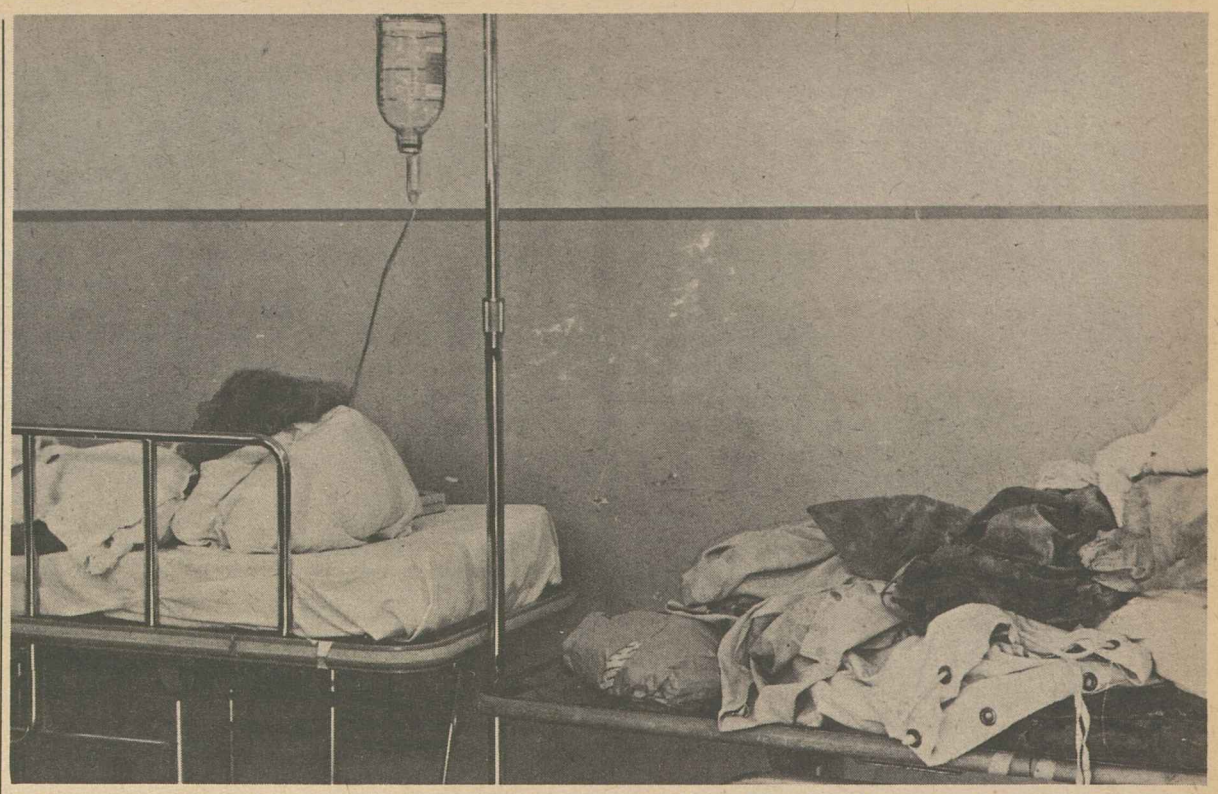
There was no restraint or coercion shown, and the board failed to prove its charge that the union violated sound public policy when it expelled the member, the brief said. It added:

"Congress made it plain that expulsions, suspensions and other nonviolent union discipline which affect a union member as a member and not as an employe are not the types of conduct" forbidden by the Wagner Act and its amendments, the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

The case got into court when Local 22 members voted in 1964 to expel Edwin H. Holder from membership. Holder had accused the local president of causing the U.S. Lines to downgrade him from a leader's job.

When the local executive board dismissed the charges and a membership meeting sustained the verdict, Holder filed unfair practice charges with the NLRB instead of appealing to the international union board, as the constitution required. The NLRB regional director found no grounds for issuing a complaint, and the union members then found Holder guilty of violating the constitution and expelled him.

The union said Holder did not lose his job and is still legally entitled to its services.



PATIENT RECEIVES an intravenous transfusion in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, while lying in a hallway, head on to a pile of dirty laundry. State, County & Municipal Employes District Council 37 found that some patients actually fell from the hospital's broken stretchers. The union's expose of dangerous conditions in 10 city hospitals stirred Mayor John V. Lindsay to pledge a "crash" program of hospital reforms.

Union Campaign Receives Pledge To Improve New York Hospitals

New York—A union crusade to correct abuses in city hospitals has produced dramatic results, including a written pledge of speedy reforms by Mayor John V. Lindsay.

The campaign is being waged by District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes through its newspaper, the Public Employe Press. The council represents 21,000 workers in the 21 municipal hospitals, and a total of 106,000 in New York City agencies.

The mayor's action came in response to disclosures in the union newspaper of supply shortages and dangerous and unsanitary conditions. The series of articles in the Public Employe Press gave rise to four articles in the New York Times and several in the New York Post and Daily News.

Lindsay got a personal look at the situation in a union-conducted tour of Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn.

In a letter to Victor Gotbaum, executive director of the district council, Lindsay spelled out specific measures to replace faulty equipment and repair the physical plant in the hospitals. "The conditions you and your associates called to my attention are, as I have so often stated, intolerable," the mayor informed Gotbaum.

He promised a crash program for hospital renovation as "the first and immediate attack on the many years of neglect of these facilities."

The mayor also issued an executive order that will, he said, "tend to expedite contracting procedures and speed up the needed repairs."

Under Executive Order No. 58, the Dept. of Hospitals can make expenditures of up to $10,000 without obtaining prior approval of the Budget Bureau. All other city agencies require prior approval for expenditures over $5,000.

As a direct result of his tour of Kings County with DC 37 leaders; Lindsay outlined a number of repairs to be undertaken immediately in the institution.

One project will clear up one of the most shocking conditions exposed by the Public Employe Press. According to the Press, a bedpan washer-sterilizer in a contagious disease ward at Kings County was inoperative for more than nine months. As a result, Nurses' Aides were forced to wash bedpans by hand. The Press suggested a connection between this unsanitary procedure and the fact that Kings County employes have a high rate of on-the-job contraction of tuberculosis.

The bedpan washer was repaired, and, in his letter, the mayor announced that it would be replaced by June 1.

Previously, Hospitals Commissioner Joseph V. Terenzio had prepared a timetable for correcting a long list of abuses uncovered by the Public Employe Press.

The timetable detailed steps that had been taken or were under way to correct numerous shortcomings. The list included at least 43 problems in 10 different city hospitals, some so serious that the Press labeled them "hospital horrors."

For example, at Kings County Hospital, a registered nurse informed representatives of the union, State Sen. Seymour Thaler and a reporter from a New York daily that patients' lives were lost—that day and previously—because a defibrillator was not available.

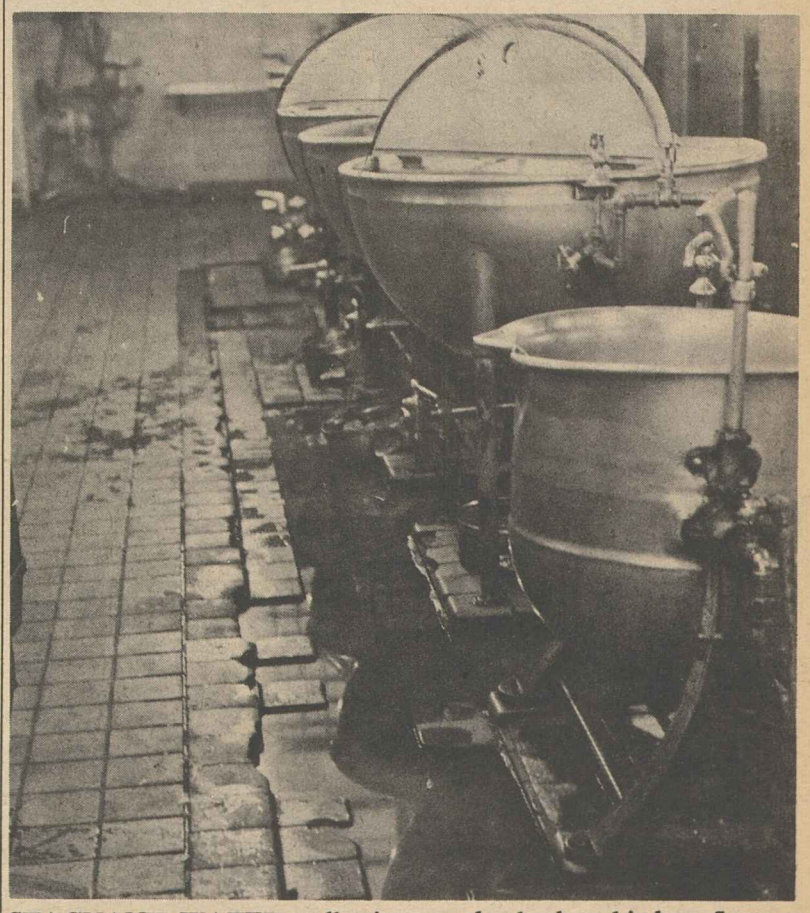
Bellevue Hospital was making do with broken stretchers from which patients actually tumbled after operations. This was corrected after WINS, a local radio station, exposed the situation in a followup of the union newspaper's charges.

The Public Employe Press found shortages in the hospitals ranging all the way from robes, linens, stretchers and wheel chairs to life-saving suction machines. Decrepit facilities with leaks, crumbling ceilings, and peeling walls also were discovered.

Many of the "horrors" uncovered by District Council 37 have already been set right. The personal intervention of Lindsay is counted upon to correct other abuses.

Associate Dir. Lillian Roberts said that members of Hospital Locals 420 and 1784 will make sure that the city's promises become realities by checking up on all steps taken by the Dept. of Hospitals.

Referring to problems that might arise in the future, she added: "We intend to communicate directly with the mayor when we find that improvements cannot be obtained with management of the hospital itself, or with the commissioner."



STAGNANT WATER collecting on the broken kitchen floor at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn caused a hospital worker to fall and suffer a slipped disc. It was one of a number of "hospital horrors" uncovered by State, County & Municipal Employes District Council 37 in a survey of city hospitals.

AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS for 1968 are, left to right, top: James C. Hackbarth, Wausau, Wis.; Cheryl J. Fong, San Francisco; James C. Harris, Tampa, Fla.; below, Richard G. Wismer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary E. Valree, Mobile, Ala.; and Francis K. Cawley, Las Vegas. Each winner receives up to $6,000 for study at the college of his choice.

4 Years of College:

6 New Scholarships Given by AFL-CIO

Six graduating high school students have been awarded four-year scholarships under the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship program, Pres. George Meany announced.

The awards, each worth up to $6,000 for the four years of college, have been made by the AFL-CIO for ten years. Since the program has been in operation a total of 60 outstanding high school students have received the scholarships.

The winners, notified of their selection by Meany, are:

Francis Kelly Cawley, Las Vegas, Nev.; Cheryl J. Fong, San Francisco, Calif.; James C. Hackbarth, Wausau, Wis.; James Clay Harris, Tampa, Fla.; Mary E. Valree, Mobile, Ala.; and Richard Glenn Wismer, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships are a symbol of the leadership which organized labor has provided in widening the opportunity for all young people to obtain higher education," Meany said in announcing the winners.

"We are grateful that AFL-CIO supported student-aid legislation which has been passed during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations has made college possible for many thousands of young people who could not have attended otherwise. Important as these new federal programs are, the AFL-CIO will not be satisfied until every young person, wherever he lives, whatever his means, has the opportunity to develop to the limit of his capability.

"The impressive records made by past winners of AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships help to reinforce our belief that furthering the opportunities for higher education benefits not only the young people themselves, but the entire nation as well."

The winners are selected each year on the basis of high school records, evaluation by high school teachers and the results of competitive tests given by the non-profit National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

Two winners are chosen in each of three zones into which the country is divided. At least three of the scholarships must be awarded students with one parent who is a member of an AFL-CIO union. Five of this year's winners have parents who are union members.

The awards are good in any accredited college or university and for study in any subject. The actual amount of each scholarship is determined by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. on the basis of college costs and family needs.

Brief sketches of the winners follow:

Cawley will be graduated from Valley High School in Las Vegas and plans to study law. Both of his parents are union members. His father, Francis Cawley, belongs to the Fire Fighters. His mother, Mrs. Dolores Cawley, is a member of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers. He is president of his senior class and has participated in football, wrestling and basketball. He was elected governor of Nevada's Boys' State in 1967 and represented Nevada as a senator at the 1967 Boys' Nation in Washington, D.C.

Miss Fong, after graduating from Lowell High School in San Francisco, plans to major in mathematics at Stanford University. She hopes to become a secondary school teacher. Her father, Lee T. Fong, is a member of two unions —the Carpenters and the Boilermakers. She has played an active part in the California Scholarship Federation, an organization which provides tutoring service for pupils who need help. With her family she participated in the Chinese Family Life Study conducted at the University of California. She plays piano and guitar.

Hackbarth helps to operate his father's dairy farm and plans to major in agriculture at Wisconsin State University after being graduated from Wausau High School. He is associate editor of his school year book, serves as treasurer of his church Walther League, and attended the Badger Boys' State. But, he adds, "I still haven't found that I enjoy the executive type of life nearly as much as I do the out-of-doors. His father, Charles H. Hackbarth, is a member of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

Harris looks forward to a career as a journalist. After he is graduated from Chamberlain High School in Tampa, he plans to attend the University of Florida where he will major in journalism. He has been editor of school papers in elementary school, junior high school and senior high school. He was a national winner in the Quill and Scroll newswriting contest. He was president of his junior class and is president of the Pan American Club. He was a delegate to the Florida Junior Science and Humanities Symposium and the "Salute to Excellence" weekend of the American Academy of Achievement in Dallas in 1967. His father, James Harris, is a member of the Masters, Mates & Pilots.

Miss Valree hopes to attend Cornell University to major in English in preparation for becoming a secondary school teacher. She has been a student at Most Pure Heart of Mary School in Mobile, but the school officials felt that their offering was too limited to meet her needs and they arranged for her to spend the last half of her senior year at a girls' college in Illinois. She sings and engages in creative writing. Her father, Thomas J. Valree, is employed in Providence Hospital in Mobile.

Wismer, a student at Cardinal Dougherty High School in Philadelphia, plans to attend the University of Chicago where he will prepare for a career in social work. He has already made a beginning toward his goals by his active participation in the Community Service Corps, an anti-poverty program in the Philadelphia parochial high schools. He has also worked during the summer in an anti-poverty program for young children. Wismer has also participated in cross-country running, the student council, and many church activities. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wismer, is a member of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Senate Unit Votes to Strengthen Fair Employment Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

for the equal employment bill to complete the congressional circuit in the three months remaining before adjournment.

The bill was part of the civil rights package Pres. Johnson submitted to Congress and is the one remaining item which the civil rights coalition is pressing for this year.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission can only set guidelines, investigate complaints and seek voluntary compliance. It has no power to enforce the ban on job discrimination which was written into the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

If conciliation fails, an individual complainant must bring his own suit—starting in the lowest federal court and subject to layers of delaying appeals to higher courts. If the Justice Dept. finds a "pattern of discrimination," however, the government can bring a court case.

The committee-approved amendments would, in effect, give the commission the same type of power long granted to the National Labor Relations Board.

Conciliation would still be emphasized in the commission's operation. On receiving a complaint, it would investigate. If it found no reasonable cause to believe the charge is true, it would dismiss the complaint—although the complainant would be free to seek review in federal district court.

If the investigation turned up reasonable cause to believe the charge is true, the commission then would seek to obtain voluntary compliance. If this failed, it would convene a formal administrative hearing. If it found an unlawful employment practice, it would order remedial action, including, where appropriate, back pay.

As is the case with the NLRB, the order would be subject to review and enforcement in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

A similar bill passed the House in 1966, but died when the Senate failed to act before adjournment of the 89th Congress.

On the House budget-tax controversy, the latest developments appeared to point to a victory for Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), the powerful chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee.

Mills, for over a year, has refused to bring out of his committee a tax increase bill which the Administration is convinced is essential to meet the cost of the Viet Nam war and necessary domestic programs without piling up an unmanageable budget deficit.

The Senate, in an effort to get things rolling, added both a tax increase and a $6 billion budget cut —not all of which would have an immediate impact — to a House-passed bill extending automobile and telephone excise taxes.

Mills insisted on deeper, firmer cuts and House Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) worked with White House aides to develop a formula.

It was an intricate proposal, combining cancellation of some money already appropriated but not actually spent, cuts in the President's budget for this year, and a reduction in spending commitments for the future.

Republicans on the Appropriations Committee came up with their own formula, making somewhat deeper slashes more in line with what Mills earlier had suggested.

There had been no formal action by the tax conferees when the AFL-CIO News went to press, but several participants voiced optimism that the deadlock would be broken.

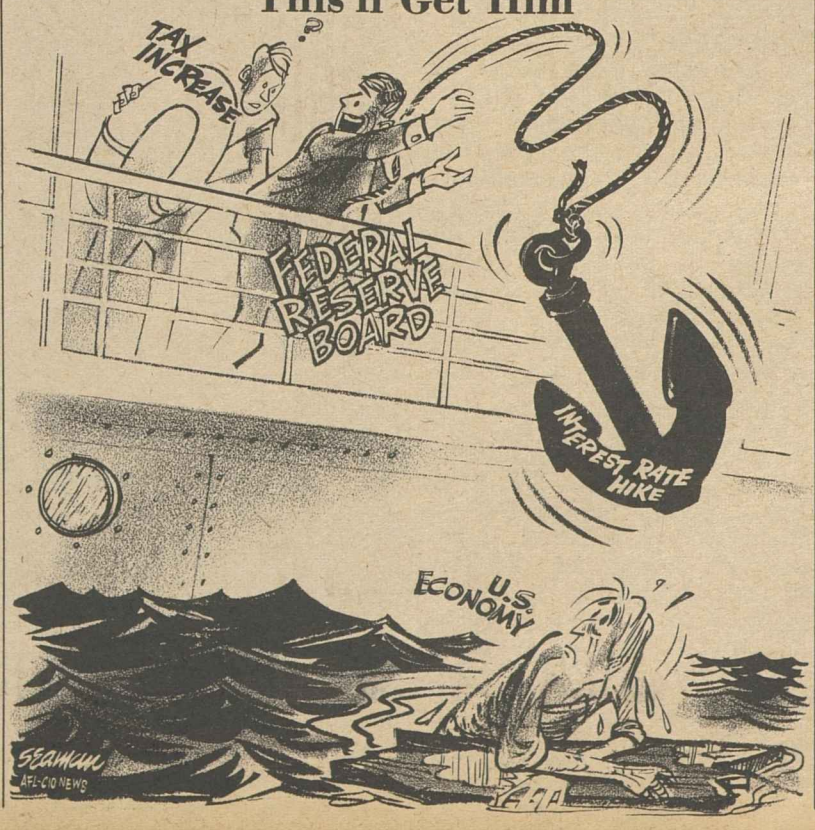
Still undetermined was the big question of where the cuts would be made in a budget which many considered inadequate to meet the nation's needs for schools, housing, jobs and aid to cities.

While negotiations were under way over the extent of budget cuts, Congress was reminded of unmet needs requiring higher expenditures.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, successor to the slain Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, testified before a Senate subcommittee along with an advance guard of the "Poor People's March."

He urged immediate passage of legislation creating 2 million jobs for the hard-core unemployed. Too many of existing training programs, he charged, lead only to "dead-end jobs which pay a boy's wages" or to no jobs at all.

'This'll Get Him'



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Meany Bids Congress Act On Million New Jobs 'Now'

Conferees Ax Budget $6 Billion

A House-Senate conference committee announced agreement on a meat-ax $6 billion budget cut which Pres. Johnson had said "would injure the national interest" and "would really bring chaos to the government."

The spending cut was tied to the 10 percent surcharge which the President has declared is urgently needed to help meet the cost of the Viet Nam war and ease the strain on the nation's money market.

Reluctantly, the Administration said it would accept a proposed $4 billion cut suggested by the House Appropriations Committee—if this were the only way to get a tax increase bill past a roadblock set up by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), powerful chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee.

Mills and his Republican allies had demanded bigger spending cuts and Johnson at a news conference angrily lashed at attempts to "blackmail" him by making acceptance of a higher amount the price of a tax rise.

For a while it appeared that the President had won the showdown. The House Ways & Means Committee, on a party-line vote, rejected a Republican proposal to tie a $6 billion cut to the tax rise. It then adopted a Democratic motion to instruct its conferees to support a cut of "at least $4 billion."

Few observers then paid much attention to the phrase, "at least." But it turned out to be the key.

Administration officials were frankly stunned at the action. Treas-

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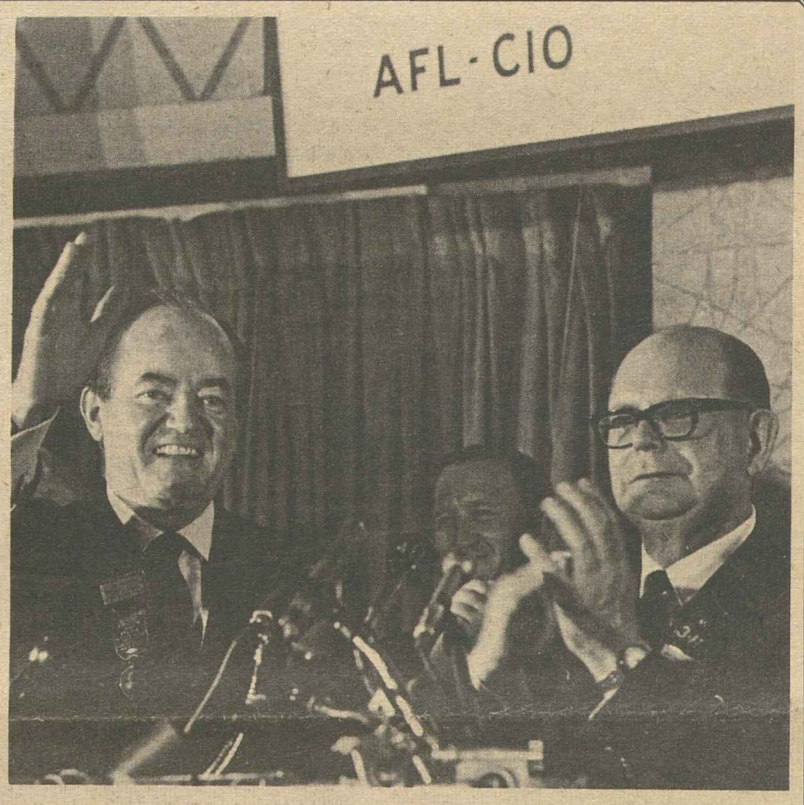

ENTHUSIASTIC ovation greeted Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey when he addressed the Service Employes convention in Washington. Delegates unanimously endorsed Humphrey for the presidency. He is shown here with SEIU Pres. David Sullivan.

'Best Qualified':

Service Employes Endorse Humphrey

By Duane Emme

Delegates to the 14th convention of the Service Employes in Washington endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for the presidency as the man "best qualified to lead the nation to peace and progress."

Then they cheered and applauded their candidate as he appeared before them to pledge a campaign based on continuing and expanding the record of "four great Democratic Presidents—Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson."

It was Humphrey's first address to a labor group since announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that "in looking the field over as an American first and then as a trade unionist . . . the best qualified man to lead this country in the four years to come—is Hubert Humphrey."

Meany expressed the conviction that when union members "look at the qualifications of those aspiring for this great office, I think that they will find that the candidate we recommend has the best qualifications."

The endorsement resolution—approved by a unanimous voice vote—declared that "this critical time in the history of our nation, requires a leader with imagination

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The United Textile Workers convention in Miami Beach also endorsed the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey. Story, Page 10.

Big Ohio Labor Vote Aids Gilligan Victory

Columbus, Ohio—Organized labor in Ohio was given major credit for the smashing upset victory of former Rep. John J. Gilligan in capturing the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate from the conservative incumbent, Frank J. Lausche.

Gilligan, currently a Cincinnati city councilman, posted a margin of more than 125,000 votes in toppling Lausche, a fixture on the Ohio political scene for 30 years with a long record of opposition to liberal and labor goals.

The Ohio AFL-CIO had broken precedent to give Gilligan its first primary election endorsement in the state federation's 10-year history. And it followed through with a strong get-out-the-vote drive with the aid of computerized union membership lists.

Gilligan carried all but one of the state's industrial counties in running up 560,980 votes to Lausche's 435,367. He will oppose Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe, the Republican nominee, in the November election.

Lausche, on learning of his defeat, commented: "The world is changing."

A statement issued by the Ohio AFL-CIO said that the primary, in which it had joined forces with

(Continued on Page 5)

Backs Bill as Key To Urban Crisis

By David L. Perlman

Legislation to create a million public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed—"now, not next year or the year after"—is an "absolute must," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified.

Meany told a House Labor subcommittee that in his years of testifying on bills before Congress, "I can recall no single occasion when I felt so wholeheartedly in support of a piece of legislation."

The bill Meany termed "of paramount importance" to solving the urban crisis was introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), with some 80 co-sponsors.

It "gets directly to the heart" of the problem, Meany stressed. He summarized it in these words:

"It authorizes $4 billion of federal grants to federal, state and local government agencies and private non-profit organizations, in the first year of operation, for the creation of up to 1 million public service jobs for the unemployed and under-employed . . . socially useful work that would not otherwise be done.

"The bill proposes—with utter simplicity—that America meet two of its pressing national problems—unemployment and a backlog of unmet public service needs." **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

Workers hired, he noted, would be paid not less than the federal minimum wage or the prevailing wage, whichever is higher.

They would work in parks, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, libraries and similar institutions.

Meany told the subcommittee that labor is cooperating with private business efforts to provide jobs for the disadvantaged, but "the fact is the private sector just cannot do the job alone. I think it is time Congress faces up to this fact and stops trying to pass the buck to private employers."

The AFL-CIO president was the leadoff witness at the House hearings, at which O'Hara presided. Nearly every subcommittee member was on hand for his testimony and for a free-wheeling discussion

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Job Gains Not Shared By Slums

The nation's unemployment picture brightened a bit last month but people living in the poorest urban areas had nothing to cheer about, the Labor Dept. reported.

The fact came to light when the department released a new report on the job situation in metropolitan areas along with its regular April job figures.

The report on poverty neighborhoods in the nation's 100 largest cities will be released periodically from now on as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' continuing program, it announced.

In its monthly report, BLS said that the unemployment rate for the nation as a whole dropped one-tenth of 1 percent in April to 3.5 percent, equalling a post-Korean War low reached also in January.

But in the poverty neighborhoods the jobless rate was 7 percent for the first quarter of 1968, more than twice the 3.4 percent unemployment rate for the same period in remaining urban neighborhoods covered by the report and nearly twice the quarterly rate for the nation as a whole—4 percent.

Negro unemployment rates were higher than white rates both in the poorest urban areas—8.7 percent

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Communist Terrorism Backfires in Viet Nam

Communism's brutality and terrorist tactics in South Viet Nam have backfired, a leader in the fight for freedom there told newsmen at the National Press Club in Washington.

In fact, South Viet Nam emerged from the recent Communist Tet offensive "as a definitely viable state" with its people "inspired in a new spirit of patriotism and determination," declared Dr. Phan Quang Dan.

Dr. Dan is the leader of the Free Democratic Party of South Viet Nam and is in the United States as guest of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute by invitation from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

He has worked closely with the free labor movement in his country,

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BANK WORKERS picket the Montreal City & District Savings Bank to win bargaining recognition after affiliating with the Office & Professional Employes. They won contract benefits that made them the highest paid bank workers in Canada.

Young Workers Seen Launching New Era of Unionism in Banks

A few years ago they said it wouldn't happen in a million years—that white-collar bank workers would not allow themselves to be organized into a bargaining unit.

Even the Office & Professional Employes—which had organized the clerical and technical workers on the floors of New York's Wall Street exchanges—held little hope of winning over bank employes.

Then it happened—and it didn't take a million years.

The first big break came in Quebec when an independent union of 1,200 Canadian employes of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank joined the OPEIU.

A subsequent contract made them the highest paid bank workers in Canada.

Last month employes of the Trust Company of New Jersey in Jersey City voted by a 40-1 margin to give the OPEIU a victory in an NLRB election.

The OPEIU suggests that these developments indicate the start of a new era in the labor movement. And the union acknowledges that a complete switch in its own outlook may be a key factor.

The union, said OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin, erroneously concluded that young people "find unionism unattractive, unexciting . . . uninteresting and are more concerned with having a good time."

"Within the past year or two," noted Coughlin, "my own appraisal of this younger generation has undergone a profound change.

"So profound indeed that I now predict not only that bank employes in North America are soon going to be organized, but that this job will be done by enthusiastic young men and women in their late teens and early twenties."

The average age of the union members that led the organizing of the Montreal bank workers was under 21, he pointed out.

These same young workers are now concentrating on organizing other bank employes in Quebec.

Coughlin says that unionism among bank employes in the United States also is beginning to catch fire.

New Attitude

Since the stunning victory in Montreal, the OPEIU has been approached by bank employes in various parts of the country investigating the possibility of organizing.

This reflects an entirely new attitude that has prevailed in banking since post-World War II days, Coughlin suggests.

"Bank workers have only themselves to blame for their present low pay because—in the past—they have lacked the initiative and foresight to organize," he said.

"Besides their already low pay, they now face a double threat to their traditional job security through mergers and automation."

He said "unionism has now become vital for bank employes as a means of economic and social self-preservation."

Powerful bank union movements already exist in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, he noted, and all bank workers are organized in Great Britain.

But on both sides of the Atlantic, it has taken a long time for bank workers to realize that there is close identity of interests between white collar and manual workers, the OPEIU president said.

The delay of the union movement in banks is blamed on the illogical class-consciousness by the bank employes who now find it beneficial to establish truly democratic unions, Coughlin said.

5 Works on Vital Issues Given Hillman Awards

New York—Five outstanding treatments of important issues confronting the nation have been cited as the 1968 winners of annual Awards of the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

The awards were presented at a lunch here May 1 by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who also heads the union's Sidney Hillman Foundation. Some 400 persons attended.

Winners of the $500 awards in the foundation's 18th annual presentation were:

Ronald Steel, former Foreign Service officer and widely publicized writer on foreign affairs, for his book, "Pax Americana," published by Viking Press. Steel's thesis is that America has acquired an "accidental empire," whose maintenance may not be in America's or the world's best interests.

Howard A. James, Chicago bureau chief of the Christian Science Monitor, for a 13-part series outlining the need for reform of state court systems. To write the articles, James traveled all over the United States to observe the administration of justice at first hand.

Jay L. McMullen, veteran creator of television documentaries, for his CBS study of life in a Chicago ghetto, "The Tenement." To produce his graphic portrayal of life in the slums, McMullen focused on the hopes, fears, problems and frustrations of nine Negro families who live in a Chicago tenement building.

Prof. Alan F. Westin of Columbia University, a leading expert in the field of civil liberties, for his book, "Privacy and Freedom," published by Atheneum. In his book, Westin studied the growing use and sophistication of eavesdropping devices and presented an "agenda for discussion at the concrete level" of ways to restore and maintain the right of privacy in our society.

Harold and Lynne Mayer received a special award for producing and writing a National Educational Television Program, "The Way It Is." The film, which originated on New York Station WDNT-TV, was the result of weeks of work in a Brooklyn ghetto school. It portrayed the failures of education for the poor and for minority groups.

Potofsky commented that the variety of issues represented in this year's awards for outstanding achievements in the field of mass communications dramatize the foundation's effort to perpetuate the late Sidney Hillman's broad interest in the community. Hillman was first president of the Clothing Workers.

"Hillman had a deep interest in civil liberties, in equal rights, in foreign affairs, in housing and other urban problems," Potofsky observed. "Through these awards and the other programs of the foundation, we have tried to perpetuate Hillman's name by continuing to serve the community."

The contest judges this year were Alan Barth, editorial writer for The Washington Post; Harry Ashmore of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif., and Prof. Henry S. Commager of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

UAW Seeks Amendment:

'Bill of Rights' Asked On Economic Needs

By Eugene A. Kelly

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Auto Workers in convention here directed their leadership, in cooperation with the "broadest possible" coalition of individuals and groups, to launch a campaign for an "economic bill of rights" amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The convention, with 2,847 delegates and 1,450 alternates setting a new UAW attendance record, said the coalition should press for an amendment "establishing the constitutional right of all Americans to a useful job," a living wage, a guaranteed income for those unable to work, a national health service providing "high quality comprehensive medical care" for all, a "good house in a wholesome community," and an "adequate educational opportunity for every American youth," along with other goals.

Midway in the seven-day convention, the union's 21st, the delegates re-elected Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Emil P. Mazey and Vice Presidents Leonard Woodcock and Pat Greathouse for new two-year terms. All were unopposed.

Also they received a laudatory message from Pres. Johnson regretting that he could not attend the convention, heard Vice Pres. Humphrey ask for their support in his campaign for the presidential nomination, and presented the union's ninth annual Social Justice Award to Pres. John W. Gardner of the Urban Coalition, former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. T. C. "Tommy" Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, was a major convention speaker.

Kennedy Slated

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was the only other presidential candidate scheduled to appear before convention's end. All others sent regrets.

After the Democratic and Republican party conventions, the union will call a national UAW "community action conference" to review and debate the merits of the candidates for president, as it did in 1960. The delegates by secret ballot will choose the candidate who is to get the official endorsement of the UAW.

Humphrey got an enthusiastic reception including a 15-minute parade led by Minnesota unionists. He asked for the UAW's support to "help drive it home, hard, not just that poverty is wrong but that it can be eliminated by us in our time."

Douglas, a member of Canada's Parliament, called unemployment and deprivation the great problems of our time. He called for a war "against slums, dropouts, and impoverishment in rural areas." Canada, Douglas reported, has the "most rapidly rising cost of living in the world." Wages have not been able to keep up with rising "prices, productivity and profits," he declared.

Besides electing the four top officers, the delegates in regional roll call meetings re-elected four board members at large and 15 incumbent directors. Chosen to replace three retiring directors were Dan Forchione, Cleveland, in place of Patrick J. O'Malley; Walter Murphy, Toledo, for Charles Ballard; and Dennis McDermott, Windsor, Ont., for George Burt. All three retirees are veterans whose replacements are UAW staff members. O'Malley gave the oath of office to the 22-member board and also to incumbent Intl. Trustee Ann Le Febvre, Long Beach, Calif., winner of an election contest.

An opposition group calling itself the "United Caucus," failed in two bids to change convention rules. In a show of hands, the opposition failed to reduce the number of votes needed for a convention rollcall from 825 to 500; and lost an attempt to get a referendum on electing officers by a union-wide secret ballot vote instead of a convention vote.

Reuther reported that strike-won contract gains in the auto, farm equipment and parts industries would increase UAW members' wages by $4.5 to $5 billion by 1970. Also he promised that aerospace workers, in negotiations just getting under way, will "get their equity" with full union support.

Calling for a "truly massive crusade" to wipe out poverty, he said Americans can solve all economic problems "if we have full employment—that is the key."

Mazey reported that the union gained 81,537 members since 1966 and is in healthy financial condition. During the last seven months the union spent $63.9 million from its strike relief fund and has a balance of $61.5 million, thanks to a special emergency assessment, he said.

The delegates approved reappointment of seven public review board members. Msgr. George G. Higgins, chairman, said the board has worked well but the time consumed in exhausting internal remedies for complaining members is "still too long." Because other unions have not adopted similar plans, members tend to go outside the union to redress grievances, he said. He is director of the Social Action Dept. of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

Group Gets New Grant To Aid Job Corps Grads

A national volunteer program to assist young men coming out of the Job Corps has been given a new one-year contract for $450,000, Job Corps Dir. William P. Kelly announced.

The year-old program, Joint Action in Community Service—known as JACS—has organized a network of 5,000 volunteers in 500 communities across the nation and is now helping some 1,000 returning corpsmen each month.

JACS, a private, non-profit corporation, was organized by leaders of Protestant and Catholic social action agencies. It's participants now include representatives of all religious faiths, labor, business and civic groups.

On its 19-member board of directors are Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO coordinator of anti-poverty programs, and Pres. Charles A. Della of the Maryland AFL-CIO.

JACS volunteers aid returning corpsmen in a number of ways—such as helping them find jobs and housing, assisting them in plans for continuing their education and introducing them to persons of their own age in the community.

The program "helps to make sure that the nation's investment in the lives of these youngsters pays off," Kelly said.

'Barefaced Falsehood':

Higgins Hits C of C On Job Safety Lies

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of social action for the U.S. Catholic Conference, accused the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of publishing "shamefully misleading" information in opposition to legislation now before Congress aimed at reducing occupational accidents and disease.

He also accused the Chamber of engaging in "a barefaced falsehood" in its criticism of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Msgr. Higgins' comments appeared in a column prepared for Catholic newspapers across the country and headlined: "Safety Act Attacked by Chamber of Commerce."

The column, issued by Msgr. Higgins twice monthly and titled "The Yardstick—Catholic Tests of a Social Order," was scheduled for publication in some 30 Catholic newspapers during the week of May 6.

In April, Msgr. Higgins helped form a voluntary joint committee composed of medical, religious, social, labor and educational groups in support of the pending Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1966.

His charges against the Chamber of Commerce were based on an article in the April issue of the Chamber's publication, Nation's Business.

'Hysterical Attack'

In that article, Msgr. Higgins wrote, "the Chamber launched what I can only characterize as a demagogic and almost hysterical attack against the (Occupational Safety & Health) bill and against one of its leading proponents, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

"This article is shamefully misleading. Ominously entitled 'Life or Death for Your Business?' it charges, in lurid terms designed to scare the wits out of its readers, that the secretary of labor 'wants the power to shut you down in the name of health and safety.' "

"Then, in a barefaced falsehood, the Chamber article states that 'Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz blandly explained to congressmen that getting people (as safety inspectors) would be no drawback. He said he could staff his safety policing team with the hard-core unemployed.' "

Msgr. Higgins wrote: "One wonders what the Chamber of Commerce hopes to accomplish by such a patently false attack on Sec. Wirtz—a conscientious and dedicated public servant."

He added that in his judgment, "the Chamber does itself, and its membership, a distinct disservice by treating such a serious matter in such a crudely demogogic manner.

"The real need for safety and health standards is to be found in plants employing under 500 workers. These plants, as a rule, offer little or no protection for their workers—and yet they constitute over 90 percent of all working establishments.

"So the problem is a very real one, and is constantly getting worse. It must be faced honestly and honorably. It is deeply regrettable that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is not able to face the problem in such a manner."

The Occupational Safety & Health bill, which Msgr. Higgins and the joint committee are supporting, would require observance by all establishments engaged in interstate commerce of basic safety and health standards in the work place. Also, it provides for information gathering, training and education through grants to the states by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

"Every working day of the year finds 55 killed, 8,500 disabled and over 27,000 injured on the job," Msgr. Higgins stated at the formation of the Joint Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.

"Such a sacrifice is not necessary. The goods and services our nation provides in greater abundance than any other country need not be stained with the blood of its workers."

STATE WINNERS of "ability counts" high school essay contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped were sent to Washington with transportation and expenses paid by State AFL-CIO central bodies and were guests of the federation at a luncheon. Gordon M. Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and vice chairman of the committee, presents a gift book from the AFL-CIO, entitled Founders of Freedom in America, to the national winner, Barry Meyers of Palm Springs, Calif. At right is Harold Russell, chairman of the committee.

Social Security Fund In 'Excellent' Condition

The social security trust funds are in "excellent" financial shape, the trustees reported after completing their annual review.

Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball said a study of both short term and long range operations showed the program to be financially and actuarially sound.

The two basic funds finance the old age and survivors insurance program and the disability insurance program. Their income exceeded benefits paid out by almost $4 billion in fiscal year 1967 and assets at the end of the year totalled $25.5 billion.

A 75-year projection of income and payments, based on the tax schedule and earnings base now in the law, shows no fiscal problems.

That's not surprising, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman commented.

Despite periodic scare stories by political opponents of social security, the program is financed so conservatively that there is usually a big surplus, Seidman observed. He noted that the past surplus financed more than half of the social security benefit increase enacted by Congress last year.

Now, he said, "the excess of the income over the outgo is piling up so fast that the surplus could finance another significant increase in benefits."

The secretaries of the treasury, of labor, and of health, education and welfare serve as trustees of the funds.

In addition to the two social security funds, there are the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund—the two parts of the medicare program.

The voluntary insurance premiums are adjusted periodically—each year if necessary—so no long range projection is necessary.

A 25-year estimate made by the trustees of the basic hospital insurance fund anticipates that income over this period will exceed total outgo.

The trustees' reports on the social security funds confirm what previous reports have found—that the reserves on hand and the schedule of payments and benefits written into law assure that there is no danger of the program not being able to meet its obligations.

It means, Seidman noted, that workers who are paying a portion of their earnings into the program can be assured that there will always be enough money in the fund to fully pay the benefits they have earned.

Youth Corps Helps Slash Dropout Rate

Neighborhood Youth Corps in-school programs have slashed dropout rates in four major cities—Cleveland, Minneapolis, Washington, D.C. and Pittsburgh, the Labor Dept. reported.

The programs provide part-time jobs in libraries, schools and other public buildings for poverty-level boys and girls 14 and up. The young people also receive counseling and other supportive services.

These were figures on studies conducted in the four cities, as released by the department's Bureau of Work-Training Programs:

- In Cleveland, the dropout rate among enrollees in an NYC program in 13 inner-city schools was 3.1 percent for the 1966-67 school year, compared to a rate of 14.5 percent for non-NYC students in the same schools.
- In Minneapolis, also in the 1966-67 year, the dropout rate among students in 11 high schools in an NYC program was 4 percent, while the schools' overall dropout rate was 15 percent.
- In Washington, D.C., a sampling of NYC students found that fewer than 2 percent of them dropped out of school during the 1966-67 school year. The overall dropout rate in the same schools was nearly 20 percent.
- In Pittsburgh, where a study was made during the 1965-66 school year, the dropout rate among NYC enrollees in 16 high schools was 4.2 percent, compared with an 8.4 percent dropout rate for non-NYC students.

Bernard Ness Named To NLRB Legal Staff

The National Labor Relations Board named Bernard Ness an assistant general counsel to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Assistant Counsel Albert Colbert.

Colbert had been with the NLRB since 1941 as a field examiner and attorney. Ness joined the agency in 1948 and served in Cleveland, O., Buffalo, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., before being assigned to the Winston-Salem, N. C., office as regional attorney in 1962.

CWA Ratifies Bell Pact, Two Units Set New Vote

Communications Workers members were back on the job at 20 Bell system companies after ratifying a new three-year contract by a 5 to 3 margin.

But at two divisions—Michigan Bell and Western Electric installers—new mail ratification votes were being conducted because of irregularities in meetings and procedures. The two units rejected the new contract by narrow margins with many members not voting.

The two-week strike involving more than 200,000 CWA members was ended at a 24-hour marathon bargaining session resulting in a new three-year pact. The agreement calls for a 19.58 percent wage increase over the contract period as well as a wide range of fringe benefits and improvements.

At ratification meetings across the country the contract was approved by a vote of 54,680 to 30,721, with rejections registered at Michigan Bell and Western Electric. The latter represents 23,000 members in the Bell system.

The company agreed to the mail ballot with a deadline of May 19 assuring the members in the two divisions that retroactivity of wage increases and other benefits would be retained despite the extension of time for a new vote.

Meanwhile the strike by members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against New Jersey Bell continued and IBEW members at Illinois Bell struck that company. CWA installers were reported honoring the picket lines at the two companies as well as those of independent groups in other parts of the nation that had struck Bell system companies.

The CWA declared the two-week strike ended May 4 after ratification votes showed the 5 to 3 margin favoring the new contract.

James Umber to Retire From Montana Post

Helena, Mont.—The Montana State AFL-CIO announced that Executive Sec. James S. Umber will retire as of Aug. 15 and that State COPE Dir. James Murry has assumed Umber's duties as acting executive secretary. The change was made because of the illness of Umber's wife, Pres. Joe Crosswhite said.

Umber served as president of the Montana AFL from 1952 to 1963, when he became executive secretary. Montana unions consider him the "father" of the present merged labor federation, Crosswhite said.

Building Trades Elect S. Frank Raftery

Pres. S. Frank Raftery, of the Painters has been elected a member of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. executive council.

He succeeds his father, L. M. Raftery, Painters president-emeritus, who resigned from the council after 16 years' service.

Frank Raftery, who becomes tenth vice president of the Building Trades Dept., was elected president of the Painters when his father retired three years ago.

Insurance Agents Win Metropolitan Contract

A contract settlement spurred by a strike vote was reached by the Insurance Workers for 11,000 agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. employed in cities across the nation.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen said the three-year pact was negotiated in Washington in the early hours of May 3, only two days after the agents had voted about 15-to-1 to strike if necessary to achieve a settlement.

The contract, subject to ratification by Metropolitan locals, provides for a $13-a-week increase in pay, improvements in fringe benefits and a maintenance of membership clause.

Major improvements in benefits include an increase in agents' expense allowances and commission rates, and an agreement by the company to pay the full cost of a combined insurance-pension program.

The maintenance of membership clause, Gillen said, represents a "significant victory" because it "opens the door to a union shop and will help us gain security improvements at other companies, particularly Prudential Insurance Co."

On the money side, "We feel that we have largely achieved our objective in what we called 'operation catch-up' at Metropolitan, where we sought to meet standards already obtained in other contracts."

IWIU was "in a far stronger position" in this year's Metropolitan negotiations than it was when it negotiated a contract two years ago, Gillen said, because the union has more than doubled its membership there during the period.

He gave "much of the credit for the new settlement" to the Metropolitan agents who demonstrated their militancy and a 16-member negotiating committee, headed by IWIU Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi.

Labor Dept. Names 2 Manpower Aides

The Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration has announced two new staff appointments.

Sydney H. Kasper, who has been news service director at the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, will head the new Office of Information for the Manpower Administration.

Manpower Administrator Stanley H. Ruttenberg also announced that Richard E. Miller has been moved up to assistant administrator for financial and management services.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is "doing something every week, every month and every year" to help advance social progress in America, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told some 450 delegates to the Service Employes 14th general convention in Washington. Greeting him are SEIU Pres. David Sullivan and other leaders of the union.

'Best Qualified':

Service Employes Endorse Humphrey

(Continued from Page 1)

and force" who "is imbued with progressive idealism."

It said Humphrey for more than two decades "has been in the forefront of the struggle to secure social justice for all, to promote civil rights, education, housing, health and consumer protection."

His nomination and election, the resolution concluded, can "insure a continuation of the social and economic progress" achieved by the Johnson Administration and "unite the American people behind the defense of freedom and democracy."

Humphrey, thanking the union for its endorsement, said that the single, impelling reason for his candidacy is "that I believe I can mobilize the American people for the great purpose that lies ahead."

That purpose, he said, calls for new measures to eradicate city slums and provide housing, medical care, education opportunities and jobs for the nation's poorest citizens.

"I count it my business this year, in this campaign," Humphrey continued, "to set out what is necessary to assure every American . . . the right to earn a decent living, at a decent wage on a decent job."

He praised labor for its "firm resolve" in standing behind Pres. Johnson in his efforts to block the advance of communism in Southeast Asia, while seeking a peaceful solution of the Viet Nam war.

Unity Needed

"You know from labor's own history," he told the delegates, "the sometimes inhuman cost of advancing humanity's purpose, and the necessity of unity in the time of adversity."

The delegates gave Humphrey a two-minute standing ovation when he entered the convention hall, and his address was interrupted 32 times by applause. When he finished speaking, the audience broke into shouts of "We want Humphrey."

The convention's 450 delegates representing 372,000 workers in the United States and Canada heard SEIU Pres. David Sullivan report on the union's growth and achievements over the past four years and "new challenges" facing it.

The delegates tackled a heavy agenda calling for action on more than a score of major resolutions, constitutional changes, a proposal to raise per capita dues, plus election of officers.

The convention adopted a constitutional amendment changing the union's name from "Building Service Employes International Union" to "Service Employes International Union." The change was previously approved by the union's executive board and by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Sullivan said the SEIU has added more than $30 million to members' paychecks since its 1964 convention, enrolled 57,000 new members and helped enact federal, state and provincial laws "to help all citizens."

He traced the union's role in securing passage of the Service Contract Act of 1964 requiring employers who provide services under federal contracts to pay wages and benefits equivalent to those prevailing in their areas.

Sullivan also described the union's efforts on behalf of civil rights and the war on poverty. He told of new pension plans negotiated and local activities in building housing projects, sponsoring medical clinics and youth scholarships.

'Plan Together'

"It's appropriate that we enjoy our accomplishments," he said, "and it's appropriate that we plan together to accomplish even more in the next four years."

Meany hit at critics who charge that labor is not on the move, declaring that the record shows just the opposite.

Wages and fringe benefits won for union members "are the highest and best in history," he said. He noted that the AFL-CIO has increased its membership in the last three years by 14 percent to 14.9 million members.

"We have a stake in America," Meany declared. He said that labor has demonstrated this belief by supporting civil rights legislation, adequate minimum wages, education improvements, more housing and other progressive measures.

"Status quo—oh, no—we are doing something every week, every month, every year and the record shows it," Meany said. "That's why we are recognized as the people's lobby in Washington."

"All of the things that mean something to all of the people of America have the stamp of the trade union movement upon them," he said.

At the same time, Meany and other convention speakers emphasized that labor's progress—and that of the nation—is tied to an all-out effort in 1968 to elect a progressive President and Congress.

Federal Reserve Banker Swaps Knowledge With Labor Leaders

Minneapolis—Hugh Galusha is a banker. He is president of one of the nation's 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks. Yet, he has a familiarity with the outlook of organized labor that's highly uncommon for a man of his position.

Galusha, as head of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, has for almost two years held luncheon sessions every couple of months with union leaders in the Twin Cities.

It's a fair trade. What the labor leaders learn about economics, and about how federal monetary policy ties in with jobs and collective bargaining, is at least matched by what banker Galusha learns about labor's view of consumer credit and family budgets, rising prices and lagging wages, and unemployment.

Galusha recently became a voting member of the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee. The committee makes decisions within the Federal Reserve System on daily market operations which in turn determine the supply of credit and, thereby, whether interest rates move up or down.

Expressed in every-day terms, these become decisions on what it will cost to buy or build a house, to buy a car, or put up a new factory. Thus, they're decisions on how many jobs there will be, and on prices and production as well.

Galusha explained that while the Fed has a pretty good economic intelligence network of its own, it may take two months for some statistics to reach his desk. However, by talking with these union leaders he can often spot trends before they are reflected in the tables.

But beyond such things as economic data, Galusha says he has found the lunches to be "dramatic for my education."

Joining in this two-way teaching process have been more than a dozen men and one woman active in labor in the Twin Cities.

David K. Roe, president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO said that in the beginning "most of us thought it was a funny joke" to be having skull sessions with a man so remote to the labor movement.

"But Galusha has helped us learn some of the basic economic facts of life. . . . He sits down and spells out the shape of things, and tells us about the monetary situation of the bank."

Roe, a building tradesman by background, said "a man involved in construction negotiations gets some idea about what is happening to interest rates, and how these changes will affect the supply of jobs in the building industry."

In explaining how he first came to suggest these exchanges with union people, Galusha points out that by law and tradition "we at the bank are a cloistered lot. It's easy to become disengaged from the world beyond the bank.

"Naturally, we deal every day with bankers. And I try to keep in touch with those who are constantly using the member banks serving our six-state region—ranchers, industrial leaders and so on.

"But union people, too, have the same right to be in touch with us, and we have the same need to be in touch with them. Indeed, I think, the same obligation to seek first hand understanding concerning the views and needs of working people."

Galusha is a youngish, thoughtful and articulate lawyer-accountant. He is a native of Montana where people don't generally put on airs. He takes the view that if you want to know what's going on, you talk to people who are where the action is.

Burton Genis, manager of the Minnesota Joint Board of the Clothing Workers is enthusiastic about Galusha because "he can put complicated questions about money and banking into simple terms all of us can understand."

Galusha likes to bear down on the fact that the bank gains as much as the union people do from these exchanges.

The banker thinks the luncheons haven't changed attitudes much—"these are pretty well-informed guys"—but he thinks they may have given hitherto dull statistical indices "new relevance to a labor leader's day-to-day activities."

What there has been, says Galusha, "is a shift in the kinds of conversations we've been having on the aspirations of working people."

"Such hopes," he said, "are the things that affect the economy."

Hearst Strikers Encouraged by Farm Workers

Los Angeles — AFL-CIO Farm Workers, whose strike against California grape growers is in its third year, bared the secrets of their stamina to 1,000 striking and locked out Hearst newspaper workers at a labor rally here.

The key to victory, said Dolores Huerta, vice chairman and chief negotiator for the Farm Workers Organizing Committee, is the fact that "we are not going to go away—the union is our only hope."

She urged the Hearst employes, now in the fifth month of a struggle with management of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, the nation's largest evening newspaper, to intensify boycott programs against the powerful Hearst newspaper and magazine empire.

Boycotts were successful in gaining contracts and union recognition for the Farm Workers among all major California wine producers. Similar strategy is being used against table grape growers.

The Hearst strikers collected $426 at the meeting for the Farm Workers after Mrs. Huerta spoke.

Efforts to mediate the Herald Examiner dispute have failed to date. The latest failure came with resignation of a special three-man panel, which accused Hearst management of "flatly refusing" to cooperate in peace making attempts.

Chamber's Anti-Labor Proposals Aimed at Crippling Unions, Board

A management lawyer, speaking at a U.S. Chamber of Commerce forum, spelled out some of the anti-labor legislation that employer groups will try to get through Congress.

T. R. Iserman said major changes are necessary because the National Labor Relations Board "has sought to dragoon employes into unions" and has bowed "to the dictates of the great labor barons."

The chamber's anti-labor legislative proposals, he claimed, "have passed the scrutiny of at least 300 of our country's most astute students of labor relations law."

Iserman called for legislation outlawing "coalition bargaining" by prohibiting representatives of other unions from taking part in bargaining talks at the invitation of the union directly involved, or even being present as observers.

He asked that the decision between separate or joint bargaining be entirely up to the employer.

Other amendments the management spokesmen urged would prohibit recognition picketing and product boycotts, authorize anti-strike injunctions despite the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and take away most of the authority of the National Labor Relations Board, including card check recognition and determination of bargaining units.

In fact, under the business group's proposal, there wouldn't be much for the NLRB to do.

The list of proposed amendments would reverse the NLRB's policy that a union—as well as an employer—should have an opportunity to present its case to the workers before an election. Employers would no longer have to furnish information pertinent to bargaining to a union on request, change of ownership would void an existing agreement, and the NLRB would be barred from issuing what the management spokesman termed "punitive orders."

In fact, Iserman suggested, if the NLRB continues to go "its merry way," Congress should consider shifting "some or all" of the labor board's powers to federal district courts or some new agency that would be more "amenable to the interests of the public."

Kennedy Tops Field:

No Trend Sighted In Indiana Voting

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy emerged on top in the three-way Democratic presidential primary in Indiana but failed to score the decisive victory his backers had aimed for.

Indiana was the first of a series of target primaries for the New York senator under a campaign strategy that seeks to carry him into the Democratic national convention on a wave of solid primary victories.

Kennedy's 42 percent of the total vote in Indiana, most observers agreed, was not enough to start this wave rolling.

With nearly all of the ballots counted, Kennedy had 320,485 votes to 234,312 for Gov. Roger D. Branigin, running as a favorite son, and 209,165 for Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.

Kennedy demonstrated vote-getting abilities among all segments of the electorate, running particularly strong in Negro precincts. But the combined vote for Branigin, with about 31 percent of the total, and McCarthy, with 27 percent, added up to an opposition vote of nearly 60 percent against the New York senator.

McCarthy's showing exceeded the pre-vote forecasts and gave him at least enough to keep his bid for the nomination alive. He and Kennedy will oppose each other in the Nebraska primary, May 14. Pres. Johnson, whose name was entered in the Nebraska primary before he withdrew from the race, will also appear on the ballot.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, there was still a possibility that Branigin might end up with control of at least some of Indiana's 63 votes at the Democratic convention.

Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the only candidate on the Republican ballot in Indiana, received about 500,000 votes, far ahead of the 408,000 total the state gave him in the 1960 primary.

While national attention was focused on the Indiana presidential results, Democrats in neighboring Ohio produced a more immediately significant story as they overwhelmingly rejected a new term for conservative Sen. Frank J. Lausche to give the nomination to former Rep. John J. Gilligan of Cincinnati. (Story, Page 1.)

Other primary elections around the country produced these results:

- In Texas, Houston attorney Don Yarborough headed a 10-man field seeking the nomination for governor. He had strong support from Sen. Ralph Yarborough (no relation) and from organized labor in the state, but will be the underdog in the June 1 runoff primary against conservative Lt. Gov. Preston Smith, who ran second by 39,000 votes. Eugene B. Locke, who was endorsed by Gov. John Connally, ran fifth in the race, but Connally won designation as a favorite son candidate for president to lead the state's convention delegation.
- In North Carolina, Lt. Gov. Robert W. Scott fell just short of a majority in the Democratic gubernatorial primary, but was relieved of the need for a runoff vote when the second-place candidate, J. Melville Broughton, Jr., withdrew. A Negro dentist, Dr. Reginald Hawkins, received more than 125,000 votes, or 18.3 percent of the total, to run third. Scott is the son of the liberal governor and senator of the 1940s and 1950s, Kerr Scott. In the November election, he will face Rep. James C. Gardner, a conservative who easily won the GOP nomination.
- In Florida, former Gov. LeRoy Collins held a small lead in his bid for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Sen. George A. Smathers. But with all but a handful of precincts counted, the need appeared certain for a runoff primary against State Atty. Gen. Earl Faircloth. The Republican nomination went to Rep. Edward J. Gurney with a solid victory over former St. Petersburg Mayor Herman W. Goldner. The only incumbent congressman with opposition, Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D), won renomination over State Atty. Paul Antinori, Jr.
- In the District of Columbia, a slate pledging the District's 23 Democratic convention votes to Kennedy defeated two competing slates pledged to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. The candidates' names were not on the ballot, but Kennedy made several appearances in the district; Humphrey did not campaign. The local Republican organization had agreed in advance to allot six of its convention votes to Nixon and three to New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.
- In Alabama, a runoff primary will be held June 4 to select the Democratic nominee to succeed Sen. Lister Hill, who is retiring. Both candidates, former Lt. Gov. James B. Allen and Rep. Armistead Selden, are supporters of former Gov. George C. Wallace. Both are also members of a slate of presidential electors pledged to Wallace which was chosen on the regular Democratic ticket by margins of about 5 to 1.

AKRON-AREA union members turned out at the airport to give a warm welcome to Vice Pres. Humphrey in his first Ohio trip as a presidential candidate. And he holds a baby to prove he's really in the race. The catchy signs of the Communications Workers were closest to Humphrey but there were posters aplenty from other unions out of camera range. At right, the Vice President chats with Leo Dugan, executive secretary of the Akron Labor Council, and Francis A. Maile, Rubber Workers political education director.

Big Ohio Labor Vote Aids Gilligan Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

the State Democratic party organization in backing Gilligan, had turned "the impossible dream of six months ago into reality."

"The people of Ohio really won this election," the statement said. "Now, in November citizens of Ohio will have a real choice between a real Democrat and a real Republican."

Warren Smith, secretary-treasurer of the state labor federation, had high praise for local unions and city central labor bodies throughout the state for their grassroots efforts to encourage union members to vote.

"For the first time in a decade," Smith said, "the working people of Ohio went to the polls fully informed on the real issues involved in this contest. This is mainly due to our new computer program which went into effect just four months ago."

He called Gilligan a "formidable candidate" and said that Ohio labor is proud of its role in supporting him.

The State AFL-CIO's computer operation involved a breakdown of more than 700,000 names and addresses of union members and their organization by county, ward, precinct, street and telephone number. This was followed by a concentrated telephone campaign to get-out-the-vote manned by volunteers over the 10-day period preceding the primary.

Gilligan was one of a group of liberal freshmen elected to Congress in 1964 as Pres. Johnson scored a landslide victory. Representing a heavily Republican district, he lost out two years later to Robert Taft, Jr. Except for his term in Congress, Gilligan has been a Cincinnati councilman since 1953 and is currently the lone Democrat on the council. From 1948 to 1953, he taught English literature at Xavier University, where he received his master's degree.

During his two years in Congress, Gilligan compiled a perfect score by COPE's reckoning of "right" and "wrong" votes on major issues. Lausche's COPE rating, in contrast, was about 30 percent.

At the Ohio COPE convention that endorsed Gilligan in February, State AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King said that whereas Gilligan "stands for something . . . for progress and for the people," Lausche has a long record of "being against things. He is not people-oriented."

Gilligan had appeared before the convention to discuss his record and his position, but Lausche rejected an invitation to do so.

The Ohio primary also chose delegates to cast the state's 115 votes at the Democratic national convention and 58 at the Republican convention. Both groups are uncommitted. The Democratic delegates are pledged to Sen. Stephen M. Young as a favorite son. Young recently withdrew his personal endorsement of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy for the party's presidential nomination.

In congressional primaries, the Democratic nomination for the 21st District (Cleveland) went to Louis Stokes, brother of Cleveland's first Negro mayor, who led a field of 20. Seven-term Democrat Charles A. Vanik won nomination in a new district and will face Rep. Frances P. Bolton in November.

Peace Corps Cites Need for Skilled Crafts

The Peace Corps has issued an appeal for volunteer skilled workers needed for a summer program to teach basic crafts in eight underdeveloped nations.

The Peace Corps will begin training the volunteers for the overseas projects this summer. Most volunteers will be stationed in trade, vocational or industrials arts schools, the announcement said.

Malaysia is asking for radio-TV repairmen who will be trained to teach electricity, electromagnetism, broadcasting, radar principles and other related subjects.

Jamaica needs horticulturists, plumbers, pipefitters, tailors, shoe repairmen and arts and crafts instructors to train underprivileged youngsters in youth camps.

Volunteers also are needed in the Ivory Coast, Venezuela, Kenya, Micronesia and other countries. Information for these and year-around programs may be obtained by writing Ed Pautienus, Room 715, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525.

Vice President Backed By Steelworkers' Board

The executive board of the Steelworkers, meeting in Washington, voted unanimous endorsement of Vice Pres. Humphrey for president and pledged "the full support of the union to his candidacy."

The board, declaring that Humphrey's record "is there for all to see," sketched his accomplishments as mayor of Minneapolis, senator and vice president in such fields as medicare, civil rights, the Peace Corps, aid to education, and the anti-poverty program.

The board's resolution called him "a man who is more eminently qualified by experience, proven performance, character and temperament to assume the presidency of this nation than any other candidate."

Humphrey's "visionary proposals of 20 years ago," the board said, "have, largely by reason of his efforts, become the social achievements of today."

Rail Union Merger Documents Drawn

Cleveland—A special committee representing four railroad operating unions contemplating merger has delivered unification documents to the presidents of the unions involved, it was announced here.

The announcement came jointly from Presidents Charles Luna, Trainmen; Neil P. Speirs, Switchmen; H. E. Gilbert, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and C. F. Lane, Conductors & Brakemen.

CWA Wins Pact With Help of IUE

Smithfield, N. C.—The Communications Workers won bargaining rights at the Sylvania Products plant here —with a long-distance assist from a sister union.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers sent two active women members from an IUE-organized Sylvania plant at Batavia, N. Y., to help the CWA in its organizing campaign. They spoke at two mass meetings of Smithfield workers on the day before the NLRB election. The AFL-CIO organizing staff also assisted.

In the hard-fought election, Smithfield workers voted 417-389 for union representation.

'Congress Must Act'

AMERICA'S LABOR FORCE is growing rapidly—about 1.5 million a year in the next 10 years. And the spread of automation is reducing labor requirements in some industries, increasing the educational—and skill—requirements of many jobs and moving industry location from cities to the suburbs and countryside.

The American economy must expand rapidly, merely to prevent the present level of unemployment from rising—to provide jobs for new entrants into the labor force and for those displaced by automation. Unless immediate action is taken to provide a million public service jobs now, large-scale pockets of unemployed and under-employed disadvantaged people will persist, as a spreading danger to the fabric of American society, even if the economy continues to expand normally.

Federal action to create 1 million public service jobs must be the keystone of any realistic national effort to employ the long-term unemployed and seriously under-employed. The government must be the employer of last resort and the time for such action is now!

Two studies, in the past several years, report a public service employment potential of between some 4 million and over 5 million jobs—4.3 million according to a study by Greenleigh Associates and 5.3 million reported by a study for the Automation Commission.

This need in urban and rural public services and private, nonprofit institutions can rapidly be translated into 1 million jobs within a year, if the funds are made available.

Dr. John W. Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition, recently reported:

"To find out how many socially useful jobs could be made available immediately, the Urban Coalition asked Dr. Harold Sheppard of the Upjohn Institute to survey a sample of major cities. Based upon a preliminary analysis of this survey, Dr. Sheppard has concluded that at least 141,000 persons could be employed almost overnight in the 130 cities with population over 100,000. These would be jobs in regular city departments where supervisors are already available and work tasks are clearly defined.

"If this sample were expanded to small cities, to county and state governments, and to jobs with private, nonprofit organizations, it is likely that enough jobs could be found to put 500,000 persons to work within six months. By further planning, the number might be expanded to a million or more within a year.

"A public service employment program would not only enable unemployed to earn their own way, it would benefit the general public by the many necessary and useful tasks which would be performed."

I agree completely with Dr. Gardner.

We in the AFL-CIO have been warning about unemployment and the social ills it breeds, for the last dozen years. Eight years ago, it was the major burden of our testimony to the platform committees of both parties.

We've said it repeatedly in every conceivable forum and we've been greeted with indifference by Congress.

Now Congress can no longer delay. Now Congress can no longer pretend unemployment will disappear if no one notices it. Now Congress is hearing the voices of the people all over this land.

Now Congress must act.

—Excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before a House Labor Subcommittee May 7, 1968.

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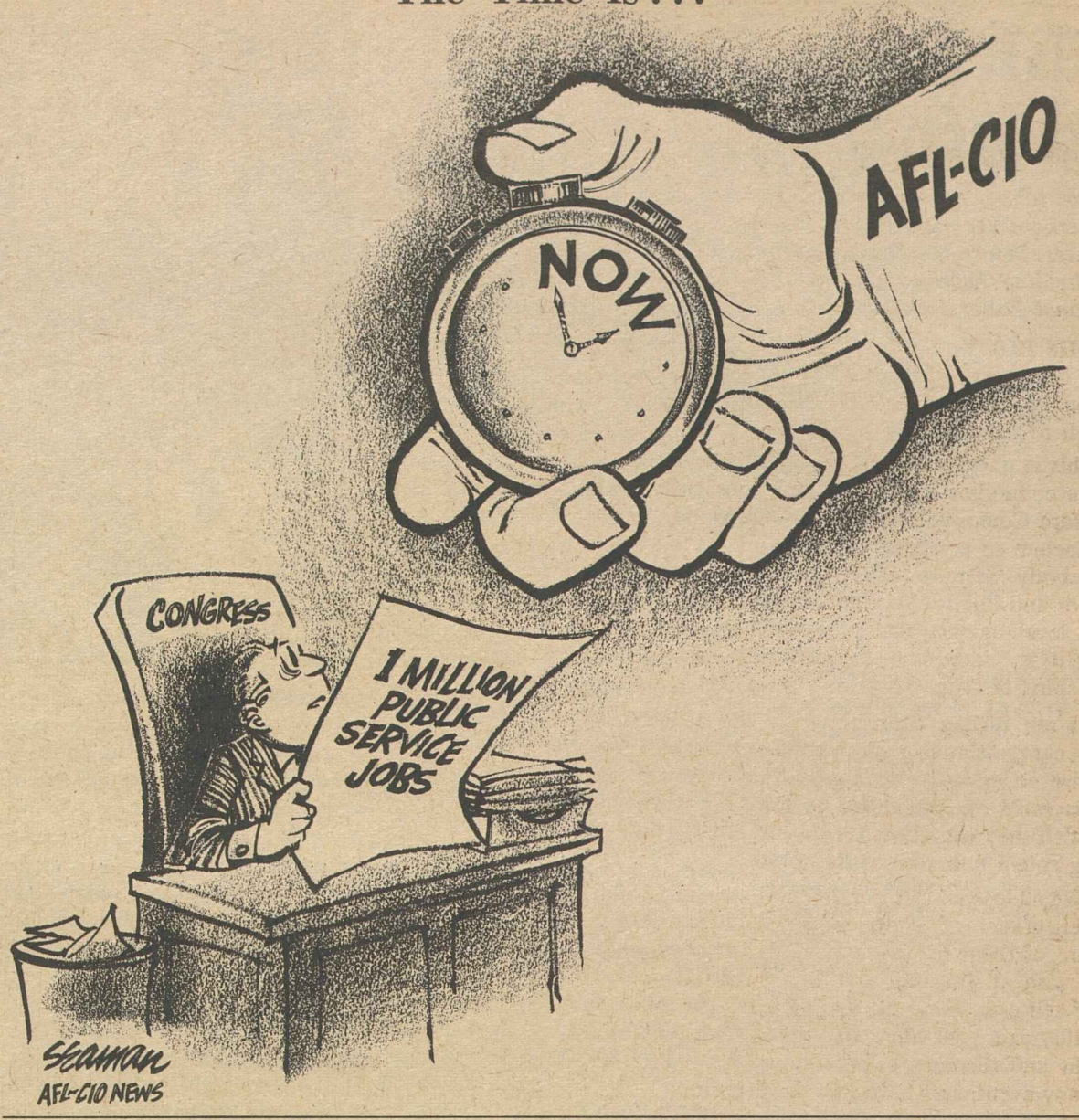
The Time Is . . .



19 Million Over 65:

More Action Needed to Boost Meager Income of U.S. Aged

AGED AND AGING Americans—most of them already faced by the daily reality or the ominous prospect of inadequate retirement income—can expect a steadily worsening situation unless a genuinely comprehensive plan for federal action is fashioned.

With that warning, a 20-member Senate Special Committee on Aging called for establishment of an institute, or "think tank," on retirement income as one step in a searching re-examination of federal programs and policies related to income and other emerging or chronic problems affecting older Americans.

Another step—advocated by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and recommended by the committee—would be the calling of a White House Conference on Aging in 1970.

The committee's report listed nine federal Executive Branch units with jurisdiction over programs related to retirement income and said that the listing was only partial. The committee's conclusion:

"Despite the increasing complexity and magnitude of the forces that affect retirement income, and despite increasing dependence upon public and private pension systems, and even with the introduction of new concepts for a guaranteed minimum income, the federal government has as yet no mechanism for sustained comprehensive attention to the issues and problems involved."

To "provide the overview so vitally needed," the committee recommends that: "the Executive Branch consider the ultimate establishment of an Institute on Retirement Income closely patterned after an institute established by Pres. Johnson in 1967 to deal with urban problems. Such an institute would be geared for problem-solving as well as sustained study."

The committee recommendation was based upon extensive testimony indicating that retirement income problems of the future will be pervasive among individuals usually thought of as far removed from the public welfare category. Today's report gave excerpts from authoritative witnesses who foresaw formidable difficulties in balancing retirement income sources with present and future long-range living costs. One economist said:

"The lengthening retirement span requires a re-examination of the income maintenance arrangements for old age, not only because the levels of income now being provided at retirement are extremely low, but also because the retirement stage of life is now sufficiently long to permit a substantial worsening of that income after retirement."

Another study cited in the committee report concluded that in 1980 about half the couples and more than four-fifths of individual retirees will receive $3,000 or less in annual pension income, both public and private. Median income of persons past 65 in the United States today is less than half of that of younger people.

In a foreword to the report, Sen. Williams said:

"One-fifth of the population of the United States is nearing or has passed the traditional retirement age, 65 . . . A close reading of this report . . . leads to an inescapable conclusion: the time has come for a systematic re-examination of many public policies and programs that relate in one way or another to the well-being of older Americans, present and future." That re-examination is necessary, in Sen. Williams' view, because:

- The great legislative breakthroughs of the '60s—medicare, the Older Americans Act of 1967, new advances in housing, and other historic advances—necessarily channeled time and attention away from other issues that should now receive careful scrutiny.
- Programs established by recent legislation should be valuated while still in their formative years.
- Elderly Americans, now thought of primarily as a "problem group" are rich in talent, energies, and wisdom—resources that should be freed and developed for public good or private satisfaction.

Similar conclusions are reached in the committee's call for a White House Conference on Aging which could "serve as the means for developing comprehensive projections of long-range need that may be expected as the population of older Americans continues to increase."

The report says that the number of Americans of age 65 or over will climb from today's 19 million to 20 million by 1970, 21.2 million 5 years after and 25 million by 1985. The committee points out, however, that "vast social and economic changes" can be expected not only because of the increase in numbers, but also because tomorrow's population of older Americans will be far different in needs and expectations than today's.

Senate Hearing Assailed:

NLRB Not Perfect, But It's Still the Best Umpire Around

The following is excerpted from a statement by Bernard Kleiman, general counsel of the Steelworkers, before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee holding hearings on the operations of the National Labor Relations Board.

THIS BODY, a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee designated to treat with "separation of powers," is not the proper forum in which to debate labor legislation.

This is underscored by the fact that the Senate has a committee known as the Labor and Public Welfare Committee which is authorized and fully competent to consider such measures. Indeed, if this body were to undertake that function, the Labor and Public Welfare Committee could properly level against this subcommittee the charge that it is "exceeding its authority" or violating the spirit of "separation of powers."

I am further constrained by the belief that no congressional committee should, under the guise of legislative or constitutional purism, be converted by disgruntled parties to an arena in which they can vindicate their issues by throwing rotten tomatoes at the umpire.

We all lose cases from time to time. The United Steelworkers of America certainly has lost its share of them before the NLRB in recent years. As with all litigants, our losses distress us, and our self-esteem would undoubtedly benefit if we could take your time to "prove" why we were right and the board was wrong. But we would, in any event, still have lost the decision.

Finally, of course, while it might be great sport to argue one side of our old cases without having to face our opponent and his presentation of the countervailing viewpoint, any "decision" which would issue as a result thereof would hardly be invested with the customary attributes of due process.

Accordingly, I shall attempt to resist the temptation to argue here why the law or its interpretations should be changed. I shall make an effort not to attack those who have ruled against us or to defend those who have sustained our position. Nor shall I try to respond to those who are using these hearings as a vehicle for changing the whole fabric and administration of labor law.

The principle reason for all of the vituperation and cries of anguished alarm that attended hearings of this nature is the fact that labor-management confrontations involve sizeable groups of people.

They are charged with the emotionalism, and frequently the hysteria, that surrounds any public event or any test of strength between significant forces. The effect is not unlike that which attends a high school football game or the World Series or a major contest between opposing political factions.

What is lost in all of this drama is the fact that only a very small proportion of all labor-management relationships become causes celebres. And, of these, only a minute number reach the NLRB. Accordingly, from a numerical standpoint the significance of any inquiry such as this is exceedingly minor.

If a charge is to be made about the board and its disposition of the powers assigned it, that charge is not for exceeding delegated powers, but for failing to exercise the powers granted. I have noted that the board's involvement is primarily with unorganized or newly organized employers who have determined to violate the act as a matter of cold business judgment.

It is in these areas, where the board should have the most impact, that it has proven least effective. And it is ineffective precisely because it has failed to employ the full breadth of remedial powers granted to it by Congress to effectuate the policies of the act.

The act has been amended twice since its original passage. Although Section 1 has been augmented by the addition of a paragraph condemning certain practices by labor unions, the essential guiding policies of the act expressed above have not been changed.

CONGRESS GAVE the board the tools with which to effectuate these policies. Section 10(a) provides that the board is empowered to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice affecting commerce. Section 10(c) provides that, if the board finds that an unfair labor practice has been committed, the board ". . . shall issue . . . an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such unfair labor practice, and to take such affirmative action including reinstatement of employes with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of the subchapter. . . ."

This section commands the board to remedy unfair labor practices by affirmative measures which go beyond mere cease and desist orders. The only statutory limitation in the board's remedial obligation is that the remedy effectuates the policies of the act.

The Supreme Court has not imposed additional restrictions but has given the board extremely broad discretion in fashioning remedies. Even armed with these clear indications of ultimate judicial approval, the board has not drawn upon enlightenment gained from experience to right the wrongs committed under the act. The board has long floundered in an age of remedial non-enlightenment from which it is only now taking the first tentative steps to emerge.

A Vicious Circle:

Property Tax Hits Poor Hard To Get Revenue to Aid Poor

PROPERTY TAX hits the poor in the central city far harder than the wealthy in the suburbs, says a research report released by the National Commission on Urban Problems chaired by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas.

The study calls the property tax an "inferior tax instrument" which tends to discourage low-cost housing and rehabilitation of slums, helps to diminish job opportunities in the city and deters orderly urban development.

The report was prepared by Prof. Dick Netzer of New York University, a widely-known expert on the subject. The Douglas Commission expects to issue a series of similar reports on zoning, housing codes and other city problems before it makes its final report and recommendations, probably late this summer.

The Netzer study points out that the property tax, on a national average, is equivalent to a 24 percent sales tax on housing. Consumer taxes on other essentials—except liquor, tobacco and gasoline—are never higher than five percent or, if you include all indirect taxes, 10 percent at most.

On the average, this "housing tax" is slightly higher for renters than for home owners. Renters, however, cannot deduct it from their income tax. And it taxes the biggest bite out of the family budget of poor people.

A family receiving less than $2000 a year, for instance, pays 8.5 percent of this income on property tax which is included in the rent. A family with an income of $10,000 or more pays only 1.6 percent of the income, or five to six times less, for the "housing tax."

High property taxes also inhibit rehabilitation of old houses because in most cities improvements are penalized by higher assessments.

All this, says Netzer, conspires to retard central city rebuilding. Yet, despite increased federal and state assistance for highways, public welfare, higher education and health services, the property tax remains the largest single source of revenue with which cities finance the ever increasing cost of public services.

Much of the increase is due, of course, to the increasing attention paid to the poor with the health and welfare services, better education for children in low-income families and other programs related to the ghetto. Thus, says Netzer, "to a considerable extent, central cities find themselves in the position of taxing the poor to provide services to the poor, which is surely nonsense."

By Press Associates, Inc.

LADDERS THAT BREAK. Excavations that collapse. The bale of cotton that falls and crushes you. The thousand and one physical accidents that can happen to a worker have been written about many times before. But there is far more to the industrial safety field than these. There are other hazards.

These hazards can be summed up in the intriguing question propounded by the Public Health Service in a study asking: "Does Your Job Make You Sick?"

At first this might seem like one of those hypothetical questions about whether your boss is a nice fellow or a stinker; whether the people you work with are pleasant or otherwise and whether your job is stimulating or boring. Whether—in brief—you look forward to your job with pleasure or loathing.

Actually, the question concerns such vital matters as what your job is doing to your liver or your bone marrow.

Without being unnecessarily alarmist, the fact remains that there are plenty of what might seem like safe jobs that hold health perils.

The Public Health Service cites dry cleaners, furniture polishers, oil processors, painters, welders, printers, photographic chemical makers, bronzers, cobblers, degreasers. All these trades generally use benzene and when workers in these jobs inhale its vapors without proper precautions, they may suffer anemia or damaged central nervous system which can cause drowsiness, headaches, dizziness and even death.

Take such seemingly "safe" jobs as storage battery maker, ceramic workers, dental amalgam maker, engraver, lithographer or solderer. Cadmium may be used in these jobs and cadmium dust or fumes can cause fatal damage to the liver, kidneys or bone marrow.

PESTICIDES ARE nothing to be careless about either. If you are a farmer or work for a farmer you are subject to dangerous health hazards in their careless use.

There are other farm dangers; the fumes from a newly-filled silo or even the diseases or parasites of live stock which can result in serious occupational illness.

The Public Health Department calls occupational disease "the silent enemy," that may strike a swift and deadly blow. It cites:

- A welder who was fatally poisoned by the fumes of cadmium contained in silver solder.
- The hospitalization of six workers subject to dangerous concentrations of mercury.
- The death of a worker who entered a degreasing tank and was overcome by its fumes.
- A farmer who sickened and died after exposure to nitrogen dioxide fumes from a recently filled silo.

Nor are the hazards confined to individual workers. Some 3.5 million American workers exposed to asbestos are subject to lung disease. Of 6,000 men who have been uranimum miners, an estimated 600 to 1,000 will die during the next 20 years as a result of radiation exposure. Thousands of miners are daily exposed to "black lungs" while workers in any of the "duty" trades like stone cutters must be on guard of other forms of lung disease.

People, of course, have to work for a living and millions of them must work in areas that actually can "make them sick." But there is no reason why the nation can't do everything in its power to protect them against needless hazards. The very scientific progress that has enabled us to use chemicals on so wide a scale can help us combat their unwanted and deadly effect on workers.

Congress is now considering a National Occupational Health and Safety Bill which is meeting the opposition of short-sighted industrialists who are willing to trifle with the health and lives of their workers in the name of economy. The answer must lie in an enlightened Congress.

AFL-CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES Activities Dir. Leo Perlis (left) receives a statute from Boyd Hinds, associate national director of the Boys' Clubs of America, citing him for his "personal interest, generous support and dedicated service which enable thousands of needy boys to enjoy countless benefits through Boys' Clubs."

How to Buy:

Interest Rates Jump Upward For Home Mortgage Loans

By Sidney Margolius

CONSUMERS HAVE GONE on a credit-buying binge even as the interest rates on borrowings have jumped to the highest levels in almost 40 years.

Mortgage-seekers and installment buyers are especially hard hit by the jumping rates. Mortgages now average 6.5 percent for the country. Extra charges for points and closing fees bring the effective rate close to 6.75 percent.

In some states that have legal ceilings of 6 percent, reluctance of lenders to give mortgages has forced home-buyers to go to as many as 15 banks and savings associations to get a loan.

In such states lenders are demanding that the ceilings be raised. In one state, Virginia, the maximum already has been raised to 8 percent, and the going rate already has climbed close to 7 percent.

Even the government-sponsored FHA and VA rates now cost more than their present record-high 6.5 and 6 percent, respectively. A bill has passed Congress to let these agencies set higher rates. (Since this column was written, interest rates on government-backed loans were raised to 6.75 percent).

Not only are mortgages rising, but interest rates paid by businessmen and federal and local governments are reaching for record levels. One financial reporter says such rates are the highest since the Civil War. Main reason is heavy borrowing by the government because of the Viet Nam war.

You are affected by the high rates even if you already have a home. You pay more in prices, property taxes and rent because of the higher rates paid on their borrowings by businessmen, school districts and other government agencies.

Consumers themselves are helping to push up interest rates by heavy installment buying this year. Such borrowings are running about 9 percent over last year, the Associated Credit Bureaus of America report.

This is about the worst possible year to buy on credit. Debts have reached critical proportions for many families and could lead to severe personal problems if income declines. Total household debt, in the nation, including mortgages, has reached 72 percent of disposable income compared with 55 percent just 10 years ago, and less than 25 percent right after World War II, the credit bureaus report.

Already an increasing number of families are falling behind in mortgage payments or losing their homes altogether. Mortgage delinquencies rose sharply this winter, the Mortgage Bankers Association reports.

Let alone interest rates, your family will have to cope this summer with the highest living costs yet. Prices have gone up for 25 months in a row, and now average 3.7 percent higher than a year ago, and 6.6 percent more than two years ago. Your 1947-49 dollar now is worth just 69 cents in buying power.

This year's price rise alone is wiping out about one-third of the recent increase in social security benefits. Older people are feeling the pinch. One elderly woman writes that "every time social security is raised and even before, grocery stores keep raising the prices penny after penny." She wishes that the government would regulate food prices through a department for consumers.

Let alone any regulation, prices are going up more. On top of the consumer price rise, the wholesale price index in one recent month took its highest jump in almost two years.

RISING FOOD PRICES will be your most immediate problem this summer. The Agriculture Dept. has increased the support price of milk at a time when milk prices normally would decline as we approach the spring flush season. Meat prices also are due to go up.

The other three tough cost problems, only some of which you can do anything about by yourself, are soaring medical, home-ownership and transportation expenses. Medical-care costs have jumped over 6 percent this year, for a total rise in the past decade of 42 percent, more than twice as much as the rest of the cost of living.

Car owners also are having to pay more for gas, tires and other equipment this spring. The only helpful event is that prices of used cars, especially older models, have dropped slightly compared to a year ago.

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Soup to Nonsense:

News Stories from the Wires Of Our Alice in Wonderland

By Jane Goodsell

THE ERA of the concave size three Twiggy figure has come to an abrupt end, and dress designers are now concentrating on fashions for the generously proportioned size 12-16 group.

The new attitude was recently summed up by Yves St. Laurent who said, "The flat paper doll shape is Out. The Now Figure belongs to a woman who looks as though she enjoys three square meals a day."

* * *

Due to popular demand as expressed in last week's plebescite, the month of February has been abolished.

* * *

General De Gaulle was all smiles today as he apologized for his irascible behavior during recent years. His irritable disposition was, he explained, due to a nervous stomach from which he has now fully recovered.

Now that he is his old jovial self again, he is full of goodwill toward all and most especially the United States and Great Britain. In a speech in which he emphasized his eagerness to let bygones be bygones, he toasted the Western Alliance in California champagne.

* * *

Congress yesterday passed a law prohibiting stores from putting up Christmas decorations before Halloween.

* * *

THE GENERATION GAP is showing unmistakable signs of diminishing. Youth leaders yesterday expressed their hope of a rapprochement with the over-30 generation, whom they had previously condemned as materialistic hypocrites and on whom they had blamed all the world's ills from nuclear fission to pay restrooms.

In a revolutionary speech expressing the new tolerance, a spokesman stated, "The right to do one's own thing includes the right to work at a nine-to-five job, to wear a three-button suit and to own a kidney-shaped swimming pool." It was generally conceded that the older generation was not entirely to blame for their hangups. After all, they had parents, too.

* * *

A spokesman for the American Medical Association today announced a new policy: Any physician who keeps a patient waiting more than one hour for an appointment will be required to defend his actions before the Ethical Practices Committee.

LABOR AWARDS presented by a Community Services Institute in New York went to New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., second from left; Michael Sampson, right, chairman of the city federation's community services committee; and William H. Bowe, left, the committee's treasurer. Gerald R. Waters, Sr., second from right, reported on the New York City AFL-CIO's labor rehabilitation project. He is its director.

Pioneered by Labor:

'Project Rehab' Aids 4,000 N.Y. Workers

REPORTS ON THE achievements of a five-year labor rehabilitation project highlighted the New York City AFL-CIO's annual community services institute attended by nearly 1,000 persons.

Launched by labor here in April 1963, "Project Rehab" has been financed by grants of $550,000 from the federal Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and $280,000 from the city labor federation.

Project Dir. Gerald R. Waters, Sr., reported that in its five years of existence the program has processed over 4,000 cases involving physical, mental, emotional and social problems that jeopardize workers' employment.

He described a "broadening" of the project over its lifetime in aiding union members and their families, as well as rendering service to retired workers.

Other reports dealt with the work of the project's staff—including physicians, counsellors, nurses, social workers and job developers—and the cooperation of AFL-CIO locals in extending the rehabilitation services to their members.

Federal funding for the program ended on Apr. 30, but the labor movement "is considering ways and means of continuing this vital service to its membership," the city AFL-CIO announced.

Representatives of unions and social, health and welfare agencies who attended the institute participated in panel sessions devoted to the project and a job development program also being carried out by labor here.

At a commencement exercise held in connection with the institute, 275 persons from 70 unions received certificates as graduates of a 9-week course in union counselling conducted by the New York AFL-CIO.

The institute also presented a number of special awards, including one that went posthumously to William K. Kirane of Transport Workers Local 100, who had referred more than 100 cases to the rehabilitation project.

Rhode Island's New Health Plan Praised

THE RHODE ISLAND legislature voted unanimously to charter a comprehensive group health program sponsored by the State AFL-CIO, with both Democratic and Republican leaders joining in praise.

Gov. John H. Chafee (R) signed the bill at a ceremony attended by state labor and health leaders. He termed the proposal "a very exciting plan."

The legislation establishes the Rhode Island Group Health Association as a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation to provide prepaid health services for its subscribers.

Labor Day of 1969 has been set as the target date for opening of a modern medical center stressing preventive health care. The legislation cuts through cumbersome red tape and permits the program to be directed by an all-consumer board, including representatives of unions and the public.

House Speaker John J. Wrenn (D) termed the legislation "one of the most important acts" ever considered in the state.

The state labor federation said in sponsoring it that union members have not been getting adequate medical care even though health benefits negotiated in collective bargaining have steadily increased.

Hits Liberal Party 'Mismanagement':

Canadian Labor Chief Urges Stepped Up Political Action

By Robert B. Cooney

Toronto—Donald MacDonald, head of the Canadian Labor Congress, opened the CLC's 7th convention by calling on the labor movement to commit itself more fully to political action to meet Canada's economic crisis and solve mounting social problems.

Attacking the governing Liberal party for "mismanagement," MacDonald reminded the 2,000 delegates of the June 25 general election as he declared:

"We are now confronted by a crisis in our economy, a high level of unemployment, a drastic reduction in the gross national product, a threat of wage controls, the failure in real terms to make medicare universally effective, a catastrophic failure to build enough houses and an alarming trend in anti-labor legislation.

"What more justification need there be for a new political mandate by organized labor? And what better time can there be for it?"

While the coming general elections gave a political flavor to much of the convention debate, the delegates also had before them major issues relating to the unity and structure of the Canadian labor movement.

At the midway point in the convention, the delegates were scheduled to debate the vitally important report of the Commission on Constitution & Structure.

This report, the result of a two-year cross-Canada study authorized by the 1966 CLC convention, proposed changes aimed at modernizing the labor movement and making it more efficient and effective. It would encourage mergers, set up a system for handling jurisdictional disputes, put into effect a code of ethical practices, expand the executive council, reaffirm the "unique" role of international unions within the CLC, and strengthen provincial and local labor councils by making affiliation to them mandatory on the part of CLC unions.

Earlier in the convention, a last-minute compromise averted a floor fight in a dispute considered one of the most serious in the 12-year history of the CLC. The Quebec Federation of Labor was set to appeal to the convention a ruling by the CLC executive council that the QFL had lacked authority to enter into a draft agreement on raiding and transfer of members with the independent Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU).

An emergency resolution unanimously approved by the delegates authorized the CLC and the QFL "jointly to continue discussions with the CNTU and the CEQ [Quebec Teachers Association] with a view to preventing and regulating inter-union conflicts in the best interests of the workers we represent."

In a policy statement adopted Apr. 9, the CLC executive council pointed out that jurisdictional matters are the prerogative of the CLC. It said a provincial federation cannot assume constitutional authority over or place in jeopardy the jurisdiction, collective bargaining, organizing or any other rights of the affiliate.

Separatist Tendencies

This issue and attempts by Quebec labor to achieve greater autonomy over its own affairs—expressed in a minority dissent to the report on structure—are manfestations in the labor movement of the French separatist tendencies now surfacing in most reas of this predominantly English nation.

In his keynote to the convention, acting Pres. MacDonald reported the CLC membership at an all-time high of more than 1.5 million, with total union membership in Canada at nearly 2 million.

MacDonald welcomed delegates of the 100,000-member Public Service Alliance to their first CLC convention and pointed to them as evidence that labor can attract the expanding white collar and technical groups which now make up a majority of the nation's workforce.

Turning to the state of the economy, MacDonald stressed the direct link between union growth and economic conditions.

Canada is in an economic slowdown, he said, due largely to "government mismanagement."

He said unemployment is the highest in years. The gross national product grew only 2.5 percent in 1967—"a catastrophic drop" from the goal of 5 percent set by the Economic Council, he added.

The government response to higher unemployment and rising prices, MacDonald said, is to consider a wage and price review board implying a freeze on wages.

Organized labor will use its economic strength at the bargaining table to win higher wages, MacDonald pledged, and will continue to seek a national income policy to achieve a more equitable distribution of Canada's wealth.

On medicare, MacDonald charged the federal government has deliberately created obstacles to its implementation.

He urged labor to press provincial governments to meet the federal standard for grants-in-aid and predicted comprehensive medicare for all Canada will soon be achieved.

MacDonald then turned to the general area of social security and delivered a slashing attack on Pierre Trudeau, the new Prime Minister. MacDonald said Trudeau had, while seeking the leadership of the Liberal party, spoken "in favor of selectivity, which is a euphemism for the means test."

MacDonald said Trudeau was quoted as saying "We have had enough of this free stuff."

"What free stuff?" MacDonald asked the delegates. "Free for whom? Was he talking of unemployment insurance? We pay for it in full measure. Was he talking of old age security? We pay for that; more than our fair share. Was he talking of the Canada pension plan? We pay for that, too. We will most assuredly pay for medicare and for every other kind and form of social benefit that has been or ever will be enacted.

"If there is any 'free stuff' around, it comes not to us but to those others who have always received more than their fair share of the benefits of our society."

MacDonald observed that the Liberal party campaign will use the slogan "the just society" in the coming campaign. In an aside, he noted the slogan was first used by labor a dozen years ago and added:

"You cannot at one and the same time accept a market economy, think of social security as 'this free stuff,' reduce medical benefits for Indians in order to save money, and at the same time promise to achieve a 'just society'."

"A just society can be achieved, but not without the will to create it," MacDonald said.

Turning to a problem which is straining the fabric of Canadian society, MacDonald reiterated the CLC's support of the principles of bilingualism and biculturalism. The quest of French Canada for equality in these respects has become an issue in all national institutions, labor included, and its true depth is expected to be measured in June's elections.

Other Actions

In other actions early in the convention, the delegates:

- Adopted a motion from the floor to honor the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by standing in silence for one minute.
- Passed as the first regular order of business a resolution of gratitude to Claude Jodoin, president of the CLC since its founding in 1956, who was incapacitated by a stroke a year ago.
- Called for a $2 an hour minimum wage for men and women across Canada.
- Adopted a policy statement on medicare which called for comprehensive health services under public auspices for all Canadians. Meanwhile, labor would press for medicare in the provinces under the present program which is similar to the Kerr-Mills federal-state program in the U.S.
- Approved a 16-point program to meet the housing crisis. The chief points called for creation of a federal Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs, massive land assembly programs, subsidized mortgages for low-income families, greater emphasis on multiple units and an expanded effort by labor and cooperative housing groups.
- Nailed down the readmission of the 7,500-member Seafarers Union by defeating a resolution aimed at reversing the CLC executive council's decision to accept the SIU application last January. The readmission was opposed by the 550-member Canadian Maritime Union.

Unions Set Up College Fund In Montana

Kalispell, Mont. — Unions in northwest Montana have established a fund at Flathead Valley Community College here to aid deserving students who may encounter temporary financial difficulties.

The fund was initiated by the Northwest Montana Building & Construction Trades Council after it was proposed by Painters Local 975. Since then unions and their members have made steady contributions to the fund.

Recently, Pres. James N. Wehr of the council and Mrs. Wilma Christopherson of the Flathead County AFL-CIO joined in presenting the first installments in the fund to Dr. Larry J. Blake, president of the college.

An advisory committee, representing unions in the area, is to be selected soon for the purpose of regularly consulting with college officials in administering the fund and its use.

In a letter of appreciation to contributing unions, Dr. Blake commended organized labor "for this further manifestation of interest in the progress of the college."

The college, Montana's newest, was established by a public vote in 1967 with strong support from unions. Several locals also have granted scholarships to the college. Pres. Perry S. Melton of the Montana B&CTC was elected to its board of trustees.

OFFICERS OF the Masters, Mates & Pilots present a commendation to New Orleans Public Health Service Doctors William A. Cherry and Frank Noyer. The citation was voted by the union's delegates for life-saving efforts in the S.S. African Star catastrophe. From left are MM&P Pres. L. W. Sheldon, Dr. Cherry, Sec.-Treas. T. F. O'Callaghan, Vice Pres. C. M. Crooks and Dr. Noyer.

Masters-Mates to Vote On Consolidation Plan

New Orleans—Members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots will vote at the end of May on the principle of consolidating their nationwide local units into four divisions. The balloting will implement unanimous adoption of a consolidation resolution by delegates attending the 88-year-old union's 58th biennial convention here.

If the union's 11,500 ship captains, licensed deck officers and other officer personnel ratify the proposed consolidation in 90 days of secret mail balloting, a constitutional convention will be called to establish the new structure.

Largest of the four divisions would be a single "offshore division" combining the 24 semi-autonomus deep sea locals in all major ports of the East, Gulf and West Coasts, the Great Lakes, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Some 8,000 of MM&P membership who command or otherwise direct the navigation and cargo operations in over 90 percent of all American flag merchant ships are dispatched to the ships from these 24 port units.

Two other MM&P groups comprising about 3,500 members would also be consolidated, later, into their own respective divi - sions—rivers and harbors marine officer personnel into an "inland division" and pilots into a "pilot division." The fourth division would comprise government employes associated with the maritime industry.

In proposing the consolidation of the offshore locals into a single nationwide division, the union's leaders said the move would be a major step towards uniform national collective bargaining contracts, guaranteed pensions under uniform pension rules administered by a consolidated pension plan, and uniform national shipping procedures, among other objectives.

The convention wound up its affairs with 12 nominations for its three key posts for four-year terms beginning Jan. 1, 1969. Nominees will have until midnight, May 13, to accept the nomination for a specific post.

Incumbent officers are Captains L. W. Sheldon, president; C. M. Crooks, vice president, and T. F. O'Callaghan, secretary-treasurer. Each has been nominated to succeed himself.

The delegates voted to hold the union's next convention outside the continental United States for the first time. It will be held in Panama, starting Apr. 20, 1970, and will honor the MM&P local of about 150 Panama Canal pilots.

Leighty Cites Progress In Rail 'Harmony' Talk

Chicago—Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association, addressing the 14th convention of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., said he was "greatly encouraged" by two meetings that have taken place between representatives of the carriers and a committee of the RLEA to promote harmony and cooperation in the industry and said a third conference is scheduled later in May.

Leighty said he was hopeful that the talks would lead to a program for expansion in the railroad industry.

He dealt briefly with the gains won in health and welfare benefits in the fully carrier-paid plan that now covers all railroad union employes under one policy. He also called attention to the improvements won in the Railroad Retirement Act.

Leighty thanked the shopcraft unions and their members for their cooperation and aid to the Transportation-Communication Employes in that union's one-day strike against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Among the resolutions adopted at the closing session of the convention was one calling for the formation through the AFL-CIO of a Transportation Conference. The measure supported the intent and principles of the resolution along these lines passed by the 1967 Maritime Trades Dept. convention.

The delegates referred the proposal to the department executive council for action.

Other speakers at the closing session included Hugh Murphy, administrator of the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; A. E. Lyon, labor member, Railroad Retirement Board, and Clarence Mulholland, general counsel for the shopcraft unions.

Headquarters Established by Consumer Unit

The Consumer Federation of America has set up national headquarters in Washington to serve as a unifying force for all consumer organizations in the country.

Elected as full-time executive director of CFA was Erma Angevine, presently women's activities director and consumer specialist for the National Rural Electric Co-ops.

About 150 representatives from 56 affiliated organizations voted for officers, naming the Rev. Robert J. McEwen as CFA president. McEwen is chairman of the Boston College Dept. of Economics and has been the leader of organized consumers in Massachusetts.

Other Officers

AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman was elected one of five vice presidents. Others are Jerry Voorhis, president of the Illinois Federation of Consumers; Harold Ostroff, president of the New York City United Housing Foundation; William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and W. Palmer Dearing, executive director of Group Health Association.

Robert L. Smith, assistant director of Consumers Union in Mount Vernon, N.Y., was elected secretary-treasurer.

Father McEwen told the CFA delegates, "we hope to stimulate consumer groups and consumer action in every city and state in this land. We shall make forceful demands for economic change so our economic system can better serve the needs of our people, black and white, rich and poor."

Among the measures endorsed by the first meeting was a call on congressional conferees to break the deadlock in committee on the truth-in-lending bill.

CONGRATULATIONS go to Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, for an address he made as head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on Human Rights at Teheran. Left to right, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, a member of the delegation, Wilkins, and AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Rep. Henry Kirsch.

Labor Dept. Calls for Pension Safeguards

The Labor Dept. has asked Congress for legislation to guarantee that workers do not lose earned pension benefits because of default by an employer or the shutdown of a plant.

The draft bill, based in large part on the 1965 recommendations of a Cabinet-level committee, would set up a federal insurance program to guarantee payment of benefits.

It would also write into federal law minimum standards of vesting and funding of benefits.

A worker with at least 10 years of service after the age of 25 would be given permanent right to benefits based on his service. And, after a transition period, assets in a pension plan would have to be sufficient to meet the benefit obligations of the plan.

No distinction is made in the Labor Dept. bill between single-employer plans and broad-based multi-employer pension plans.

The AFL-CIO convention last December stressed the need for such a distinction and Bertrand Seidman, the federation's social security director, termed its absence in the bill a major defect.

Seidman welcomed the proposal to set up a federal insuranc system to safeguard all workers against a default on their earned pension benefits.

But he stressed that funding and vesting standards which may be necessary and desirable for single-employer plans can be both unnecessary and unduly burdensome for multi-employer plans.

"Here," he said, "with many employers participating and guaranteeing payments, the risk of default is negligible."

As the AFL-CIO convention resolution noted, "such plans provide continuing coverage for workers remaining in the plan's jurisdiction regardless of where they work. Moreover, the bankruptcy of one employer in a multi-employer plan does not affect the solvency of the pension trust."

Seidman said the AFL-CIO will urge Congress to amend the Labor Dept. bill to retain "meaningful, effective protection for workers' pension rights, but to differentiate in the legislation between the types of plans to be covered."

The proposed legislation would provide transitional standards to allow plans to meet federal standards by gradual steps. It would also allow the secretary of labor to approve alternative vesting or funding standards "where he finds that these standards result in unreasonable cost or impose unreasonable administrative burdens on a plan or certain types of plans."

In the case of multi-employer plans, involving at least five employers and a substantial portion of workers in the industry either locally or nationally, the secretary of labor would have authority to allow a 15-year vesting standard instead of the 10 years applied to single employer plans.

The proposed legislation would also authorize the Labor Dept. to conduct studies in a number of areas, including the operation of "portable" pensions involving exchange of credits when a worker moves from one employer or industry to another.

Criminal penalties would be assessed for willful violations of the law and fraud.

All plans covered by the law would be required to participate in the insurance program.

Minority Groups Gain In Federal Employment

The number of Negroes and other ethnic minority groups employed by the federal government continued to increase during 1967, the Civil Service Commission reported.

Its survey of minority group employment also showed an increase in percentage of the federal workforce. As of last Nov. 30, 497,000 of the 2.6 million fulltime government workers were Negroes, Spanish Americans, Orientals or American Indians. In numbers, this was an increase of 74,100 since June 1966; in ratio, a rise from 18 to 18.9 percent of the workforce.

Most Negroes and Spanish Americans—a group which includes Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans—were in the lower pay grades, but both the number and percentage in the higher grades rose significantly.

Throughout the government, Negro employment reached a new high of 391,000 or 14.9 percent. This compares with 320,000 or 13.9 percent in June of 1966 and 309,000, 13.5 percent, in the 1965 survey. Over a 29-month period, total Negro employment in the federal government rose 26.5 percent, while the federal workforce increased only 14.5 percent.

The 1967 survey marked a return to the visual identification system used in Civil Service Commission surveys through 1965. Under this system, supervisors indicate the number and pay grades of the specified minority groups in their units. In 1966, the commission substituted a card questionnaire which employes were asked —but not required—to fill out. About 8 percent of employes did not do so, and the government abandoned the self-identification experiment.

The 1967 survey found 69,000 Spanish Americans employed by government agencies—2.6 percent of total employment and 10 percent of federal employes in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

Leaflet Describes On-the-Job Diseases

"Occupational Disease . . . The Silent Enemy" is the title of a new Public Health Service pamphlet which stresses that the hazards which strike more than 330,000 workers each year are preventable.

It describes some of the industrial threats to health and says that a massive effort by government, industry, workers and research scientists will be necessary to overcome them.

Single or bulk copies may be obtained without charge by writing: Information Office, Bureau of Disease Prevention & Environmental Control, PHS, Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Washington, D. C.

UTW Convention:

Textile Union Votes To Back Humphrey

Miami Beach—Vice Pres. Humphrey's "dedication to the principles of liberalism" won him the support of the United Textile Workers of America at its convention here.

Delegates to the UTW convention passed a resolution pledging the union's "united support to secure the election of Hubert H. Humphrey to the presidency of the United States."

Delegates representing the 51,000-member union at its 17th convention also heard a Dept. of Commerce defense of the government tariff philosophy. This was shortly before they demanded—via another resolution — continued control of cotton textile and apparel imports by "firm enforcement" of the long-term cotton arrangement, and the inclusion within the agreement of woolen synthetic fibers and fabrics and apparel.

UTW would "provide for import quotas by country and category for all segments of the textile and garment industries."

Pres. George Baldanzi presided over the meeting which also passed a series of resolutions that:

- Condemned black power, by deploring discrimination, adding: "There are those who have abandoned the struggle for equality to embrace a regressive and self-defeating racial nationalism. Such acts can serve only to comfort the bigots and segregationists."
- Called for enactment of the truth-in-lending bill and urged union members "to shop as carefully for credit as they would for any other major purchase."
- Backed a program of adequate housing for all, a center to study air pollution, minimum federal standards on unemployment insurance, a $2 minimum wage and a 35-hour week, and an overhaul of workmen's compensation laws.

Stanley Nehmer, deputy assistant to the secretary of commerce for resources, presented the government side of the Geneva Long Term Agreement. He conceded imports of cotton textiles reached a peak of 1.7 billion square yards in the fourth LTA year, but said, "imports declined last year"—the fifth—because of the general decline of the market.

Some of the increases, he said, came from "new starter" countries, but that category of beginning manufacturing has since come under control. Now, when "new starter" trade threatens to disrupt the domestic market, "we are resolved to take action to regulate it," Nehmer stated.

In man-made fibers and blends, imports have grown more than four times in the last five years—from 213-million square yards in 1962 to more than 933-million square yards last year.

Thus, the UTW resolution "reaffirms the union's opposition to excessive imports . . . and we condemn those who under the guise of improving reciprocal trade . . . jeopardize the jobs of tens of thousands of textile workers in the U.S. and Canada."

The resolution "insists on programs based on quota by country and categories."

Jobless Rate in Slums Twice National Average

(Continued from Page 1)

compared to 5.7 percent—and in the remaining neighborhoods—6.5 percent as compared with 3.1 percent.

"Significantly, the widest gap existed between the jobless rates for adult males—usually family breadwinners—in poverty (5.5 percent) and in the remaining neighborhoods (2.3 percent)," BLS said.

The bureau also reported that teenagers "fared poorly" in poverty neighborhoods where 20 percent of them were unemployed compared with an 11 percent rate in the other urban neighborhoods.

15% in Slums

About 15 percent of the nation's total unemployed workers lived in poverty neighborhoods of large cities, the survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed.

"Reflecting the disproportionate concentration of Negroes in these neighborhoods," it added, "about half of the unemployed were nonwhite—237,000 out of 457,000."

BLS Commissioner Arthur M. Ross concluded that although Negroes have made some gains in jobs in recent months it was "a matter of running pretty fast to stand still."

As for the April report, it showed that the number of unemployed persons fell 150,000 more than seasonally from March to 2.5 million, while total payroll employment rose 110,000, seasonally adjusted, to 67.9 million.

Over half the April improvement occurred among teenagers, where the unemployment rate dropped from 13 to 11.9 percent. The rate for adult men was 2.1 percent, down from 2.2 percent. For adult women it remained unchanged at 3.7 percent.

The unemployment rates for both white and non-white workers continued declines begun late last year. But the non-white rate in April of 6.7 percent was still more than double the white rate, 3.1 percent.

The department said that much of the April increase in payroll employment was due to the termination of strikes in the copper mining and glass container industries.

April employment figures, seasonally adjusted, were:

Manufacturing, 19.5 million, up 73,000 from March; transportation and utilities, 4.3 million, down 2,000; wholesale and retail trade, 14 million, down 22,000; finance, 3.3 million, up 13,000; services, 10.4 million, up 13,000; government, 12 million, up 39,000, and construction, 3.4 million, down 22,000.

The department said that hourly earnings for workers on private payrolls averaged $2.79 in April—two cents higher than in March. As a result, their average weekly earnings advanced to $104.63, up 20 cents from March.

Average weekly hours declined in most major industry groups. The department attributed this partly to religious observances and to civil disturbances in several major cities during the survey week.

Ross said the main reflection of the civil disturbances was a statistic showing a reduction of 35,000 jobs in retail trade in April, marking the first time in many months that employment has not increased in that category.

Meany Stresses Urgency of Jobs Plan

Calls on Congress to Move 'Now' On Million Public Service Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

which followed. GOP members defended their rival tax-incentive plan to encourage business to hire unskilled, hard-core jobless, and Democratic congressmen backed the Meany and O'Hara thesis that the government must become the employer of last resort.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the full Education & Labor Committee joined the subcommittee session at the start of the hearings to welcome Meany and pledge "to do all in my power to assist in getting such outstanding legislation through Congress."

Meany dealt scornfully with opponents who claim that "America can't afford it" or that "It will cost too much."

Such people, he declared, "never discuss how costly it is to do nothing. They are the ones who fail to realize that a jobless man is a liability to this nation while an employed man is an asset."

He expressed conviction that a nation that is producing more than $800 billion a year in goods and services "can do every single thing that is necessary to solve the problems of America."

Meany read to the subcommittee a statement issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1964, after passage of the first Civil Rights Act.

It stressed that "for equal rights and equal opportunity to be meaningful, there must be full opportunity as well" and that "the right to be hired is empty indeed when there are no jobs to be had."

He told the committee members, "That was the simple truth then; it is the simple truth now, nearly four years later."

He expressed "complete and utter confidence in the ability of our democratic process to solve all our problems, including the problem of unemployment." Otherwise, he said, "I wouldn't be here today."

But, Meany emphasized, "the time has long since passed when Congress can afford just to study, debate, discuss, deplore — and do nothing."

The most realistic solution to poverty "is the opportunity for a regular job at decent wages," he said.

Unemployment in the United States is "far more serious than it looks on the surface," Meany declared, both because of undercounts in the census and because "it is concentrated—with dire social implications—in the slum districts of our urban centers and in depressed rural areas."

The people who need the stepping-stone of a government-provided job have little, if any, education, training or regular work experience, Meany pointed out. Many are rural migrants from the South, or the children of such migrants, who are "ill-equipped to compete in the regular labor market."

With regular employment, on-the-job guidance and training, they can gain basic skills and move up "to better-paying and more-skilled jobs in public and private employment," he said.

Meany quoted Urban Coalition Chairman John W. Gardner, the former secretary of health, education and welfare, as reporting that surveys show "at least 141,000 persons could be employed almost overnight" in 130 major cities, and that 500,000 could be put to work in needed jobs within 6 months. Within a year, the million-job mark could be reached.

In a supplementary statement, Meany criticized a bill sponsored by a number of Republican congressmen aimed at creating 220,000 jobs in the private sector through tax incentives and 80,000 in the public sector as inadequate to meet the needs.

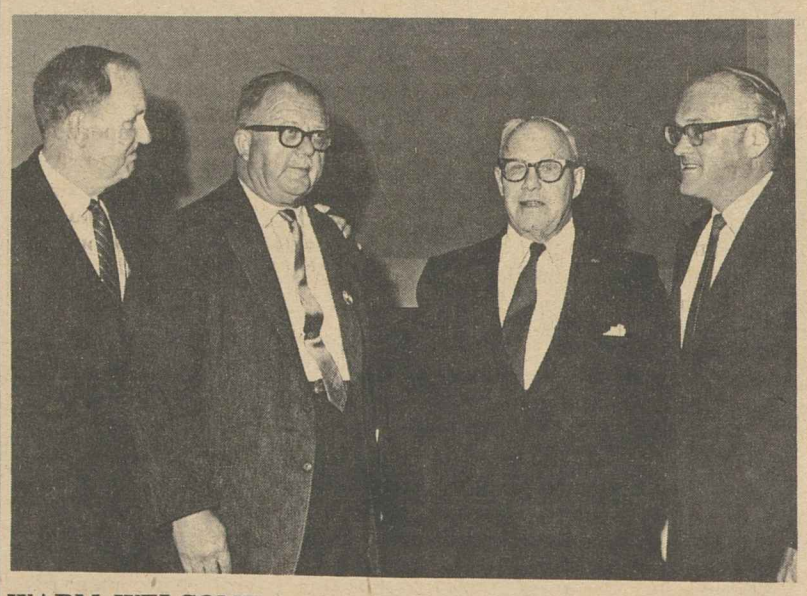
He welcomed the concern shown by the GOP congressmen but cautioned that the tax credit program could end up as a "windfall" to employers for hiring workers to meet normal needs.

Even at best, he said, the number of new jobs created "would hardly make a dent in the problem."

The hard-core unemployed need jobs now, Meany declared.

"Public institutions, in both urban and rural areas, "have an urgent need for the services that these people can perform."

Therefore, Meany urged, "let us put these two needs together constructively—and get this program on the road, now."



WARM WELCOME is given to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller as they arrive to testify for bill to create 1 million public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed. From left: Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Education & Labor Committee, Biemiller, Meany and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), sponsor of the bill. AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger also appeared for the federation.

Biemiller Sees Chaos If Foreign Aid Is Halted

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to support Pres. Johnson's foreign aid request and warned that abandonment of American aid would lead to "chaos" in many of the developing nations.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said both the moral obligations falling on the world's richest nation and the self-interest of the United States call for continued help to nations in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

The conditions which produce disorder at home are present in vastly greater proportions in the poor nations of the world, Biemiller noted in a statement to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Recently we have seen in this country the results of generations of impoverishment, lack of adequate schooling, of jobs, poor housing, and an incomplete participation in the political process," he said.

"The disorder and unrest evident in the United States arise from only a small portion of the population. But imagine if you will, the potential for violence and chaos in the majority of the developing countries where 80 percent to 90 percent of the people are burdened with these same conditions . . ."

Biemiller acknowledged that many Americans are "disheartened" because progress "is a slow and arduous process." But in view of the alternatives, he said, "the AFL-CIO believes that the American people can and will meet this challenge."

He stressed the importance of the development and use of democratic institutions in the assistance program, including trade unions. "Too often," he said, the "trickle down" effect of aid programs serves to widen the gap between rich and poor in the countries being helped.

Biemiller reported on the programs of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the newly-formed Asian-American Free Labor Institute. With help from U.S. assistance funds, he said, they have sponsored programs which have brought visible, direct assistance to local self-help projects.

The foreign assistance program, the AFL-CIO statement emphasized, "has been an indispensable part of America's foreign policy for preserving world peace, promoting freedom and fostering economic programs based on social justice. Any reduction of this program below its present modest level would seriously handicap this country's pursuit of vital foreign policy objectives."

Revised Handbook On Medicare Issued

The Social Security Administration has started mailing copies of a revised booklet, Your Medicare Handbook, to the homes of 19.6 million elderly Americans. The new edition includes changes made by the 1967 social security amendments and is easier to read, Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball said.

One change is a provision for a "lifetime reserve" of 60 additional days of hospitalization for those who have used more than the 90 days previously provided in each benefit period. Another section tells how the law makes it easier to claim medicare benefits for doctor bills.

ANNUAL AWARD of the League for Industrial Democracy is presented to auto-safety critic Ralph Nader, left, by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings, a director of the LID, during the league's annual conference in New York. At right is Michael Harrington, author and LID chairman.

Rustin Calls for Action On Basic Negro Needs

New York—The recent death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. may further "polarize" the Negro community unless Congress enacts the programs of jobs and housing he advocated, Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute warned here.

Rustin spoke to more than 600 persons at a luncheon during the 63rd annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy.

The employment, housing and other progressive measures urged by Dr. King were directed toward helping both "the black and white poor"—just as his life was dedicated to helping both races, Rustin said.

At the time of the assassination, he said, Dr. King was pointing his efforts in a new direction—"toward uplifting the black and white poor through trade union organization."

He suggested that Dr. King's activity on behalf of striking garbage workers in Memphis, Tenn., "were even more significant than his leadership of the Birmingham and Selma struggles against segregation."

The victory of strikers in Memphis for union recognition will be repeated throughout the South "and this will become the greatest memorial to Dr. King," Rustin predicted.

A highlight of the luncheon was the presentation of the league's annual award to Ralph Nader, auto-safety critic, for championing consumer rights "and his reforming zeal in the muckraking tradition of Upton Sinclair, a league founder."

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, a member of the league's board of directors, presented the award to Nader.

"He has placed the blame for defrauding the consumer squarely where it belongs at the door of the legitimate businesses which place profit above public interest," Jennings said.

Accepting the award, Nader urged labor, religious groups and other voluntary organizations to mount new pressures against corporations "to make them responsive to consumer interests."

The league, a national organization of trade unionists, civil rights leaders and writers, also presented special awards to Albert Shanker, president of Teachers Local 2, and Adolph Held, retiring president of the Jewish Labor Committee.

League chairman Michael Harrington opened the conference by stressing the organization's determination to assist in solving problems of race and poverty.

"We must change the nation's priorities," he said, "to insure that the underprivileged rather than the overprivileged become the prime beneficiaries" of the nation's economy.

State, County Union Wins Campus Pact

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The State, County & Municipal Employes won bargaining rights for more than 2,600 service and maintenance employes at the University of Michigan by a four-to-one margin.

The vote for the union in an election conducted by the Michigan Labor Mediation Board was 1,451 to 324.

The union now holds collective bargaining rights at all 11 state-supported colleges and universities in Michigan, AFSCME Council 7 Dir. Robert C. Grosvenor reported.

Jewish Labor Body Elects Zimmerman

New York—Charles S. Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, has been elected president of the Jewish Labor Committee.

The JLC, which has union affiliates representing more than 500,000 workers, serves as a link between the nation's Jewish community and labor in fighting all forms of totalitarianism and bigotry.

Zimmerman, who has been serving as chairman of JLC's National Trade Union Council, was elected by the organization's national executive committee to succeed Adolph Held, who recently retired as general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward.

The executive committee also elected Isaiah Minkoff, executive vice president of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, as JLC's treasurer.

He succeeds David Dubinsky, honorary president of the ILGWU, who retired from the post. Dubinsky was one of the founders of JLC and served as treasurer from its inception.

House-Senate Conference:

Meat-Ax Budget Cut Tied to Tax Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

ury Sec. Henry H. Fowler stalked out of the conference committee with a terse, "no comment." Budget Dir. Charles J. Zwick said a cut of that magnitude would hit heavily at aid to education, pollution control, help to the cities, school lunch programs, child welfare and other programs launched with such hope and fanfare in recent years.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Administration had not yet indicated whether it would mount a floor fight to overturn the conference report and substitute a smaller budget cut.

Part of the budget cut, the conferees directed, would be achieved by leaving one out of four vacancies which occur in government employment unfilled until total employment is reduced by 240,000.

The bill would also cut by $10 billion the amount of new obligation and loan authority given government agencies—money which is committed but not actually spent during the fiscal year. And it directs the President to report to Congress next January plans to rescind $8 billion in funds previously authorized by Congress.

Other Features

In other features of the conference bill:

- A Senate provision ending the tax-exempt status of industrial bonds was limited to bond issues amounting to more than $1 million. While this closes a tax loophole for a number of big corporations, it does nothing to stop the tax inducements to small plants—a category which includes most "runaway" shops seeking low wages, low taxes and a non-union workforce.
- The scheduled freeze in the number of children who could be helped under the aid to families with dependent children program was postponed a year—until June 30, 1969.
- The 10 percent tax surcharge on individual incomes was made retroactive to Apr. 1, 1968; the surcharge on corporations to Jan. 1, 1968.

In effect, this means that individuals will add 7.5 percent to their tax bill for this calendar year. As an example, if the regular tax on a person's earnings comes to $500, he will pay an additional $37.50. The tax was made temporary—expiring June 30, 1969. So, if it is not extended, the actual surcharge on 1969 taxes would be 5 percent.

In an apparent contradiction, on the same day that the conference committee reached agreement on the heavy budget slash, the House beat back with surprising ease Republican attempts to slash funds for model cities grants and rent supplements.

Both programs have been major targets of the conservative coalition and were heavily cut back last year. In fact, the House on one occasion voted to kill the rent supplement program completely.

This year, the House Appropriations Committee sent to the floor a money bill providing substantial increases over the current level of spending, although less than the President had asked.

Its figure for model cities grants and additional urban renewal money earmarked for model cities programs added up to $500 million, as compared with $312 million appropriated last year. And more urban renewal funds may be voted later in the year after the housing bill moves through Congress. It contains authorization for an additional $350 million.

The House money bill also contained $25 million for the rent supplement program, more than double the $10 million grudgingly approved last year, although again under the Administration request.

In quick order, Republican motions to slash the amounts were defeated. The House shouted down on voice vote a move to drop the model cities money to the current level. It beat by a nearly 2-1 margin on a non-record vote a proposal to cut the rent supplement money down to $10 million. And, on the only rollcall vote, it rejected by 216-173 a Republican motion to cut an overall $372 million from the $13.7 billion omnibus spending bill which covered appropriations for a number of agencies and programs.

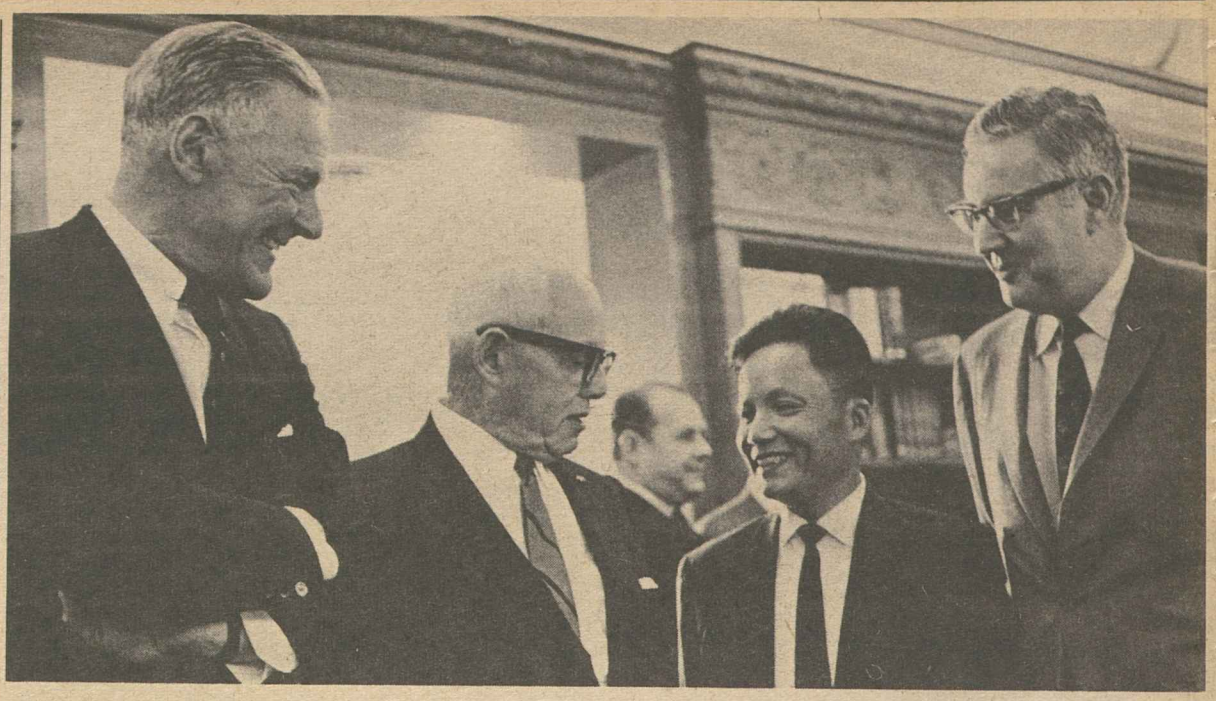
The Senate, meanwhile, was approaching a key vote stage on a controversial crime control bill it has been debating for more than a week.

There was general agreement on the action part of the bill—an Administration proposal to make federal grants to cities and states to improve local law enforcement.

And a very limited restriction on mail order sale of handguns was considered at least a small step in the direction of gun control legislation the President has sought.

But the Senate Judiciary Committee had added to the bill provisions that are vigorously opposed by civil liberties groups, the AFL-CIO and the Justice Dept.

These include authorization for widespread wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping by federal, state and local law enforcement officers, nullification of key Supreme Court decisions which affirmed constitutional rights of defendants in criminal cases, and a vague bar on any requirement for police forces to achieve racial balance.



CONFIDENCE IN South Viet Nam's ability to survive as a free nation was voiced by Dr. Phan Quang Dan in a speech to the National Press Club. The leader of his nation's Free Democratic Party is in the United States at the invitation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute. At the Press Club welcome are, from left: Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Meany, Dr. Dan, and Press Club Pres. Allan W. Cromley.

Communist Terrorism Backfires, Viet Nam Political Leader Says

(Continued from Page 1)

and is a veteran in the fight against both French colonialism and communism. He was once jailed for three years for his efforts on behalf of democracy.

Dr. Dan told his audience—which included representatives of labor and government—that he accepted Meany's invitation "because I thought the American people, deeply involved in Viet Nam, might be interested in listening to a Vietnamese voice."

He described the situation in South Viet Nam on the eve of the Paris peace talks and he analyzed conditions as they exist in other nations in Asia.

Contrary to reports circulated in many newspaper stories, the South Vietnamese army and police were not infiltrated during the Tet offensive, Dr. Dan said. "There was not a single unit surrendering or going over to the enemy."

Residents of Saigon and other cities struck by the offensive "manifested strong anti-Communist feelings," he pointed out, adding:

"There was no popular uprising, no street demonstrations to welcome the Communist invaders, no red flags waved in sympathy with the National Liberation Front."

Instead, he continued, the offensive stirred up among the people a "growing feeling of disgust and revolt against Communist atrocities and the treacherous Communist violation of the Tet"—a religious holiday in Viet Nam.

South Viet Nam's constitutional government "remained stable," Dr. Dan said, "and there was widespread realization that national unity should be crystallized around it."

By all measurements, he concluded, the Tet offensive amounted to "a military victory for our side and the worst defeat the Communists have so far suffered."

Dr. Dan contrasted the situation in Viet Nam with what it was 14 years ago when the French colonial control collapsed with the fall of Dienbienphu.

Then, he noted the Communists "sailed on the rising tide of nationalism;" whereas today Vietnamese are angered by their "violence, cruelty, indiscriminate terrorism and wholesale murders."

While in 1954 "there was nothing but destruction," Dr. Dan said, South Viet Nam today is the scene of constructive work being carried on "quietly, but steadily and efficiently" by both the United States and South Vietnamese governments.

On the other side of the picture, he conceded that the South Vietnamese government "still lacks a sufficiently popular base," the country does not yet have strong political parties and its leaders "still make mistakes."

"Corruption remains a most serious problem to be tackled," he said, "and social reforms, especially land reforms, have not yet been carried out vigorously."

Dr. Dan praised the AFL-CIO as "the first organized group to support the fight for freedom" and lauded U.S. labor, particularly the Longshoremen, for help in modernizing Saigon's harbor.

He singled out the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor by saying, "South Viet Nam can be proud of its trade union movement, one of the best organized in Southeast Asia."

As for Asia, Dr. Dan said the whole context of that continent has changed since 1954 "in favor of the free world." He described Red China as rapidly slipping in influence and Japan as the "emerging" power, industrially and politically.

Taiwan, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya, and Singapore "are stable and strongly anti-Communist," he said, while India and Burma "are closer to the free world than to Red China."

"There is no room for complacency and over-optimism, but there are plenty of good reasons for confidence in the future of Viet Nam and Southeast Asia," Dr. Dan declared.

In answers to questions ranging over all facets of the Viet Nam issue, Dr. Dan told the Press Club:

- The peace talks coming up are "tremendously" important but everyone should understand that they "will be tortuous." If they break down, the door to peace "should still be left open for Hanoi."
- He does not oppose talks in which the National Liberation Front participates but he does oppose NLF having any role in a coalition government as long as it resorts to "wholesale murders."
- There was "no justification" for the recent arrest of three labor leaders, since released from jail. He said that such arrests should stop "and I hope they will stop very soon." He blamed them on a "young, inexperienced government."
- Red China is in "deep trouble;" its government is imbued with "insane" views and there is a possibility that it may fall in the not too distant future.
- America should be able to reduce its forces in South Viet Nam by one-half "within two or three years," but the presence of some U.S. military strength will probably be needed for many years, even if peace comes.

Earlier, Dr. Dan told a group of labor editors in New York that the people of South Viet Nam "deeply want peace" and fervently hope that when it comes "it will be a real, enduring, honorable peace with freedom."

He predicted that when peace does come "it will be the South Vietnamese who will help build the labor movement because they are the only ones who now have a genuine, democratic trade union movement."

Dr. Dan also addressed delegates attending the 14th convention of the Building Service Employes in Washington. He has been in the United States for several weeks and will visit other areas of the nation.

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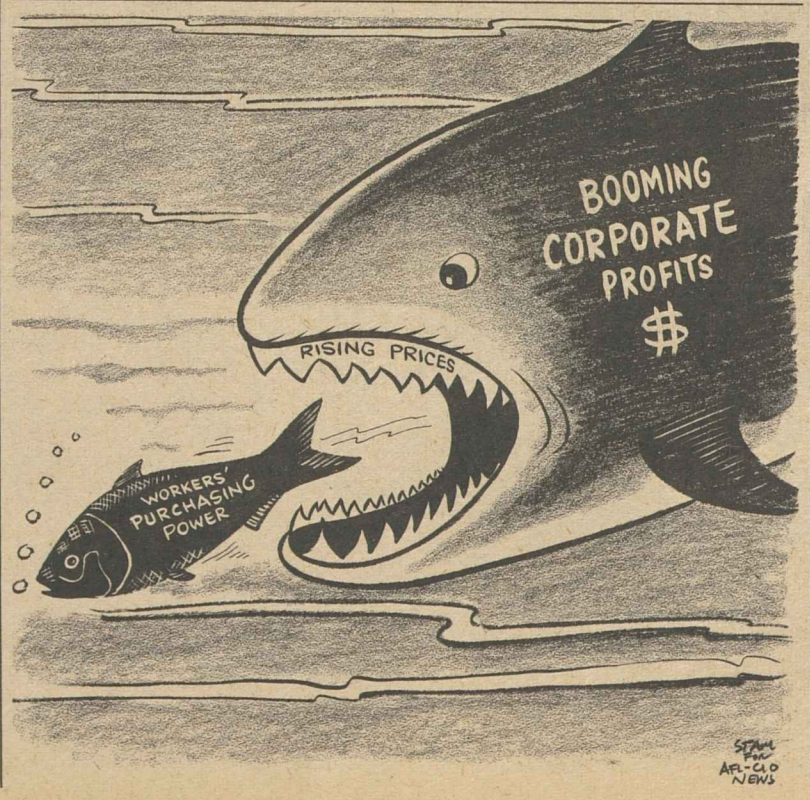

NMU Signs Up Canadian Affiliate

The Canadian Maritime Union, with 650 members employed on Canadian Great Lakes and deep sea vessels, has joined with the National Maritime Union as an autonomous affiliate, the two organizations announced.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said the affiliation will strengthen the union's organizing efforts and its ability to protect "the advanced labor standards" of the two nations "against cut-rate foreign-flag competition."

Labor Group for Humphrey Formed

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Nationwide Campaign Launched

By John M. Barry

Formation of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey, made up of more than 150 trade union leaders from all sections of the country, was announced at a press conference, May 17, by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Abel is chairman of the new group and Keenan is secretary-treasurer.

"Our objective," their joint announcement said, "is to assist Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey secure the nomination of his party for President of the United States; our further objective is the election of Hubert H. Humphrey as President of the United States next November."

Abel and Keenan stressed that members of the committee were taking part as individuals and not as representatives of their organizations. The founding members (listed on Page 5) make up a broad cross section of the American labor movement and include key officials of the AFL-CIO, national and international unions, trade and industrial departments and state and city central labor bodies.

Both AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler are among the founding members.

The announcement by Abel and Keenan expressed the belief, "shared by the overwhelming majority of our brother and sister trade unionists," that Humphrey's nomination and election are "vital to the unity of our country and to the welfare of the entire nation."

The statement cited Humphrey's "sympathy and keen understanding" of the problems of workers.

"We have known him," it said, "as an imaginative and creative statesman with an extraordinary capacity for anticipating problems and formulating sound and workable programs for their solutions."

Abel and Keenan listed the Vice President's accomplishments in the fields of civil rights, medicare, peace, the rights of organized labor, education, youth and economic progress.

Calling Humphrey "the man to trust for our times," they concluded:

"Every individual in our coun-

(Continued on Page 5)

Strong Credit 'Truth' Bill Nears Vote

By David L. Perlman

A strong truth-in-lending bill—a major labor goal for the past eight years — emerged from a House-Senate conference committee and moved towards final passage.

Its key provisions were closer to a House-passed bill, which the AFL-CIO Executive Council had termed "obviously superior," than to a loophole-ridden Senate version.

The Executive Council statement strongly backing the House bill was issued the day before conferees broke a months-long deadlock to give what Pres. Johnson termed "a great victory for the American consumer."

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), who early this year led a successful

(Continued on Page 4)

UAW Per Capita Default Results in Its Suspension

TOP OFFICIALS of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey—Chairman I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers (right), and Sec.-Treas. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (left)—show AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany the wide-ranging list of founding members of the committee formed to assist Vice Pres. Humphrey secure the Democratic Party nomination for President.

Council Calls Action Same as Withdrawal

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, terming the decision of the Auto Workers to default on its per capita payments to the AFL-CIO "an act tantamount to withdrawal," called for the suspension of the union under the automatic provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the council voiced its regret at the UAW's action, asserting that the attempt to "coerce the decisions of a representative body of American trade unions is unworthy of the avowed standards of the UAW." **(Text, Page 6.)**

The council stressed that it had no choice under the federation's constitution but to suspend the UAW for non-payment of per capita, pointing out that there are no provisions for an "escrow account."

The recent UAW convention adopted a resolution declaring that it would not pay per capita to the AFL-CIO unless the federation would call a special convention to discuss changes in programs and policies and that the per capita funds would be set aside in a special escrow account until December 1968 unless a special convention were called.

The council held a special meeting in March to consider a UAW request for a special convention and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring it would call such a session if the UAW would abide by the decisions reached. The Auto Workers refused to make this commitment.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, announcing the council's decision at a press conference during the two-day spring meeting in Washington, termed the resolution adopted by the UAW convention "another ultimatum" to the AFL-CIO. He said he regretted the suspension action "very much," adding:

"I can say to you (reporters) that I know of no action that we took to try to bring it on. This has been a one-sided barrage now since May 1966."

The UAW, the Industrial Union Dept. and all AFL-CIO state and local bodies were officially notified on May 16 by Meany that the Auto Workers had been "automatically suspended from membership in the AFL-CIO, effective May 15, 1968, for non-payment of per capita tax for the months of February, March and April 1968."

Citing the pertinent provisions of the federation's constitution, the letter said that effective May 15 the UAW "shall no longer, while it remains suspended, be allowed representation or recognition in any AFL-CIO trade or industrial department or state or local central body."

(Continued on Page 3)

'Unalterably Opposed':

Slash of $6 Billion Held Path to 'Chaos'

The AFL-CIO is "unalterably opposed" to a "meat-ax approach" to cutting the federal budget and will urge Congress to reject a House-Senate conference committee proposal to add a $6 billion spending slash to the Administration's tax increase bill.

The federation's Executive Council warned that heavy, "indiscriminate" budget cuts "can only lead to chaos."

Some budget expenditures can be postponed or trimmed, "but essential programs must be maintained and expanded," the council said.

"America's urban crisis, its housing shortage, its educational needs, its pockets of poverty-stricken citizens and shortages of health-care and anti-pollution facilities require expanded action, not slashing cutbacks.

"If Congress rises to its responsibilities," the AFL-CIO declared, "it will increase—not cut—appropriations for such efforts."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told newsmen that it might be possible to cut $2.5 billion to $3 billion by postponing some spending in the military budget.

But "the things that help people," Meany said, "should not be postponed."

He said the AFL-CIO "will do everything we can" to urge Congress not to accept the conference committee's budget slash formula.

The Executive Council reiterated labor's support for "a fair and equitable temporary tax increase" and said "continuing efforts should be made to eliminate the types of wasteful expenditures that develop in all large enterprises, both private and government."

But, the council members stressed, "we are appalled by the recent action of the House-Senate conferees in slashing the budget without regard to the merit, need

(Continued on Page 3)

Workers in Eastern Europe Hailed In Struggle to Gain New Freedom

The democratic forces behind the Iron Curtain "deserve our full sympathy and support," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, "especially the embattled workers of Czechoslovakia."

The council adopted a statement reviewing the struggle for freedom in Eastern Europe and called on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to "lose no time in developing a program of active support" for the workers in these countries. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

"American labor hails" the valiant efforts of the people in the Iron Curtain countries "to re-establish truly representative trade unions and assures them of our warmest solidarity," the council declared.

It called on the U.S. government to protest the "anti-Semitic course pursued by the Polish regime" and if it is not ended to terminate the favored nation trade treaty between the two countries.

The council urged the government also to initiate a move in the UN Human Rights Commission to investigate the "promotion of anti-Semitism in Poland and recommend appropriate action" for ending this violation of the UN Charter.

The statement called on all friends of democracy and academic freedom in the United States to initiate "through public appeals, newspaper advertisements and resolutions a worldwide protest by their counterparts abroad against this scourge of government-instigated anti-Semitism in the universities and among the people of Poland."

Reviewing the recent developments in East Europe—especially

(Continued on Page 2)

THE SITUATION IN VIET NAM is analyzed for the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Dr. Phan Quang Dan, leader of the Free Democratic Party in South Viet Nam, a guest in the United States of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

National Boycott Asked Of California Grapes

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on every affiliated union and every officer and union member to join actively in the national boycott against struck California grape growers.

The council, rallying full labor support for the "newest and neediest" member of the family of organized workers—the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee—reported that the organizational strike against grape growers in the San Joaquin Valley of California is now in its 33rd month.

UFWOC has gained recognition, collective bargaining rights and a standard union contract in 12 situations, the council said in a report on the strike against the Giumarra Co., and allied growers.

"This substantial progress in union organization and structure has occurred for the first time in history," the statement related. "That it has occurred in an atmosphere devoid of legal organizational rights and protection afforded nearly all other workers and amidst hostile elements, both in the public and private communities, makes the progress even more dramatic."

For over 9 months, virtually all UFWOC organizing efforts have been directed against Giumarra at Edison, Calif., near Bakersfield. The statement continued:

"The company has mounted the most massive union-resisting campaign yet encountered in farm organizing. It is currently facing government action for using Mexican green card holders illegally as strikebreakers."

There are good reasons to believe, the council said, that the agricultural industry is "now tightly united behind Giumarra, even to the extent of certain economic guarantees against losses incurred by continuing to hold the line against unionism."

In the boycott against Giumarra, table grapes were found being packed and shipped by Giumarra under competitors' labels as a means of frustrating the union boycott. The council said:

"As a result of such company tactics and industry collusion, the boycott against Giumarra grapes was developed into a boycott against all struck California grapes with the exception of DiGiorgio Co. products.

"The response of AFL-CIO unions . . . has been energetic and helpful. Wherever the Farm Workers have sought help, the warm and friendly hand of AFL-CIO affiliates has been available."

But in light of Giumarra's "determination to break the strike and deal the union a death blow, and in light of the California grape industry's announced support" of Giumarra's union-busting campaign, the "selective boycotting of the past is not enough," the AFL-CIO leaders said in calling for widening the Don't Buy campaign to include every union member and his family.

Aid Pledged To 4 Unions At Campbell

Four AFL-CIO unions will have the complete support of the federation's Executive Council in their efforts to win an equitable agreement from the Campbell Soup Co., a council statement pledged.

In the event the unions are forced to strike, the council said "we will support a consumer Do Not Buy campaign against Campbell products" with the following brand names:

Campbell soups and foods, Bounty, Franco-American, Pepperidge Farm, Swanson Frozen Foods and V-8 products.

Contracts Thwarted

Council members received reports from the unions on their so-far unsuccessful efforts to "achieve fair and reasonable new agreements through collective bargaining."

Despite the "patient negotiating efforts of the unions," management of the big food-processing company, with plants in every part of the country producing a wide variety of food products, "has firmly refused to raise wage standards to equitable levels or to agree to varied improvements" in working conditions.

Deploring the absence of the spirit of real collective bargaining on the part of Campbell management, the council said:

"Instead of collective bargaining, Campbell has attempted to use the obsolete and wholly unacceptable tactics of 'Boulwarism.' The company has made take-it-or-leave-it proposals admittedly based on management's unilateral view of what it believes is 'justified' for its employes."

The council assured the four unions—the Packinghouse Workers, Meat Cutters, Machinists and Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store employes—they will get the full backing of AFL-CIO unions in their struggle.

Czech Workers Hailed In New Freedom Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

Czechoslovakia and Poland, the council said it demonstrates the yearning for freedom and "hatred of Communist totalitarianism."

In Poland the revolt of students and intellectuals was "ruthlessly suppressed by the Gomulka regime," the council noted, but in Czechoslovakia the movement spread to other sections of the population, especially the workers.

The people in Czechoslovakia are not satisfied, the statement declared, with a "mere change of the Communist guard" but are seeking greater political and economic freedom.

The recent events in both countries, the council stressed, "provides a scorching refutation of the notion that there has been a genuine stabilized liberalization behind the Iron Curtain and that the people have become reconciled to the Communist regime and devoted to its 'socialist' system."

The council termed the rejection by Czech workers of their "so-called trade unions and officials" an "unequivocal disavowal" of the policies of those ICFTU affiliates which have engaged in visits "with Communist labor fronts."

It continued:

"The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO therefore calls upon the Executive Board of the ICFTU to reaffirm once more its policy opposing such exchanges—a policy which has been repeatedly reaffirmed."

The Czech press, the statement noted, has lately revealed the full extent of the "bankruptcy" of the economy including the low standard of living, poor working conditions, lack of democracy, show trials, torture of political prisoners and "the sinister role of the Soviet secret police and high Soviet personalities in the murder of political opponents."

These revelations, the council added "are much graver and more damaging to the Communist regime than anything that has ever been published in the free world press."

W. P. Kennedy Dies, Headed Trainmen

Minneapolis—William P. Kennedy, a former Railroad Trainmen president and a leader in the union for nearly 50 years, died here at 76. He headed BRT from 1949 until his retirement in 1962.

Prior to being elected president, he served in a variety of union posts going back to 1913—lodge president, head of the union grievance committee, international vice president and international secretary-treasurer.

Born in Canada, Kennedy went to work for the Great Northern Railway in the United States in 1909 as freight brakeman when he was 17. He worked as a brakeman and switchman for 16 years before devoting himself fulltime to BRT.

'Runaway Escalation':

7-Point Plan Urged To Curb Health Cost

Americans will soon be paying $100-a-day for hospital care unless steps are taken to halt the "uncontrolled runaway escalation of medical costs," the AFL-CIO warned.

An Executive Council statement termed national health insurance the "one ultimate answer to this problem." But it said immediate steps can be taken to hold costs down.

Prepaid group practice health care, greater hospital efficiency, use of lower-priced drugs and negotiation of physician fees in government-supported medical programs were all urged as part of a 7-point program in the council statement. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

The statement also suggested consideration of a plan for paying doctors to keep people well—regular fees which would cover the entire spectrum of health care through a single payment.

"Under such a system of payment," the council said, "physicians would have an incentive to practice preventive medicine and thus keep patients well and out of the hospital."

The Executive Council noted that doctor fees have been raised some 15 percent in the first two years of the medicare program and physicians' net income has gone up even more.

And "unions all too often have found that as soon as they negotiate for medical care, most doctors and other providers raise their fees and charges," the statement added.

"The AFL-CIO does not believe that Congress established the medicare and medicaid programs or that unions have sacrificed to win health protection for their members to enrich physicians and other providers of medical care," the council said.

It is not wage increases for low-paid hospital workers—still too low—which has escalated costs, the AFL-CIO noted. The statement put the responsibility on the inefficiency of hospital service and the lack of control over decisions of physicians on the type of treatment and length of stay.

The council suggested that hospitals be reimbursed under government programs on the basis of average costs, "thereby rewarding the efficient and penalizing the inefficient," or on the basis of a negotiated rate per patient.

Changes Urged

It said medical personnel should be utilized more efficiently, and that a single system of financing be established for both hospital and doctor fees, with "no additional out-of-pocket payment from beneficiaries."

The "best available means of obtaining better medical care at less cost," the council said. "is by the rapid spread of comprehensive group practice prepayment plans." The 3.5 million persons now covered by such plans have received "health services of high quality at substantial savings" over traditional fee-for-service practice, it asserted.

The council urged authority for the Food & Drug Administration to evaluate the relative effectiveness of drugs and make this information available so that physicians and hospitals can in many cases use lower-priced generic-name drugs for more expensive brand products.

Utility Controls Crumble Under Reagan Regime

Chicago—California is witnessing the collapse of utility regulation under Gov. Ronald Reagan's "business-oriented administration," a member of the state's public utilities commission charged in an address here.

William M. Bennett, a holdover member of the commission now dominated by Reagan appointees, spoke to a transportation seminar at the University of Chicago sponsored by the Railroad Trainmen.

"We are confronted with a governor," Bennett declared, "who sees nothing wrong in naming to his commission candidates approved by the industry that is supposed to be regulated."

As a result, he reported, a commission which previously refused to let the Southern Pacific Co. discontinue its Lark passenger train "was quick to permit the abandonment" once it became a "pro-utility" commission.

The railroads should understand, Bennett continued, that such neglect of the public trust will in the end reap for them "a whirlwind of public wrath and strict economic control."

The best case for public ownership of railroads "is coming from the failure of too many of America's railroad managers to meet the need of America for surface transportation," Bennett added.

Another seminar speaker, Philadelphia Mayor James H. J. Tate, called for more channels of communication between railroad management and labor, and placed major blame for the lack of them on carriers.

Tate said railroads "have too often been delinquent" in informing union leaders in advance about planned changes in operations and projects so that they in turn "can inform union members."

The three-day seminar, attended by representatives of labor, management, government and education, received numerous papers stressing the need for coordination among all forms of transport in meeting a transportation "explosion" that looms ahead.

Steel Union Wins Election In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi cooperative organizing program of AFL-CIO unions scored another success when the Steelworkers won bargaining rights at the Kosciusko, Miss., plant of Superior Coach Co.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 243 for USWA, 200 against, with one ballot voided for error and 20 ballots challenged—a clear majority for the AFL-CIO union.

Assistant AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Robert Starnes said several previous elections at the plant, whose main office is in Lima, O., were unsuccessful. This time the cooperative efforts of 15 unions and the AFL-CIO staff won the day.

Affiliated unions have won some 29 elections out of 44 since the cooperative program began in January 1967.

UAW Suspended for Per Capita Default

Regret Expressed Over Union's Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

The council's spring meeting spoke out on a number of other matters, voicing its strong opposition to meat-ax budget cutting by Congress, calling for passage of the "truth-in-lending" bill, proposing a program for reducing soaring medical costs, and urging government action to stop runaway firms from exploiting poorly paid Mexican workers along the border.

It strongly affirmed its support for the workers in Eastern European countries in their struggle for freedom and democracy—especially in Czechoslovakia—and urged U.S. government action against the Polish government's renewed campaign of anti-Semitism.

It voiced its support also for the grape workers' strike against Giumarra and the boycott of growers against whom there are strikes and pledged its backing to unions currently in negotiations with the Campbell Soup Co.

Action Mandatory

The council's action on the UAW was taken under mandatory provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution calling for automatic suspension if an affiliate is in arrears on per capita payments for three months. The UAW last paid per capita to the AFL-CIO for the month of January 1968 on Feb. 15, 1968. They were in arrears for February, March and April on May 15, the effective date of the suspension.

The council resolution, adopted on May 13, declared that if payment was not made by May 15 the provisions of the constitution would apply. There has been no response from the UAW or payment of per capita.

The council noted that "the president of the UAW is familiar with the terms of the AFL-CIO Constitution," that he participated in its drafting and approved its contents. He must know, the council continued, that "the constitution does not permit an organization to continue its participation in the subordinate bodies of the federation after it ceases to enjoy that right in the federation itself."

This means, Meany told reporters, that the UAW cannot participate in the activities of AFL-CIO constitutional departments such as the Industrial Union Dept. of which UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther is president, or in state and local bodies of the AFL-CIO.

IUD Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway announced he has written all members of the IUD executive board asking approval of a meeting of the board on June 14 in Washington to fill the vacant post of president. He said he will submit his resignation so that that post also can be filled at the meeting.

Meany told reporters that the action represents the first time an affiliate has been suspended for non-payment of per capita, that the "case is unique" because "we have never had anyone tell us that they were going to stay in without paying dues."

The action does not help the federation, he commented, "but I think we have to go ahead and do our business in an orderly way. I don't think it helps the American trade union movement and I am quite sure it doesn't help the UAW."

Four members of the council were absent during the two-day session, Meany reported—Vice Presidents Ralph Helstein and A. J. D'Andrade are ill; John J. Grogan is representing the U.S. at a United Nations conference on human rights; Jacob S. Potofsky is engaged in negotiations.

In reply to a query, Meany noted that no member of the council defended Reuther or his actions during the discussion and stressed that the action taken was unanimous.

During its session, the council met with the members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers to discuss current economic policy problems and later with Pres. Johnson at the White House for further discussions.

At his press conference, Meany reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's position that if wage and price controls are needed the federation would go along if the controls are applied equitably across the board. He repeated also his belief that voluntary controls do not work in the type of industrial economy in the U.S.

Queried as to his views on the Poor Peoples' Campaign, Meany said "I am not opposed to what they are doing . . . I wouldn't do it that way . . . but they should have a try at it" if they think it's effective.

In speaking out on a number of pressing problems confronting the nation and the world the council said:

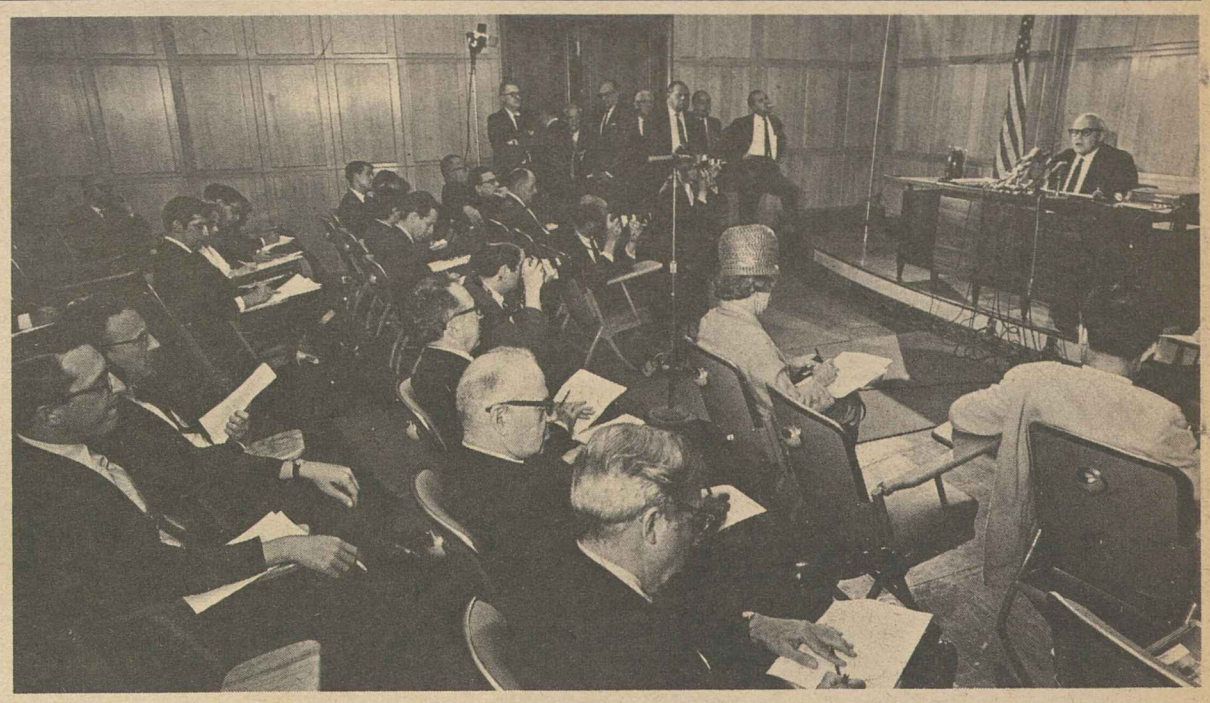
- Labor is "unalterably opposed" to the "meat-ax approach" to cutting the budget taken by a House-Senate conference committee. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- "Uncontrolled runaway escalation of medical costs must be halted and immediate consideration given to a program aimed at "reducing the cost while maintaining the quality of medical care." **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Prompt action is needed on a strong "truth-in-lending" bill now awaiting final passage by Congress. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- A meeting at the highest level of the government is critically needed to reach solutions to the problems of runaway U.S. firms exploiting low Mexican wage levels along the border and to the problems of "green carders" who hold papers allowing them to commute across the border and take jobs at depressed wage levels. **(Story this page.)**
- The "democratic forces behind the Iron Curtain deserve our full sympathy and support . . . especially the embattled workers of Czechoslovakia." **(Story, Page 1.)**
- All unions and their members should join actively in the national boycott against struck California grape growers. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Four AFL-CIO unions seeking an equitable agreement from Campbell Soup Co. have the complete support of the federation in their efforts. **(Story, Page 2.)**

The council also heard a report from Vice Presidents Max Greenberg and Paul Phillips on their six-country trip to Africa in connection with the work of the African-American Labor Center.

It acted also to approve the recent merger of the Laborers and the Mail Handlers.

Appropriations were voted by the council to the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Citizens Committee for Peace and Freedom in Viet Nam.

The council set the next meeting for Sept. 16-17 in New York City and called a meeting of the General Board for Sept. 18.



THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S unanimous resolution terming the decision of the Auto Workers to default on per capita payments "an act tantamount to withdrawal" is explained at a press conference by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Cooperation of U.S., Mexican Unions Sought to End Border Exploitation

Close cooperation between United States and Mexican labor is imperative if answers are to be found to two problems that are undermining working conditions in both countries, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

A report adopted by the council at its meeting in Washington urged further actions—"without delay"—by the U.S. and Mexican governments on the problems.

The report was submitted by a subcommittee of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, David Dubinsky, Jacob S. Potofsky and Paul Jennings, which met earlier with delegates to the 9th conference of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

The conference met in Washington at the invitation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was host at a luncheon attended by the delegates and federation leaders.

One problem, described in the subcommittee's report, was the hiring of Mexican "green carders" by U.S. employers. The "green carders"—getting their name from the color of a card issued to them—are admitted under immigration laws that allow them permanent resident status in the United States.

These "green carders," most of whom "commute" back and forth across the border to avoid higher living costs in the United States, have "little motivation to participate" in unions, the report noted.

'Commuters' Exploited

As a result, the report pointed out, they have been exploited by some employers in this country and have been used to "undermine organizing drives and break legitimate strikes."

The report called upon the Immigration Dept. to take administrative steps needed to prevent abuses of "green card" employment and the Justice Dept. "to administer the immigration law to restrain the green card influx."

The second problem cited by the report involves the effort of the Mexican government to lure U.S. companies to set up branch plants just across the border "to take advantage of low Mexican wage levels."

The companies, which then export their products back into the United States "not only pay wages far below U.S. standards but also benefit from U.S. tariff and Mexican tax treatment," the report said.

This program, it continued, damages the U.S. effort to improve living standards and wages along the border area—both of which are below national levels—and "also harms the Mexican drive to improve its own wage levels."

"The only beneficiaries," the report noted, "are profit-hungry companies which are seeking to improve their competitive position at the price of labor standards on both sides of the border."

One solution to this problem, the council said, lies in U.S. labor securing the cooperation of Mexican labor in pressing its government to boost the minimum wage in Mexico "closer to the U.S. level and to insist on effective federal enforcement" of it.

Other solutions, the council made clear, lie in action that can be taken by our government:

It urged the State Dept. to negotiate a trade agreement with Mexico to eliminate existing unfair competition with U.S. labor; the Treasury Dept. to enforce the duty of the Tariff Act on "subsidized exports" to the United States; Congress to tighten laws, including the Tariff Code, regarding the operation of U.S. companies abroad.

Meanwhile, delegates to the U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee conference adopted a resolution condemning employers use of "green card" holders for strikebreaking purposes.

"We urge that when any 'green card' holder engages in strikebreaking, his right to residence permit should be revoked, and sanctions be applied to the employer," the resolution stated.

Agreement Reached

The conference enacted a second resolution declaring that the U.S. and Mexican sections of the committee find themselves "in complete agreement" that Mexico's border program "should not become a means for exploiting workers," wages and working conditions.

The conference adopted a 13-point program that pledged US-MTUC to take steps to protect workers on both sides of the border and intensify cooperation between the labor movements of the two countries.

The program included calls for public relations and civic education efforts by workers in both countries, an emphasis on organizing, a "fight against any form of worker exploitation" and for leadership training.

These training programs, it added, should be jointly sponsored by state AFL-CIO units and the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM), with support welcomed from the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

The council subcommittee—Potofsky, Jennings, Dubinsky, and Keenan—joined in stressing that the AFL-CIO supports the long-standing alliance between the workers of Mexico and the U.S. through US-MTUC "100 percent."

CTM Gen. Sec. Fidel Velazquez, who led the Mexican delegation, responded that Mexican labor regards the problems along the border "as gravely as you do."

"You may be sure that CTM will do all in its power to prevent exploitation of workers in the United States caused by the negative effects of border industrialization," he said, adding: "We will cooperate with the AFL-CIO to improve labor protection."

Velazquez announced he will appoint a CTM four-member subcommittee to meet with the AFL-CIO subcommittee in Mexico City, June 10, "as a first step" toward developing joint programs to seek solutions to border problems.

Labor Opposes Budget Slash Of $6 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

or priority of individual programs."

The statement charged that the conferees disregarded Pres. Johnson's appeal for "legislative statesmanship" and instead "accepted the counsel of those who have little faith in America."

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, both supporters and opponents of the budget slash formula were busy assessing probable voting strength and no immediate action was scheduled on the conference report.

Pres. Johnson on several occasions has warned that a slash of the magnitude imposed by the conference would hurt essential programs. He also sharply denounced as "blackmail" the attempt to force him to accept such a cut as the price of a tax increase.

EIGHTEEN JOURNALISTS from Asian countries learned American labor's views on domestic and international issues, including Viet Nam, during a two-hour "question and answer" session with AFL-CIO representatives at the federation's headquarters in Washington. The journalists toured 10 cities in the U.S. under joint sponsorship of the White House, State Dept., Defense Dept. and the U.S. Information Agency.

Industry-Linked Drive:

Hatters' Promotion Marked by Success

New York—The Hatters' union's efforts to improve business conditions in its industry so as to bolster the earnings of its members are paying off, delegates to the union's convention here were advised.

The convention, held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, concluded with the re-election of Alex Rose as president and Alfred Smoke as secretary-treasurer together with an executive board of 15 vice presidents.

The union's efforts to promote the wearing of headwear extends to all three branches in its jurisdiction—hats, caps and millinery, but it is in millinery that they are showing particularly dramatic results, according to a report presented by the Millinery Institute of America.

The institute is sponsored by the union and the industry and financed by a payroll contribution of the employers together with contributions from other business elements in the millinery industry. Its function is to promote the wearing of hats, encourage good style trends, and stimulate the attractiveness of headwear for all women, particularly for girls of high school and college age.

Similar success was registered in the field of men's headwear, the convention heard, through appeals to consumers to patronize union labeled merchandise. Smoke related that the Hatters had the aid of the labor movement in this effort and had registered marked success with merchants in industrial centers where the local labor movement made its pressure felt for union label hats and caps.

The Hatters' convention departed from the usual pattern of the triannual gatherings. Normally the union has prominent political and labor figures as featured speakers, but this time it conducted what Rose called an "austerity" convention. The only "outside" speakers were Charles Rothenberg, chairman of the Millinery Institute, and its director, Burt Champion.

Among the public stands taken by the convention in the form of resolutions were:

- A call on Congress and the Administration to insist on minimum wage and working conditions on all industrial products imported from abroad. The resolution declared that sweatshop production that would never be permitted to cross a state line in this country is admitted freely at points of entry if it comes from a foreign nation. These products then compete with American-made goods and deprive union workers here of their livelihood.
- A severe condemnation of the resurgent anti-semitism in the Soviet Union, Communist Poland and other Communist-dominated countries.
- An expression of amity and fraternal regard for Israel and its free labor movement.
- Support for an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour.
- A demand on Congress to implement the fair housing law it has already passed and implement more effectively other civil rights legislation. The discussion on this resoluton was concluded with a special tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

UAW Vows Support For Aerospace Units

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Auto Workers ended their 21st convention after voting full support for 750,000 aerospace and parts plants workers in negotiations just ahead and instructing UAW officers to "begin preparations immediately" for the next round of contract negotiations in 1970.

The convention declared "it is time to begin preparing our collective bargaining arsenal for the major struggles ahead. . . . We must build" on the achievements of 1967-68 bargaining "in order to cope effectively with managements that grow increasingly expert in their own preparations."

In major actions during the seven-day parley here, the 2,800 delegates re-elected all top officers; adopted wide-ranging legislative, economic and foreign affairs resolutions; heard Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), but agreed to make no endorsement for President until after the political party conventions next summer.

The convention approved a resolution authorizing UAW officers to stop making per capita payments to the AFL-CIO and to put the money in escrow unless the federation agrees, by next Dec. 15, to a UAW demand for a special AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates also approved two constitutional changes. One authorized the board to take whatever action is required to enable the UAW to "mobilize, assist and work with" other organizations in meeting "urgent problems." The other asserted that, in the event of disaffiliation from the AFL-CIO, the board must require UAW local unions to affiliate with UAW Community Action Councils to "replace the current relationship with local and state AFL-CIO councils."

The convention also:

- Voted to keep strike benefits at the present level—$20 to $30 a week—until next April, when a special convention will be called to raise the benefits.
- Called for development of union leaders from the ranks of new young members and approved establishment of "family education centers" — the first in Michigan's lower peninsula.
- Renewed a pledge to keep backing the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, in its struggle for contracts and legal protections.
- Stressed the need for continued coordinated bargaining efforts and for intensive organizing in all fields.
- Advocated "more vigorous administration and enforcement" of labor laws and urged stronger remedies and penalties against employers, including J. P. Stevens and Co., big government contractor, who "flagrantly and repeatedly violate national labor law, secure in their knowledge of the inadequacy of penalties" now existing.
- Expressed strong opposition to proposals for labor courts and condemned attacks by right-wing groups on the National Labor Relations Board and the act, which the convention said should be strengthened, not weakened or abolished.

Anaconda Still Holding Out in Copper Strike

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. remained the only major holdout in the 10-month copper strike as two small firms agreed to terms and the Kennecott Copper Corp. agreed to a first contract for a newly organized plant.

More than 2,600 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Teamsters are still trying to win acceptable contracts from Anaconda at wire and cable plants in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.; Sycamore, Ill.; Marion, Ind. and Muskegon, Mich.

Anaconda settled with unions representing more than 4,000 of its workers in March but remains "hard-nosed" about terms for the wire and cable plants, the unions said.

Cerro Corp. reached agreement with the Machinists on a pact covering 400 brass mill workers in Cleveland, O., and continued to negotiate with the Steelworkers for 250 employes at another brass mill in Stamford, Conn.

New Haven Copper Co. settled with the Auto Workers on contract terms for 125 brass mill workers in Seymour, Conn.

Hecla Mining Co., with 135 silver and lead miners at Wallace, Ida., still has not settled with the USWA. The USWA won a first contract for 80 Chase Brass employes at Montpelier, O., who will get wage hikes of 46 cents an hour over three years, and improvements in holidays, shift differentials and health benefits.

At its height the copper strike involved more than 60,000 workers all over the United States. It was settled after Pres. Johnson brought the interested parties to Washington for White House talks.

Ballot Drive Seeks Public Union Rights

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas labor has opened a campaign for an initiative measure that would spell out the right of public employes in the state to have unions and bargain collectively.

State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker said that federation affiliates are now circulating petitions to put the measure on the state's Nov. 5 ballot. Petitioners must obtain 45,000 signatures by July 1.

The initiative, if approved by state voters, would declare the rights of public employes as "public policy," Becker said. Labor would then seek legislation in the state legislature to implement it, he added.

Strong 'Truth-in-Lending' Measure Cleared by House-Senate Conferees

(Continued from Page 1)

floor revolt against weakening amendments to her bill added by the House Banking Committee, described the final version as a "good bill."

The legislation would require stores and lending institutions to inform buyers and borrowers what they have to pay in credit charges and interest. It is the first federal legislation in this field.

The full charge—including any compulsory insurance—would have to be stated both in total dollars and cents costs and in terms of true annual interest.

The legislation set no ceilings on interest rates or credit charges. But it would enable buyers and borrowers to shop for the best buy in credit because they would be able to make an easy comparison. Presently, in most states, credit terms can be stated in such flagrantly misleading ways that only a highly sophisticated consumer who is also a good mathematician can make an informed choice.

One of the major improvements the House made over the Senate bill, the Executive Council statement noted, was a curb on garnishment of workers' wages—a common weapon used by "easy credit" stores preying on low-income families.

The Senate bill contained no garnishment provision at all.

The conference agreed to limit garnishments to 25 percent of a worker's after-tax pay, compared to the 10 percent limit in the House bill. It exempted from garnishment, however, the first $48 of a worker's weekly take-home pay.

The $48 exemption would be automatically raised whenever the federal minimum wage is increased. The formula is 30 times the federal minimum wage.

In addition, the bill forbids an employer from firing a worker the first time his pay is garnisheed.

Wherever a state law provides stronger restrictions on garnishment, the state law would apply.

The Senate bill exempted revolving credit accounts, used by many department stores, from the requirement to disclose annual interest rates. This exemption had been described by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "an enormous loophole" which would encourage other creditors to convert to revolving credit to evade the law.

The conference compromise eliminated the exemption but allowed stores using revolving credit to also list an "effective" annual rate, taking into account the "free time" given charge customers before interest or carrying charges become applicable.

The store would still have to list its "nominal" annual interest rate as well, however, and the dollar cost of the credit.

The Senate bill had exempted all transactions in which the credit charge was $10 or less—in effect exempting credit purchases of up to $100.

The compromise set up a sliding scale of exemptions. Finance charges wouldn't have to be listed if the cost of the item were $25 or less. Items costing $25 to $75 would be exempt only if the credit charge were $5 or less. For more expensive items, disclosure would be required whenever the finance charge came to more than $7.50.

Also in the conference bill is a rule intended to prevent home-repair salesmen from tricking customers into giving them second mortgages on their homes under a credit agreement they thought was a normal installment payment contract.

Not only would the homeowner have to be informed in advance that the paper he was asked to sign was a mortgage on his house, but he would have three days after signing to cancel the agreement.

The disclosure requirement applies to published or broadcast advertisments which include any dollar references to cost.

Thus a store might continue to advertise "easy credit." But it couldn't advertise "$1 down and $1 a week" without full disclosure of the credit terms and charges.

The bill also enables federal authorities to act against loan sharks under state laws when interstate traffic in loans is involved. Loan sharks are described as lenders charging more than 45 percent annual interest or using threats of violence to collect.

NLRB's John Fanning Sets Longevity Stint

Member John H. Fanning of the National Labor Relations Board has served longer than any other board member in NLRB history, the agency announced. In his 11th year of service, he surpassed the mark of 10 years and 138 days previously set by former member Abe Murdock.

Four of the seven NLRB members are serving a second or third term.

Members of Committee for Humphrey

Following are the founding members of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey. (Members listed as individuals, organizations, names and titles for identification only.)

I. W. Abel, president, Steelworkers.
Charles D. Aquadro, president, Roofers.
George Baldanzi, president, United Textile Workers of America.
Harry W. Baughman, Jr., president, Glass Cutters League.
Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers.
Russell K. Berg, president, Boilermakers.
Mort Brandenburg, president, Distillery Workers.
William D. Buck, president, Fire Fighters.
John Connolly, president, Bookbinders.
Daniel E. Conway, president, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.
Howard Coughlin, president, Office & Professional Employes.
Harold C. Crotty, president, Maintenance of Way Employes.
Russell R. Crowell, president, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union.
Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union.
Harry O. Damino, president, Dolls & Toys Union.
Anthony J. DeAndrade, president, Printing Pressmen.
C. L. Dennis, president, Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks.
Joseph N. DePaola, president, Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists.
David Dubinsky, honorary president, Ladies' Garment Workers.
John M. Elliott, president, Amalgamated Transit Union.
Karl F. Feller, president, Brewery Workers.
Peter Fosco, secretary-treasurer, Laborers.
Wm. E. Fredenberger, president, Firemen & Oilers.
H. E. Gilbert, president, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.
William A. Gillen, president, Insurance Workers.
Thomas W. Gleason, president, Longshoremen.
Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Meat Cutters.
Max Greenberg, president, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.
Carl W. Griepentrog, president, Allied Industrial Workers.
John F. Griner, president, Government Employes.
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National Labor Group Formed to Back Humphrey

(Continued from Page 1)
try, regardless of rank, is better off because of the public service rendered by Hubert H. Humphrey.

"This is the message we will carry to every international union, every state labor federation, every local central body and local unions. This is the basis upon which we urge all working men and women and their families to give their unstinting support to the nomination and election of Hubert H. Humphrey. This is the basis on which we call upon them to work as citizens toward this goal."

Establishment of the committee creates a vehicle for the swelling support within organized labor for Humphrey's candidacy. A number of union conventions and executive bodies have voted formal endorsement of the Vice President.

The latest union endorsement came from the Longshoremen, whose executive council said "the welfare of not only the labor movement but of the American people as a whole calls for the fullest utilization of Vice Pres. Humphrey's great abilities and unmatched experience in the highest office of this land."

Earlier, a number of union officials had joined in the formation of the Citizens for Humphrey Committee, a broad-based group including leading figures in business, labor, agriculture, education, journalism, the arts, entertainment, sports, Republicans, Democrats, Independents.

All of the unionists on the citizens' committee also are members of the labor committee. In addition, Meany was one of the founders of United Democrats for Humphrey, the principal campaign organization for the Vice President.

The United Auto Workers

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the United Auto Workers, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1968.

We regret and deplore the reported decision of the UAW to default on its financial obligations to the AFL-CIO—an act tantamount to withdrawal from the federation.

This attempt to coerce the decisions of a representative body of American trade unions is unworthy of the avowed standards of the UAW.

Our regret stems, not from the sums involved, but from the fact that this action can only serve to deprive the members of the UAW of the right to participate and to be represented within the Federation or any of its subordinate bodies.

The separation of the working members of the UAW from their brothers in the American trade union movement is a real loss to all concerned.

Presumably, the president of the UAW is familiar with the terms of the AFL-CIO Constitution. He participated in its drafting and approved its contents. He must know that it contains no provision for the recognition of per capita payments to an "escrow account," or otherwise withheld, unless expressly waived by the Executive Council for "good cause".

He must also be fully aware that the Constitution does not permit an organization to continue its participation in the subordinate bodies of the federation after it ceases to enjoy that right in the federation itself. If the delegates to the recent UAW Convention acted, as their resolution indicates, on the premise that this was possible, they were misled and are the victims of misrepresentation.

We have no choice, therefore, if the UAW fails to meet its per capita tax obligation by May 15, 1968, but to apply the specific mandatory provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution in this case.

Budget Slashing

Excerpts from statement adopted by AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 13, 1968, in Washington, D.C.

The AFL-CIO is unalterably opposed to the meat-ax approach to cutting the budget. We believe every federal expenditure must be considered on the merit, need and priority of individual programs.

Obviously some expenditure reductions are possible because they involve postponable items and less-urgent needs. Continuing efforts should be made to eliminate the types of wasteful expenditures that develop in all large enterprises, both private and government.

But essential programs must be maintained and expanded.

So it follows that we are appalled by the recent action of the House-Senate conferees in slashing the budget without regard to the merit, need or priority of individual programs.

America's urban crisis, its housing shortage, its educational needs, its pockets of poverty-stricken citizens and shortages of health-care and anti-pollution facilities require expanded action, not slashing cutbacks. If Congress rises to its responsibilities, it will increase—not cut—appropriations for such efforts.

As we have said before, we will support a fair and equitable tax increase on a temporary basis.

But the actions proposed by the conferees will set the United States on a course that can lead only to chaos in domestic and international policies.

Therefore, we intend to oppose with all our strength all indiscriminate budget slashing.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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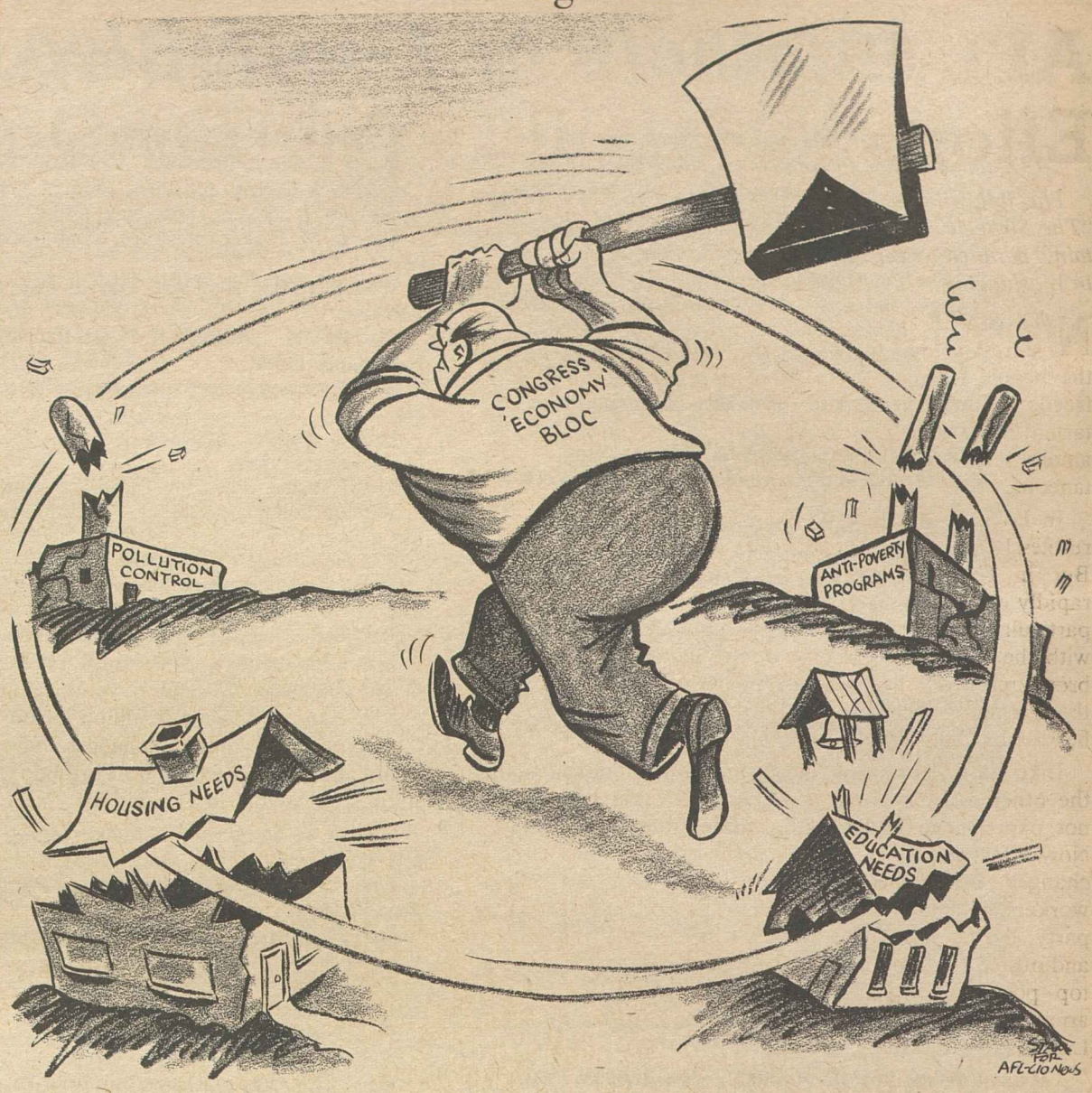
Running Wild



O'Hara Bill Supported:

Unmet Public Service Needs Termed Best Source of Jobs

The following is excerpted from remarks by Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) at hearings before a House Labor subcommittee on the O'Hara bill to provide one million public service jobs in hospitals, schools, libraries, parks and other areas.

I **BELIEVE** that our National Business Alliance is going to be successful, and that private enterprise is making a substantial contribution toward meeting the problem. But we also recognize that every study has this much in common—that no matter how much private enterprise does, it is limited by the purposes that that corporation is designed to serve.

There is a whole area developing very rapidly in this country of deep need for public service that is not being met. There isn't a small city in the shadow of the large industrial areas that has adequate people even to pick up its rubbish.

We can't hire postmen in cities like Chicago and Detroit and Philadelphia, even though we have all these unemployed people.

We really don't have a way to make a transition from the person who is no longer a part of the public school system, from unemployment and unskilled employment, functional illiteracy, in many instances, to this first step in the job. And the other fellows are moving. Private enterprise offers jobs at the auto plant, and do you know who goes and gets them? Our low-paid postal workers, our rubbish collectors, the other low-paid public service people in the area are leaving their jobs, and creating more vacancies in that area, to go take the job, because this low-pay job has given them the kind of basic skills and experience that they need to hold it.

So we have to find a way to create jobs that don't now exist, and that is really the purpose of this legislation. I think that your testimony, Mr. Meany, really grasps the essence of what this legislation is trying to do.

We are not trying to say that any of these coalitions of business are not going to work. We are not saying that we should diminish our effort to encourage private enterprise in every possible way to recognize a responsibility not only for producing the product, but for contributing to society by making employment available. But we recognize as you do that that isn't going to be enough, and it never will be enough, and that we haven't got time to wait.

IT SEEMS TO ME there is a parallel here between the difficulties we have had over the last four years with the poverty program. Four years ago, on the other side of the aisle, they were saying that it won't work, because it will be wasted, and we spent all of our time around here on a per-head basis justifying how much it cost per head to save souls in the poverty program.

Last year we didn't hear that any more. As a matter of fact they wanted to spend more money than we did, and expanded it, and private enterprise, to get everybody into the act.

Maybe we will have to have this bill kicking around here, and we will do it for four years before we see that wall of resistance break down. But it is time for people on the other side of the aisle here to quit suggesting that we shouldn't try something because we have no way of guaranteeing that it will work better than anything that has ever been tried before. We are facing another summer, and those of us who were close to what happened last summer don't ever want to see it again.

This is legislation that might fall on its face in many parts of the country. I suspect that in our state of Michigan it will work very well, that we have the kind of traditions that will grab this legislation and run with it.

If these folks who are now jumping on this legislation have any confidence at all in the imagination of our county and state and local officials, and their willingness to provide services that are much needed now, we can quit carping about the possibility that it might fail, and let's just try it.

At the same time, I want to commend you for the fact that your testimony, much more than my comments, was very positive in pointing to the support that you lend to all of the multiple solutions suggested to the problem of unemployment for those special groups in our society that have problems that almost defy any kind of an answer.

The only thing I can say is that your testimony on behalf of your organization is consistent with the position you have taken ever since I have been on this committee, and I thank you very much for your support.

Struggle for Freedom:

AFL-CIO Hails Czech Worker Efforts to Rebuild Free Unions

The following is excerpted from the statement "The Struggle for Freedom Behind the Iron Curtain," adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Washington, May 14, 1968.

NOT SINCE 1956 has there been so much unrest behind the Iron Curtain. Once again, the people are demonstrating their yearning for freedom and their hatred of Communist totalitarianism. These protest movements, beginning among students and intellectuals, have been spontaneous.

In Poland, the student revolt was quickly and ruthlessly suppressed by the Gomulka regime. But in Czechoslovakia, the movement spread rapidly to other sections of the population, in particular the workers. Widespread discontent with the regime was loudly voiced, demands for broad reforms boldly raised, and unrest was all the greater, since the Czech regime was still headed by Antonin Novotny, a Stalinist.

Like East Germany under Ulbricht, but unlike the other satellite countries, Czechoslovakia had not experienced any destalinization after 1956. Now after a delay of 12 years, the situation has changed. Under the pressure of intellectuals and workers, an anti-Stalinist faction in the Communist party, led by Alexander Dubcek, has taken over and ousted Novotny and his lieutenants from their top posts in the party, government, judiciary, army and the various front organizations like their Labor Front.

Recent events in Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as in the Soviet Union, provide a scorching refutation of the notion that there has been a genuine stabilized liberalization behind the Iron Curtain and that the people have become reconciled to the Communist regime and devoted to its "socialist" system.

What has happened in Czechoslovakia is of special interest to the international free labor movement. The upheaval in that country has strongly affected its Labor Front organizations. Their top leadership has been denounced, as Stalinist, ousted and replaced by a new Communist clique. Since the new officials are basically no less obnoxious than their predecessors, the membership protested. So far, their protest has not been heeded.

However, many Communist "trade union" officials of lower rank have been chased away by irate members who have bitterly criticized Communist control of the so-called "trade unions" and demanded freedom of association and the reestablishment of trade unions independent from the Communist party and government.

This rejection by the Czech workers of their so-called trade unions and officials is an unequivocal disavowal of those ICFTU affiliates which have engaged in exchange visits with Communist Labor Fronts behind the Iron Curtain and fraternized with the very Communist leaders whom the Czechoslovak workers have regarded as their enemies.

It is most regrettable that some ICFTU affiliates have even gone so far as to open their press for interviews glorifying the Communist system and tragic events like the coup d'etat of February 1948 in Prague which led to the murder of the then Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk and to other crimes that are now the target of sharp public attacks and investigation. Instead of promoting liberalization in general and trade union democratization in particular, these exchanges have actually lent aid and comfort to the most orthodox, the most Stalinist, elements in Communist "trade unions."

The hard facts of life have fully confirmed the continuing validity of the ICFTU's official ban on contacts with Labor Fronts in Communist countries. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, therefore, calls upon the Executive Board of the ICFTU to reaffirm once more its policy opposing such exchanges—a policy which has been repeatedly reaffirmed. At the same time, the ICFTU should lose no time in developing a program of active support for the democratic workers behind the Iron Curtain.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council expresses its profound admiration for the freedom-loving people behind the Iron Curtain and especially the embattled workers of Czechoslovakia. American labor hails their valiant efforts to re-establish truly representative trade unions . . ."

The Executive Council urges our government to protest against the anti-semitic course pursued by the Polish regime and, in the event this protest is not heeded, to terminate the privileges it now enjoys under the "favored nations" trade treaty with our country.

We further urge that our government initiate a move to have the Human Rights Commission of the UN investigate the promotion of anti-semitism in Poland and recommend appropriate action for ending this violation of the Charter of the United Nations by one of its member states.

Executive Council Action:

7-Point Program Set Forth To Curb Soaring Health Costs

The following is excerpted from a statement on medical costs adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council May 13, 1968 in Washington.

WE SUGGEST IMMEDIATE consideration of the following specific steps for reducing the cost while maintaining the quality of medical care:

1. Promotion of the fastest possible growth of comprehensive group practice prepayment plans which have proven their ability to provide comprehensive health services of high quality at substantial savings over fee-for-service, solo practice.

2. Encouragement of more efficient utilization of the supply of doctors, nurses and other health personnel including adequate opportunities for training and promotion at all levels.

3. Payment of medical care on a capitation basis, that is, an actuarially determined amount paid at periodic intervals covering total health care. Capitation payments should cover not only physician services but hospitalization, extended care and home health services as well. Under such a system of payment physicians would have an incentive to practice preventive medicine and thus keep patients well out of the hospital. A minimum program would be to provide for a negotiated fee schedule for all physicians participating in federal programs. Changes in such reimbursement should be negotiated, not determined unilaterally by physicians.

4. Because the decisions of physicians have such a great impact on hospital costs, to the maximum extent possible physicians, especially hospital based physicians and the heads of various medical departments, should be made administratively responsible to the hospital.

5. Reimbursement of hospitals on the basis of average cost for all hospitals in similar circumstances thereby rewarding the efficient and penalizing the inefficient. Alternatively, they might be reimbursed on the basis of a negotiated rate per patient.

6. The artificial distinction in medicine between the method of financing physician services and hospitalization should be eliminated by establishing a single system of financing both, requiring no additional out-of-pocket payment from beneficiaries.

7. The Food & Drug Administration should have the authority to evaluate the relative effectiveness of drugs. On the basis of such objective scientific and clinical information, this information should be made available to physicians and hospitals in an official governmental or government approved generic name formulary which would indicate the most appropriate drug for different diseases. Hospitals and other providers of care should be required to use this formulary or an equally effective one for their own use under appropriate federal standards. They should be required to purchase quality drugs listed in the formulary on a generic name basis and by competitive bid.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MOST AMERICANS ARE, understandably, deeply concerned about crime in the streets.

There are few candidates for public office who fail to pledge that if they are elected, citizens will be free to walk the streets without fear. This political reaction illustrates the depth of the concern over safe streets.

The Johnson Administration has made a number of proposals along this line, and currently the Senate is debating the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

The bill, according to its title, is designed to "assist state and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, to assist the effectiveness, fairness and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice at all levels of government. . . ."

Police-community relations in the United States are a critical problem and one could scarcely disagree with Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who calls the nation's policeman "the most important American in 1968", who is "underpaid, undertrained and overworked."

A new study on "The Police and the Urban Frontier" by George Edwards, judge of the 6th District, U.S. Court of Appeals, published by the American Jewish Committee, examines this, too.

"The police are not responsible for solving America's race problems," Judge Edwards writes. "But, if we are to move toward the needed fundamental social changes without something approaching civil war, can anyone doubt the need to re-examine the role of the police in this conflict and its capacity to meet the challenge?"

Judge Edwards is a former police commissioner of Detroit, former head of the Detroit city council and former Detroit unionist.

The areas stressed by both Judge Edwards and Atty. Gen. Clark could be eased under the provisions of the Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. They include higher pay, better training, revised attitudes, etc., for police.

Other sections of the act, however, are raising eyebrows—and alarm.

Title II, for example, would undercut recent Supreme Court decisions which have been carefully built up to protect the rights of defendants in criminal cases. Constitutional lawyers, however, are confident that upsetting High Court rulings by one act of Congress would be unconstitutional.

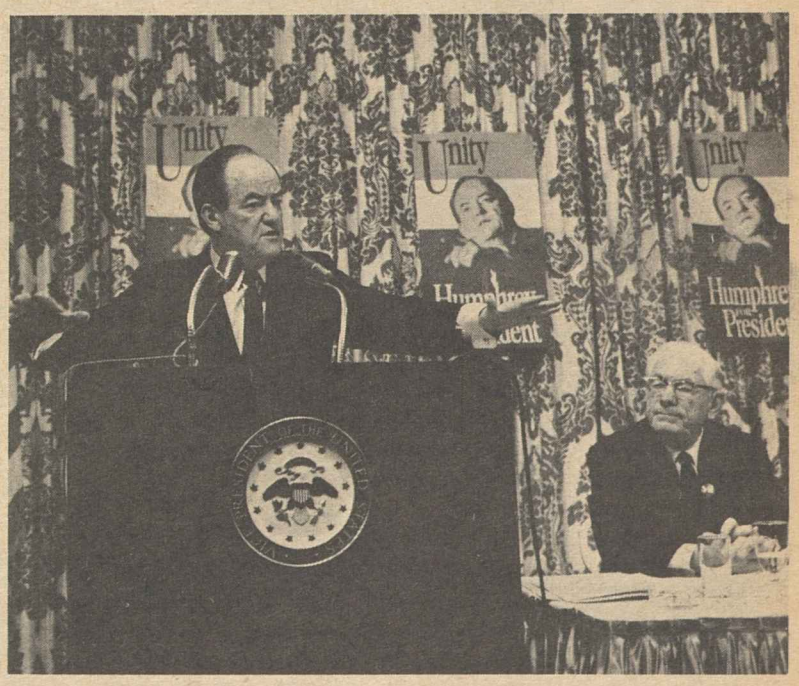
Title III of the act would permit wiretapping and eavesdropping by federal, state and local law enforcement officials in the investigation of both minor and major crimes. It goes far beyond the recommendations of Pres. Johnson and Atty. Gen. Clark which would ban all wiretapping and electronic and mechanical eavesdropping, except by federal security agencies in circumstances where the President finds the security of the nation at stake.

Taking strong opposition to this section are Sens. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and Edward V. Long (D-Mo.). In their views of the bill, they declared:

"The hard truth of the matter is that limited eavesdropping is neither sought nor particularly helpful in the fight against organized crime. What would help is unlimited surveillance. As proof, look at New York, which has had limited wiretap and eavesdrop for decades and which has as much organized crime as almost any city in the country. The vast majority of the fish in the New York wiretap net are petty gamblers and relatively few of them go to jail.

"As to crime in the streets, the talk of electronic eavesdropping being helpful to police is ludicrous. Who ever heard of a pursesnatcher or rapist planning his crime so as to be caught by wiretap or bugging? The proponents are using crime in the streets as nothing more than a red herring. If we are to really do something about crime in the streets, we must get at the roots—poverty and ignorance —not legalized wire-tapping."

The two senators warned that "George Orwell's 'Big Brother' is well on his way technologically" and asked: "Do we want to speed his arrival by sanctioning use of his tools, especially when their application will have little or no effect in lessening crime?"



VICE PRES. HUMPHREY is shown as he addressed meeting of Steelworkers executive board which endorsed his candidacy for president. I. W. Abel, head of the union, is chairman of newly formed Labor Committee for Humphrey.

How to Buy:

Higher Prices, Mortgage Rates Trigger New Housing Crisis

By Sidney Margolius

WITH PRICE TAGS on homes and mortgages both spiraling, a four-alarm housing crisis is in the making. This replaces the ordinary housing crisis that has been plaguing working families for the past decade.

If you have been planning to move into a larger house, or are a young family seeking to buy or even rent a home, you've got a problem. We kid you not. We'll leave that to the real estate dealers and bankers who have just persuaded Congress to increase the interest rate on FHA and VA mortgages to 6¾ per cent.

In the United States, typical mortgage interest rates now have reached close to 7 per cent—highest in almost 40 years. How high they can go is shown by what has happened in Canada. There mortgage rates have gone to 9-9½ per cent. Some 15 years ago Canadian mortgages were 6-6½ per cent.

The problem is compounded by the constant rise in the prices of houses themselves. Homeseekers now must pay higher interest rates on top of bigger mortgages.

Typical new houses even in the so-called moderate-price developments, now cost $22,000-$23,000. Prices of older houses are almost as forbidding. Reports by the National Association of Real Estate Boards indicate that the average existing house now sells for approximately $20,000. Prices of such houses have been going up about $600 a year on average.

During the peak sale months of June, May, July and March (in that order), existing houses have been selling for $1,000 more than a year ago.

These prices are noticeably out of reach of most working families. Since you are supposed to pay not more than 2½ times your annual earnings for a house, the average working family earning about $6,200 a year now can afford a little over half a house (one for about $15,600).

A working family that buys a new house for $22,000 with say, a $17,000 mortgage for 30 years, will pay back an extraordinary amount. It will pay $107 a month on the mortgage (not counting taxes and other expenses). Over the 30 years it will repay a total of $38,678 on the original $17,000. Figure you work 3½ years just to pay the interest on the mortgage.

While homeownership costs have gone up more sharply than rentals in recent years, renters will feel the interest rate squeeze too. Interest rates for new apartment construction average between 7¼ and 7½ percent, the real estate association reports. These high rates will push up rents on both high-rise and garden apartments in the larger towns.

WORTHWHILE ADVICE is hard to come by in this situation. Here are a few suggestions that may temper the housing squeeze a little for homeseekers and present owners:

- Avoid buying during the peak sale months of March through July. Prices of existing houses often are 2 to 3 percent less during the fall and early winter. Three-bedroom houses are most in demand. Tags on two-bedroom or four-bedroom houses are relatively lower.
- If at all possible, see if you can take over the lower-rate existing mortgage. A house with a mortgage under 6 percent is worth more to you if you can swing the larger down payment needed, or if the owner will take back a purchase-money mortgage, at a reasonable rate, for part of the down payment.
- If you live in one of the large cities where unions and other groups have gotten together to build a cooperative housing development, this is your best bet.

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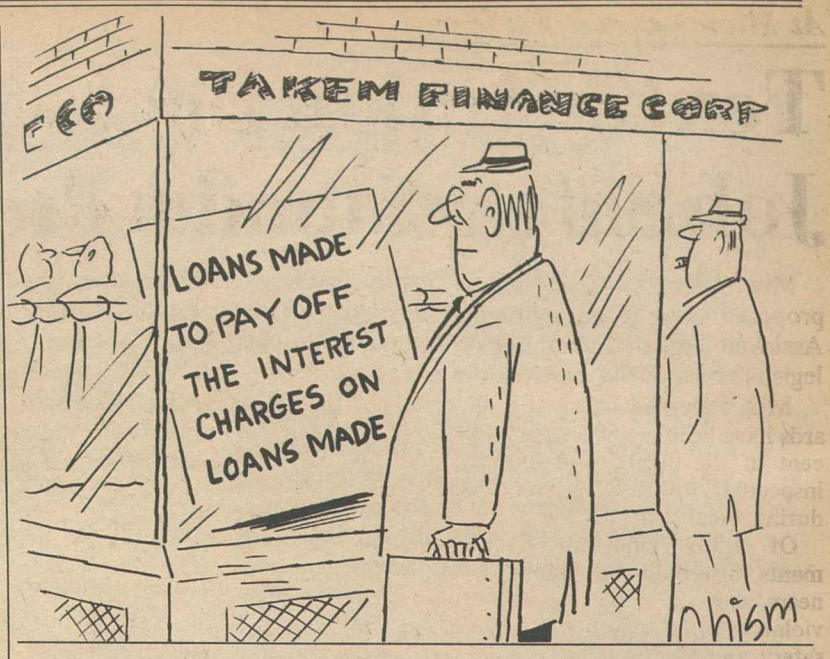


Outlook for '70s:

Jobs Forecast Rosy For Many Careers

THE LABOR DEPT. in its annual turn at forecasting job opportunities reports that for the 1970s the outlook will be brightest for professional, skilled, service and clerical workers.

The details on prospects for more than 700 occupations and 30 major industries are contained in the 1968-69 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The handbook, which attests to the impact of automation on jobs, provides basic long-range information on employment trends. It is particularly tailored for young people making career choices.

Among jobs with "excellent" outlooks, the handbook lists:

Engineers, mathematicians, chemists, physicists, accountants, doctors, nurses, health workers, social workers, school counselors, teachers and librarians.

Employment prospects are rated from "good to very good" in biological sciences, food processing, geophysics, meteorology, pharmacy, sales, insurance and real estate.

Professional occupations, the handbook points out, are growing twice as fast as overall employment and will show a 45 percent employment gain by 1975. Through the 1970s there will be some 650,000 professional opportunities annually.

Rapid growth in managerial occupations along with a continuing shift from small to large businesses is reported. Managerial jobs are expected to require 400,000 workers annually in the 1970s.

Semi-skilled, clerical and service jobs employ close to half the workers in the United States and they will increase in number by 25 percent by 1975, according to the handbook.

Its estimate for annual new needs in each of these categories through the 1970s is: 400,000 workers for semi-skilled jobs, 700,000 clerical workers and 800,000 service employes.

In areas concerning college graduates, it finds:

State, local and federal governments will continue to recruit them "actively"; Negroes will receive more job offers at higher salaries than ever before; the draft will take more graduates than last year; starting salaries in 1968 will average about 5 percent higher than in 1967.

Commenting on the handbook, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz says that "the best preparation for a career in a world of change will be a broad and basic education."

Soup to Nonsense:

Picture-Beautiful Refrigerators Are Strictly for Advertisements

By Jane Goodsell

IT WAS HEARTBREAKING to open the door of our new (two-week-old) refrigerator and find it looking every bit as disheveled as our former (12-year-old) refrigerator. There were the same little icebox dishes filled with raggle-taggle remnants of meals past—four leftover brussels sprouts, half a cup of lamb stew, a sliver of meat loaf, a dab of cottage cheese and two spoonfuls of creamed spinach.

There were also a couple of chicken wings wrapped in wax paper, three half-empty bottles of pop, a couple of quarts of milk (both opened) and half a dozen eggs strewn haphazardly among the egg receptacles in the refrigerator door.

I shouldn't have been surprised. I should no more expect the interior of our refrigerator to look like those double-page advertisements than I should expect my new lipstick (the same brand Jean Shrimpton uses) to take four inches off my waist and give me high checkbones.

Still, in both cases, I find myself dismayed by the gap between the dream and reality. As a result, I've been thinking—well, brooding actually—about these gifted housewives whose refrigerators are fit to be photographed in living color.

For example: I have before me a picture of a refrigerator stocked with a typical array of mouth-watering goodies. A whole turkey, beautifully brown and succulent, sits on a platter nicely decorated with orange slices and parsley. A sparkling gelatin mold. Six tall parfaits topped with whipped cream and cherries. A casserole of sweet potatoes, nicely glazed. A lemon meringue pie. An unopened jar of olives. A bowl of fruit so artistically arranged that it might be a model for a still life.

Another refrigerator contains among other things a crackling brown crown roast of lamb surrounded by tiny new potatoes, and a casserole of stuffed peppers and six cup custards. In all refrigerator advertisements, each egg receptable holds an egg.

THESE GLORIOUS LAYOUTS not only make me blush for the unkempt disarray of my own glide-out shelves, but they pose a number of questions which I find unanswerable. How come that rack of lamb was cooked to perfection and then stored, untouched, in the refrigerator? Likewise the turkey, the stuffed peppers and the glazed sweet potatoes? Did an emergency occur at the precise moment that dinner was ready and, if so, who had the presence of mind to put the food away in the refrigerator—and in such precise, orderly fashion, too.

The amount of food also puzzles me. Since there are only six parfait glasses and six stuffed peppers, one would assume that only six people are expected to dine. Yet look at all that food! Clearly, those refrigerator ad housewives operate on the premise that twice-too-much is just enough, and you'd expect them to end up with a whole bunch of leftovers.

Not so. Leftovers in refrigerator ads are as scarce as mosquitos in resort advertisements. Everything is either consumed entirely (including, apparently, turkey carcasses and ham bones which make a shambles of my refrigerator for weeks) or else left untouched in pristine splendor. I suppose I could keep a roasted turkey untouched in my refrigerator, too. If I hired a man with a gun to stand guard over it.

2-Year-Old GI Bill Aids Nearly 750,000

NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS of a million veterans and servicemen started school and training programs under the current G.I. Bill which has been in operation less than two years, the Veterans Administration reports.

Since the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 went into effect June 1, 1966, more than 701,000 veterans and 45,000 servicemen have made use of the bill.

Enrollment this spring stood at 423,000 veterans and 27,000 servicemen.

This "Third Generation" G.I. Bill gives veterans with at least 181 days of military service up to 36 months education and training benefits.

More veterans are taking college-level courses under the current bill than the veterans of the Korean G.I. Bill and the World War II bill did, the VA noted.

About 283,000, or nearly two-thirds of the Viet Nam era veterans are enrolled in the college level courses. This compares with 51 percent under the Korean bill and less than 30 percent on the World War II bill.

Veterans and servicemen taking below-college-level courses at the end of March totaled 155,000. Of this number, 85 percent are veterans.

The VA said nearly 6,200 veterans have started on-the-job training since that provision was added to the bill—along with flight and cooperative farm training—last October. Another 8,000 veterans were taking flight training as of Mar. 31.

At Miami Beach Parley:

Textile Union Backs Job Safety Standards

Miami Beach—The United Textile Workers voted support for proposed federal occupational health and safety standards after Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson presented the case for the legislation to UTW convention delegates here.

Mrs. Peterson charged that violations of safety and health standards have been uncovered in 95 percent of the plants, and businesses inspected by the Labor Dept. during fiscal year 1967.

Of 1,339 industrial establishments inspected by federal engineers, she said 1,283 were found in violation of minimum standards for safety and health conditions under the Public Contracts Act.

She noted that firms holding government contracts must adhere to minimum standards of health and safety under provisions of the act.

"But we cannot compel a plant to observe these basic conditions if the company does not have a contract with the federal government," she told the UTW. "However, we would be able to do so under the Occupational Safety & Health bill, now pending before the Congress."

The bill would establish enforceable standards in all plants operating in interstate commerce and would provide information gathering, research, training and education in the cause and prevention of work accidents and diseases, she added.

It is "a national shame" that occupational accidents each year result in 14,000 to 15,000 dead, more than 2 million disabled and 7 million injured, Mrs. Peterson said.

The 400 delegates to the UTW convention re-elected all top officers of the union, led by Pres. George Baldanzi and Sec.-Treas. Francis Schaufenbil.

Schaufenbil reported that the present net worth of the union is $1.3 million—up from the $550,000 of August 1964, the last year UTW met here.

And, he added, statistics show even with all that money, "union financial officers are a hundred times more honest than those in banks and savings and loan organizations."

UTW has grown to 51,249 average monthly dues-paid members, an increase of 18 percent from the 43,329 members in 1964, he said. During the period of that increase, he said, UTW lost 30 local unions through plant liquidations—but chartered 37 new locals.

The secretary-treasurer said the growth "requires us to be more vigilant than ever in the protection of funds." Thus each local union elects a board of trustees to make a once-a-month audit.

Losses Uncovered

"Nevertheless, we have, in recent years discovered at least five cases of improper handling of local union funds. Apparently, in each of these cases our usual precautions did not override the temptation and total loss exceeded $22,000."

In some cases restitution was made—in others the union is in the legal process of recovering losses exceeding bond coverage, he reported.

He said many local unions now use certified public accountants to audit books as "a strong deterrent to financial escapades."

"The results have been so satisfactory that it is our intention in the very near future to advise all local unions that this will hereafter be a mandatory requirement for the best interests and protection of all concerned," Schaufenbil said.

A LONG HISTORY of participation by American labor in the struggle for human rights was documented for the United Nations Conference on Human Rights in Teheran, Iran, by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, right, a member of the United States delegation. With him is AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Rep. Henry Kirsch, who served as an advisor at the conference.

Grogan Cites Labor's Role in Human Rights

Teheran, Iran—American labor has a "long history" of fighting for human dignity and social justice, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John J. Grogan told the United Nations Conference on Human Rights here.

He spoke as a member of the U.S. delegation to a conference committee in support of a U.S. resolution calling upon all governments to set up commissions to seek out and correct human rights' violations within their borders.

Grogan, who is president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, emphasized that U.S. unions support struggles for human rights at home as well as in other countries.

He declared that the conference marks the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly and that it was U.S. labor that spurred the initial drive for the declaration.

American labor has for more than 20 years pressed for measures to implement the International Labor Organization's 1930 convention against forced labor, he noted.

Grogan recalled that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as U.S. delegate to the UN in 1957, reminded it that Samuel Gompers was a "prime mover" for organizing the ILO to advance "human well being among all people regardless of race, color or creed."

At its most recent convention, in 1967, Grogan continued, the AFL-CIO reiterated its support of workers in "captive nations" who are denied political freedom and human rights.

Against Dictatorship

"The AFL-CIO is unequivocally opposed to every form of dictatorship—whether it be communist, fascist, Falangist, or any other totalitarian hue," he declared.

This will always be the case, he added, because "totalitarian tyrannies are mortal enemies of individual dignity and fundamental human rights, including the right of working people to organize into free trade unions."

Grogan also described his own "practical experience" in the human rights field in New Jersey, his home state, and in Hoboken, N.J., where he was mayor for some 18 years.

He said the city established Hoboken Civil Rights Committees in 1953, which—with the cooperation of labor, industry, government and clergy—were successful in resolving complaints of violations of human rights and job discrimination.

New Jersey's 10-year old "Anti-Discrimination Act," he added, has machinery for holding hearings on complaints of discrimination, conducting voluntary efforts to resolve them and imposing binding solutions if necessary.

Drive Seeks to Cut Filming By 'Runaways'

New York—The Theatrical Stage Employes executive board voted to appropriate $100,000 for an informational campaign on behalf of American-made movies and gave Pres. Richard F. Walsh emergency powers to "take whatever steps may be necessary to combat foreign film production by American producers."

The action was designed, Walsh said, to acquaint the public with "the facts of crippling unemployment" in U.S. film studios and to benefit studio workers. It will parallel Pres. Johnson's "current effort to improve this nation's unfavorable balance of payments ratio by curtailing expenditures abroad," he said.

In Hollywood, 33 studio unions with more than 30,000 members joined forces to overcome the effects on jobs of films made overseas by "runaway" American firms.

Not more than 500 of the 9,000 Hollywood members of the Screen Actors Guild are currently working in the "mere handful" of television and feature films now in production, the Guild said.

The Hollywood AFL Film Council reported more than 31 percent of a labor pool of 24,000 is unemployed.

Senate Asked to Stiffen Electronic Safety Bill

A House-passed bill to protect the public from electronic products that "leak" radiation "must be drastically overhauled and strengthened in the Senate," the AFL-CIO said, if it is to be any more than "a pious statement of good intentions."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed the House bill "a weak and watered down version of the kind of legislation needed to institute a vigorous, well enforced national program in the field of electronic radiation."

Biemiller proposed strengthening amendments in a statement filed with the Senate Commerce Committee. The AFL-CIO's position, he told the committee, has the backing of both the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—the two affiliates whose members are most directly affected.

New Standards

The proposed legislation would empower the secretary of health, education & welfare, through the Public Health Service, to establish standards at the manufacturing level to control radiation emitted from any electronic source—including television sets and X-rays.

Biemiller emphasized the AFL-CIO's "strong support of the stated goals of the legislation" and asked the Senate to improve the bill by:

- Expanding the coverage to clearly include laser beams and microwaves.
- Establishing standards to protect the health and safety of workers manufacturing the product as well as that of consumers using it.
- Reducing the time lag for a standard to take effect from the two-year maximum in the House bill to the one-year maximum originally proposed by the Administration.
- Strengthening enforcement powers, including the right to make plant inspections and to seize new products found hazardous to the public, and imposing criminal penalties for "wilful violations" of law.

Biemiller told the Senate committee that "the public, consumers and workers alike, need a strong, effective bill to protect them from the enlarging hazards of man-made radiation. They have a right to expect safeguards over the products they buy or use, over the work environment where these products are built, handled or repaired, and over the wider environment which is being more and more contaminated" by the waste products.

He urged that the standards apply both to articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States.

"I do not think that we should operate on a double standard," Biemiller said. "If we rightly expect imported electronic products to meet high standards of safe use, we are equally obligated to send safe products abroad."

Plan Backed to Spread Water Pollution Funds

An Administration proposal to spread federal funds for water pollution control to a greater number of communities has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO as a necessary "temporary expedient."

The reason for the proposed change is a budget squeeze which has resulted in considerably less money being available for federal grants to build waste disposal systems than contemplated when the original legislation was enacted.

This year's budget request is for only $225 million of the $700 million authorized, although still a $25 million increase over last year's appropriation.

Since there is already a backlog of requests from cities and states for anti-pollution grants, the Administration bill seeks to enable more projects to be undertaken by changing the method of federal assistance.

The federal government would continue to put in up to 45 percent of the cost of waste treatment plants which meet standards. But instead of giving the money in a lump sum, it would underwrite that portion of 30-year bonds issued by the municipalities to finance the project.

Thus the federal share would be stretched over a 30-year period and the appropriations this year would enable many more projects to be started.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller supported this approach "in view of the budgetary pinch" in statements to both the Senate and House Public Works committees.

The Administration bill would also provide a partial interest subsidy—amounting to the difference between the interest rates at which the bonds are sold on the private market and the current average interest the federal government pays on its own long-term bonds.

Biemiller suggested an amendment which would provide a somewhat greater interest subsidy. He asked that the government pay one-third of the annual interest charge on the sewage disposal bonds.

On another phase of water pollution control, Biemiller endorsed the main provisions of a bill being considered by the House committee to provide stricter safeguards against dumping or leakage of oil by vessels or industrial plants.

He urged, however, that provision of criminal penalties and revocation of licenses for ships' officers for violations be eliminated from the bill.

New England Hydroelectric Plan Pressed

New England labor strongly supports Pres. Johnson's requests for funds to complete planning for the hydroelectric power project scheduled to be built in the Dickey-Lincoln School District of Maine, a House Appropriations subcommittee was told.

Thomas F. Policastro, chairman of the New England AFL-CIO Council and president of the Rhode Island State AFL-CIO, said the project is necessary to bring down the excessive cost of electric power.

The House last year killed the fund bill to complete planning after an intensive lobbying campaign by private utilities. Policastro expressed hope that this year the House will resist "the lobbying and misrepresentation which can be expected" and approve the funds.

He said New England's industrial growth has been held back by "the highest power bills, both domestic and industrial, in the United States."

EQUAL JOB RIGHTS conference in New Orleans was attended by some 140 union leaders from Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. Conference speakers included, from left: Glenn Clasen, regional director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Louisiana State AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie; Robert Powell, vice president of the Laborers; AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, and Arkansas State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker.

South's Union Leaders Push Equal Job Rights

New Orleans—Local union leaders from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas affirmed labor's commitment to equal job rights in an all-day conference here sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the federal government's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman reported in an address to the conference on labor's active campaign for passage of the fair employment section of the Civil Rights Act. He said the aim of the conference was to discuss "intelligent compliance" with its provisions and to clear up any misunderstandings between unions and the EEOC over implementation.

Louisiana State AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie told a luncheon session of the conference that discrimination can be ended without engaging in "new types of discrimination." The effort must continue, he said, until it can truthfully be said that there is no discrimination against workers "anywhere in America."

Bussie said equal pay and working conditions for equal work would remove the economic basis of race discrimination and stressed that the labor movement is pledged to that goal.

Mississippi State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay told the conference that the continuing struggle of working people for justice and a decent living standard is "basically a struggle for human dignity."

The conference was the sixth of a series of regional meetings sponsored by the EEOC and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Panelists and speakers included Pres. J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO; Laborers Vice Pres. Robert Powell; Marcus Loftus, assistant to the president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Colleen Boland, head of the Airline Stewardesses section of the Transport Workers; Pres. A. P. Stoddard of the Greater New Orleans Labor Council, and E. T. Kehrer and William Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

RFK Wins Nebraska, Reagan Shows Strength

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy ran according to form and the pre-election polls in capturing a majority of the Democratic vote in the Nebraska presidential primary, but the Republican side of the ballot produced the political surprise of the week.

Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon extended his string of GOP primary victories, taking about 70 percent of the vote. But his opponent on the ballot, California Gov. Ronald Reagan, showed unexpected strength as he drew nearly 22 percent.

Reagan had done no campaigning in Nebraska, although his supporters had sponsored a series of half-hour television programs around the state featuring a film about the governor, his background and position on various issues.

New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller also avoided the Nebraska campaign on the ground that the state is "Nixon country" His backers had hoped, however, for a better showing than the write-in vote of 5.4 percent he received.

The Democratic race had been billed as a "head-to-head" confrontation between Kennedy and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, but Pres. Johnson's name was also on the ballot since his decision not to seek re-election came after the deadline for entering or removing candidates' names.

McCarthy received about 31 percent of the vote against Kennedy's 52 percent and 5.6 percent for Johnson. Vice Pres. Humphrey, who was not on the ballot and did no campaigning, drew 8.4 percent in write-in votes.

Incomplete returns indicated that two convention delegates committed to McCarthy and one committed to Kennedy were elected. The remaining 24 are uncommitted, but most of them reportedly favor Kennedy. On the Republican side, nine delegates are committed to Nixon and the tenth, Sen. Roman L. Hruska, is uncommitted although he openly backs the former vice president.

In West Virginia's primary election, the spotlight was on contests in both parties for their nominations for governor. With most precincts counted, Democratic State Chairman James M. Sprouse apparently had won a slim victory over Atty. Gen. C. Donald Robertson. In November, he will face Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr., a six-term House member, who easily defeated former Gov. Cecil H. Underwood to win the GOP nomination.

New Democratic Party Endorsed:

CLC Convention Approves New, Modernized Structure

By Robert B. Cooney

Toronto—The Canadian Labor Congress ended its seventh convention here after modernizing the structure of the Canadian labor movement, resolving to defeat proposed union-busting legislation and committing labor to fully support the New Democratic Party in the June 25 general elections.

The convention by acclamation elected Donald MacDonald to the presidency of the 1.5 million member CLC. MacDonald, secretary-treasurer since the merger of 1956, had also served as acting president since Claude Jodoin was incapacitated by a stroke a year ago.

William Dodge, formerly one of the CLC's two executive vice presidents, was chosen secretary-treasurer, also by acclamation. Joe Morris was returned to his executive vice presidency and Dodge's former post went to Gerard Rancourt, general secretary of the Quebec Federation of Labor, who won from another Quebecker, Romeo Mathieu.

New Democratic Party Leader T. C. (Tommy) Douglas received a rousing welcome from the 2,000 delegates who cheered and waved Placards of support for the NDP.

Douglas blasted the use of injunctions to break strikes and jail union leaders. He pledged that the NDP would end the use of such injunctions and would oppose compulsory arbitration and the restrictive legislation now proposed in several provinces and in the federal Parliament.

"The trade union movement ought not to be fragmented," Douglas declared. "Legally it ought to be allowed to be strong and united to meet international corporations on an equal footing."

Politics Stressed

Douglas stressed labor's self-interest in politics, telling the delegates that the government could, "with a stroke of the pen," wipe out gains won at the bargaining table.

After hearing Douglas, the delegates adopted a CLC policy statement on political education which said "the main task now is to raise the New Democratic Party from the role of opposition to the role of government."

The policy statement said the CLC Executive Council should set up machinery for continuous liaison with the NDP on policy matters. It strongly urged the officers of all unions to encourage local unions to affiliate to the NDP. It called on all labor councils and provincial federations to organize political educational conferences. And it urged union members to become active members of NDP.

While the political session generated an exuberant demonstration the most important work carried out by the convention was the modernization of the CLC based on the recommendations of its Commission on Constitution & Structure following a two-year study.

Council Enlarged

The major changes approved by the convention expanded the CLC Executive Council from the present 21 members to 30, encouraged the merger of unions to reduce the number of affiliates, moved towards greater Canadian autonomy by providing authority for trade departments tied to the CLC rather than the AFL-CIO, dropped the specific ban against communist unions while retaining a general prohibition against those under "totalitarian" domination, adopted a code of ethical practices, and set up a procedure for dealing with internal disputes.

On labor unity, the report declared there was a place for both national and international unions. The international unions have been a "handy target" for those seeking to divide the labor movement, the report noted.

Some 70 percent of Canadian union members are in international unions, the report said, observing this "is unique, but it is effective." Canadian labor can meet the demands of international union solidarity and Canadian autonomy "without becoming schizophrenic," it added.

The report said the relationship between the CLC and the AFL-CIO, "it should be made clear, is a fraternal, not a structural relationship."

Unity Stressed

Under unity, the report also said it was a fundamental aim of labor to help achieve a united Canada and to work towards a completely united labor movement.

Touching on a very sore internal problem, the report said the CLC should intensify its efforts to improve the bicultural and bilingual nature of all its operations and those of its affiliates. French-speaking segments of labor have complained of being ignored or shortchanged on services.

Related to this was an attempt by the 200,000-member Quebec Federation of Labor to win greater autonomy by having all CLC regional functions transferred to the provinces. After a bitter debate, the French-speaking delegates lost their bid for decentralization. The CLC has a total of 300,000 members in the Province of Quebec.

On an issue which united the delegates in anger, the convention unanimously approved a resolution condemning a bill being pressed by the Trudeau Government to amend the Industrial Relations & Disputes Investigation Act, Canada's counterpart of the Wagner Act. The original aim of the bill, C-186, was to accord representation on government boards to the independent 200,000-member Confederation of National Trade Unions, a Quebec-centered group. But the bill, which the Liberal Government says it will reintroduce if reelected, has been expanded and the government has prepared compulsory arbitration guidelines in anticipation of passage.

CLC Pres. MacDonald attacked C-186 in his keynote to the convention as "one of the most flagrant and unabashed pieces of political patronage ever devised."

The principles in C-186 rest on the propositions, MacDonald said, "that national bargaining units should be broken up; that regional disparities in wages should be entrenched; that seniority systems should be destroyed; and that workers should be divided not on the basis of their trade or their industry, but on the basis of the language which they speak or the province or region in which they reside."

In a statement on economic policy, the CLC pointed to a jobless rate of 4.1 percent for 1967 and called for job-creating policies by government to achieve and maintain full employment.

The CLC rejected the idea of proposed wage guidelines linked to productivity and demanded an "incomes policy." It also called for creation of an agency for economic planning, reform of the tax system and increased control by Canada over the Canadian economy as recommended in a recent government study.

Foreign Affairs

The convention also adopted an international affairs policy calling on Canada to steer an independent course in foreign affairs. The statement said "the Congress believes that we may be on the threshold of one of the great periodic historical realignments, caused by shifting national and international loyalties, by the new developments in weaponry and by the exigencies of world economic and political conditions."

The convention also approved a resolution calling for an effective international agreement to ban nuclear tests and guard against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It said labor recognizes that Canada requires, in the absence of world controls on disarmament, an up-to-date non-nuclear military force useful to itself and the United Nations.

Youth Is Key to Future Of Unionism, CLC Told

Toronto—Youth is the key to the future of the labor movements in Canada and the United States, Howard Coughlin told the Canadian Labor Congress convention here.

Coughlin, president of the Office & Professional Employes, addressed the 2,000 delegates as a fraternal delegate from the AFL-CIO.

Coughlin pointed to the idealism of today's younger generation as evidenced by their involvement in the Peace Corps and in civil rights work. The labor movement "must have meaningful dialogue and communication with them," he added.

Coughlin reminded the delegates of the changing character of the workforce as well as its younger average age. He said OPEIU recently negotiated a contract for 1,200 bank workers in Quebec and found their average age was just under 21.

The labor movement must convince the young people in the workforce that its broad aims are worthy of support and both the economic and political strength of labor will be increased, Coughlin said.

Lord Wright and George Lowthian also addressed the convention as fraternal delegates of the British Trades Union Congress.

Lord Wright told the delegates that, although the TUC is celebrating its 100th anniversary, it is facing up to complex modern problems. He explained the TUC quest for a fair income policy whereby unions might achieve an advance in real wages without adding to a price rise.

Lowthian described labor's role in Britain's National Economic Development Council. This type of planning, he said, requires fresh attitudes on the part of trade unionists. It involves a give and take with employers and the government which is an extension of labor's bargaining experience.

Convention Action:

Service Employes Vote Dues Increase

By Duane Emme

Delegates to the Service Employes 14th convention in Washington took steps to strengthen their union, tighten its ties to the labor movement and fortify it for challenges ahead.

The convention changed SEIU's dues structure to provide more funds for expanded organizing and collective bargaining efforts and to meet higher costs.

The per capita tax was raised from 70 to 80 cents per month, effective Jan. 1, 1969, and minimum local dues were increased from $3 to $4 a month, effective on the same date.

The delegates also approved a constitutional amendment that increased the number of the union's vice presidents from six to seven and enlarged SEIU's executive board from eight to 14 members.

A third constitutional change called for local unions to affiliate "with the city or local central bodies and state federations, where such exist" and also to form into "joint councils."

Sullivan Re-elected

SEIU Pres. David Sullivan, re-elected to another four-year term, concluded the four-day convention by stressing that labor must help workers to secure "jobs, opportunities for a better life and full and equal rights."

"We in SEIU," Sullivan added, "are not going to sit still as long as that obligation exists."

The convention adopted a resolution "wholeheartedly" supporting the "Freedom Budget" proposed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph calling for broad action by Congress to create jobs and enact social legislation to aid slum residents.

This program, aimed at eliminating poverty in the next 10 years, "is essential to the preservation of a free and democratic society," the resolution said. It ordered a union-wide educational program on the Freedom Budget.

Another resolution noted that SEIU has "been in the forefront of the struggle for first class citizenship for all Americans" and called for a union effort toward the complete elimination of all forms of segregation.

Other resolutions urged passage of a strong gas pipeline safety bill, full voting rights for the District of Columbia, collective bargaining rights for government employes and an enlarged union research and education program.

Additional changes in the constitution clarified sections dealing with election of convention delegates, officers duties and a pension fund for employes of the union.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told delegates the nation can no longer afford to accept statutes that deal with "the average," but now must "accept the concept of human potential as a measure of what it can do."

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen pointed out that 1 million persons could be brought out of poverty by increasing social security benefits "and we can do that right away."

Assistant Sec. of Labor Thomas R. Donahue, a former assistant to the SEIU president, reminisced with delegates about his experiences in the government post, which he has held since March 1967.

Among speakers were two who served with Sullivan as U.S. observers to the elections in South Viet Nam last year—Executive Dir. Whitney M. Young, Jr., of the National Urban League and Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, pastor of National Presbyterian Church in Washington.

Guest Speakers

Other speakers included Prof. Eli Ginsberg of Columbia University, noted economist, New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale and several AFL-CIO department heads: Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, COPE Dir. Al Barkan, Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and Education Dir. Walter G. Davis.

Officers elected, in addition to Sullivan, were Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild; Vice Presidents George Hardy, San Francisco; Albert G. Hearn, Toronto; Arthur T. Hare, Seattle; Peter Ottley and Richard Cancellere, New York City; and Eugene P. Moats and John A. Coleman, Chicago.

Elected to the expanded board were Walter J. Butler, Syracuse; Henry Cambridge, New York City; John Sorbie, St. Louis; Richard W. Cordtz, Detroit; and Arman Jolicoeur, Montreal.

Matthew Guinan Wins Catholic Labor Award

New York, N.Y.—Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers received the 1968 social action award of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists at a dinner marking the 31st anniversary of ACTU's founding.

Guinan was honored for his long efforts to win social and economic justice for U.S. workers through a "militant and effective labor movement."

Pres. Johnson, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Pope Paul VI, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sen. Robert J. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) sent greetings.

FOOD CARAVAN for 700 Anaconda Wire & Cable strikers at Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., started at Muncie, Ind., and reached journey's end more than 1,000 miles east after stops at union loading stations in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Top, members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers deliver canned food donated by workers and farmers at IUE Local 901 hall in Fort Wayne, Ind. Below, caravan drivers pick up more donations at midnight in Pittsburgh. Members of the National Farmers Organization, the Communications Workers, Steelworkers, Auto Workers, and AFL-CIO councils in Lima and Defiance, O., also rallied help for the workers in the 10th month of their strike for an acceptable contract.

Extremists Linked to False Leaflets Charging Threat to Social Security

The unsigned leaflet tacked to a factory's bulletin board warns of "a bill before Congress that would destroy the Social Security Act."

House Bill 5710, the anonymous circular declares, "already passed the House and is now in Senate hearing." It would enable "power-mad people . . . to get their hands on the billions of dollars in the social security program in order to dole it out to their political supporters."

Furthermore, the leaflet claims, this bill would enable some administrator to reduce the amount of a retired worker's social security benefit or eliminate it entirely if he decided "you did not need it."

It calls for "a flood of mail from all over the country" to "stop this outright steal."

Similar leaflets have popped up on bulletin boards in dozens of cities. All are unsigned, although the presumption is that they are the work of some extremist group along the lines of the John Birch Society.

The leaflets have prompted, if not "a flood of mail," at least puzzled queries to unions and congressmen.

The puzzlement is understandable.

No such bill to destroy the social security system has ever been introduced in Congress.

The bill number listed, H.R. 5710, is the one assigned early last year to Pres. Johnson's proposal for a substantial increase in social security benefits and extension of medicare to cover disabled workers under 65.

By no conceivable stretch of interpretation could the bill be described as doing any of the dire things the anonymous leaflets claim.

To labor's regret, the bill did not pass the House. Instead the House Ways & Means Committee substituted its own bill providing smaller benefits than the Administration had sought. It was this measure, with a different bill number, which passed the House and—after some modifications by the Senate—became law last year.

Year-old Canard

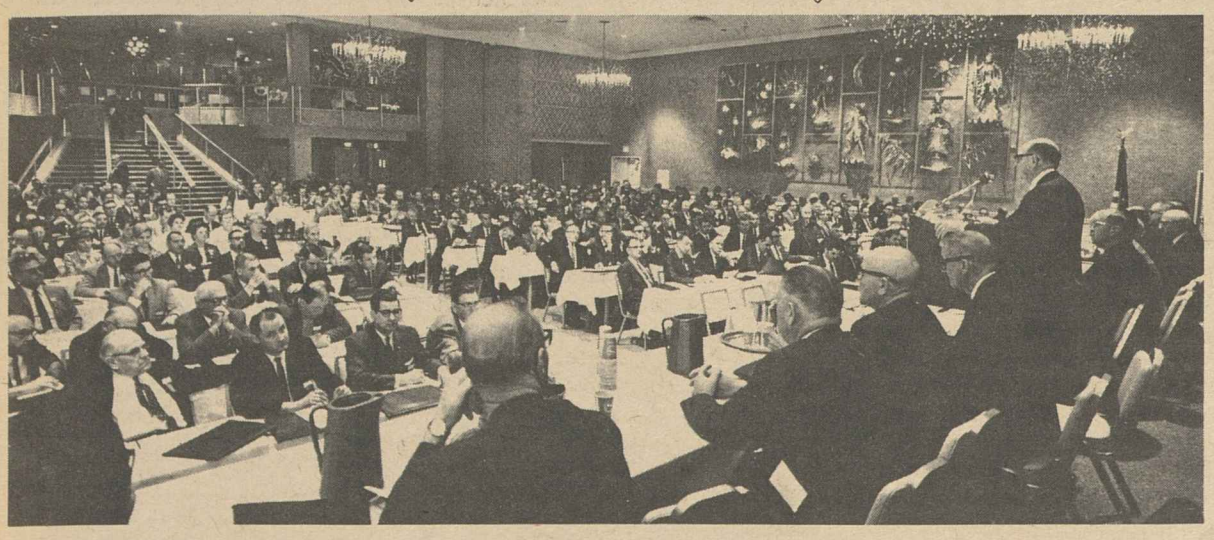
A New York Times article noted that the anonymous circular first started showing up on bulletin boards a year ago and so many queries were received that House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) drafted a form letter of reply.

Mills, a conservative who did not support the Administration's original bill, nevertheless characterized the charges in the circular as "a complete misrepresentation" of the bill's provisions.

When the circulars began making their rounds again this year, Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N. J.) said in a statement in the Congressional Record:

"The person or group that has initiated this false flyer has done a tremendous disservice and has succeeded in unnecessarily alarming many people. I cannot stress too strongly my distaste for anyone who would circulate such a gathering of lies. . . .

"There is absolutely no truth in the allegations made by the circular and, if anything, the flyer shows that whoever conceived it has absolutely no knowledge of the actual provisions of H.R. 5710 nor knowledge of the social security law. I personally have serious doubts whether the writer of the circular has any sense at all."



LABOR MUST HELP workers to secure "jobs, opportunities for a better life and full and equal rights," Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan tells delegates to SEIU's 14th convention in Washington. Among other actions, the convention changed the union's dues structure, added a new vice president's post and enlarged SEIU's executive board.

SENATE CONFIRMED Wilbur J. Cohen, an architect of the social security and medicare programs, as head of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. He recently received the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green community services award.

Cites Lack of Opportunity:

Abel Warns Senate On Needs of Jobless

Meaningful jobs must be found for the nation's hard-core unemployed before America's grave social problems can be solved, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel told a Senate panel.

Abel, who served on the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders—the so-called riot commission—strongly supported legislation to create 2.4 million jobs over the next four years in both public and private employment.

The bill's chief sponsor is Sen. Joseph S. Clark, chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee which is conducting the hearings.

Abel reminded the senators of the riot commission's warning that the nation is "moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

Whether this is actually the case, Abel said, "depends a great deal upon the ability and the willingness of Congress to respond to these problems."

He noted the great legislative strides Congress has taken to assure equal rights, describing them as "great achievements . . . an indication that the political system is responsive and accomplishment of social justice is possible through the political process."

Now, he said, "we are at the same crossroad that many industrial workers were before the advent of unionism. Could a social democracy have any meaning without economic democracy?"

Abel told the subcommittee that "today our social institutions hold no meaning for many of the unemployed because the economic system is not providing them with the opportunity to be gainfully employed."

He called for "an aggressively expansionary fiscal policy" in creating job opportunities for the disadvantaged, with "increased spending in the public sector."

The Steelworkers president expressed concern at the deep spending cut proposed in Congress as a "price" for the tax increase.

"I wonder whether the price will, in reality, be heavier unemployment in our core cities," he said.

The priority of any jobs program, Abel urged, should be in line with the concept of the government as the employer of last resort.

"If a choice is to be made between the immediate creation of jobs in the public sector and a program to reimburse employers for training workers for entry-level jobs in the private sector, then the priority should be expressed in favor of job creation."

The jobs should not become dead-end opportunities, Abel said.

Earlier, the Clark subcommittee heard Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz endorse the goals of the legislation but question whether this Congress is willing "to pay the bill" for such a large-scale effort.

Wirtz noted that Congress cut last year's budget request for manpower programs and that "it takes a good deal of faith" to anticipate that it will approve the President's request this year for an increase in funds from $1.6 billion to $2.1 billion.

His "pragmatic judgment," Wirtz said, is that it would be more useful to press for needed expansion of existing programs than pursue goals Congress will not adopt.

"I think you are wrong," Clark replied to Wirtz. He urged the Administration to get behind the job bill and said billions of dollars could be cut from the military budget "and you would never know it was gone."

New Mexico Trades Sign Training Pact

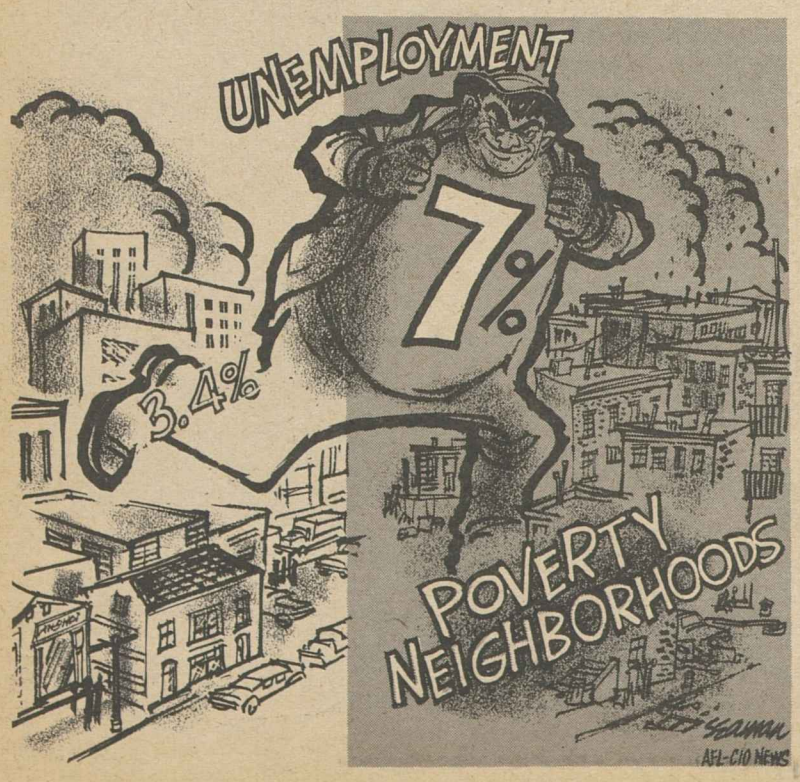
Albuquerque, N.M. — A program through which the New Mexico Building & Construction Trades Council will train disadvantaged workers from minority groups for construction jobs has been approved by the Labor Dept.

The program, which is federally contracted for $45,400, was announced by the Albuquerque regional office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which developed it.

EEOC said that the project "envisions a cooperative training and placement effort by labor, management and minority group organizations" over the next year.

The American G.I. Forum, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be represented on an advisory committee to assist the council.

Sec.-Treas. James A. Price of the building trades council described the project as a "pilot program" to train at least 45 persons in job skills. "Building contractors will play an important role in the program," he added.



A PARCHMENT SCROLL is presented by the 20th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Taking part in the presentation are (from left) Wilson Merizalde of Ecuador, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James Suffridge, who accepted for Meany; William C. Doherty Jr., AIFLD administrator; Enrique Otero of Argentina, Luis Candelaria of Panama, and Rodo Blanco of Uruguay.

Viet Nam Needs Moral Support Of Latins, AIFLD Graduates Told

A milestone for the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) was marked with graduation ceremonies for the 20th class of Latin American trade union leaders.

The 23 trade unionists from 14 Latin American countries heard a plea from Dr. Phan Quang Dan, leader of the Free Democratic Party of South Viet Nam, for "moral support" in his nation's battle for freedom.

Dr. Dan noted that the people of South Viet Nam and Latin America, while separated by thousands of miles, share a desire to rid the world of "colonialism and dictatorship."

"What happens in South America has tremendous impact in Southeast Asia," Dr. Dan told the graduates. "We need from you moral support—and we know we'll get it."

More than 600 men and women have received advanced training in the United States through the AIFLD program. They, in turn, have held classes for nearly 70,000 trade union members in their home countries.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky, honorary president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, told the class that "employers have learned they must have us, and we must have them. We have a harmony of interests."

Dubinsky said the intensive training received at the AIFLD's Front Royal (Va.) Institute will equip them to "make contributions now you were not able to make months ago.

"Serving the labor movement," he added, "is a cause, an ideal. To serve it well today requires intelligence and knowledge."

James Fowler, deputy U. S. coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, urged the students to study the laws of their land when they return, "so you can act in the legislative field.

"The problem you face is not as great as it appears when you feel you have the knowledge to face the task," he added.

He called upon the graduates to take the ideals of the Alliance for Progress to their countries, their cities and their hamlets.

"We are truly partners in this alliance," he said, "working together in North America and in South America to build a better world."

William C. Doherty Jr., AIFLD administrator, told the class that the United States has discovered "that if it were not for trade unions, there would be no sharing of wealth."

J. Peter Grace, AIFLD board chairman, said Latin American managements have "finally learned that unionism is fair, decent, necessary."

Unions, he said, "are the right way to let the worker protect his family."

Enrique Otero, a student from Argentina, told a dinner gathering that the class had established a permanent organization "to cooperate in all trade union programs to achieve economic integration in Latin America."

A parchment scroll was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on behalf of the class by Luis Candelaria of Panama. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, accepted the scroll on behalf of Meany.

Nations represented in the class were Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5-18-68

John Oravec Joins AFL-CIO News

John R. Oravec has joined the AFL-CIO publications department as an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News.

Oravec, 37, a native Ohioan, comes to the News from the Washington Evening Star where he had been assistant picture editor. He earlier was with the Plain Dealer in Cleveland, O., as a business-financial writer.

He also has been associated with publications of the Communications Workers and the Democratic Party. He is a member of the Newspaper Guild.

5.8% Median Increase Marks '68 Settlements

Unions won contract settlements providing wage and fringe benefit increases of 5.5 to 7.5 percent for more than half of the 700,000 workers involved in negotiations in the first quarter of 1968, the Labor Dept. said in a report on major collective bargaining agreements.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the median increase negotiated in the copper, can, glass, farm equipment, transportation and other industries was 5.8 percent a year—an increase of two-tenths of 1 percent over the first quarter of 1967—when actual timing of wage and other benefit changes was taken into account.

Considering wage rates alone, increases over the entire contract term averaged 5.6 percent of straight-time average hourly earnings annually, compared with 5 percent for the full year 1967.

Estimating first-year changes only, unions negotiated a median increase of 7.4 percent of straight-time average hourly earnings, according to BLS. The comparative figure was 5.7 percent for the full year 1967, BLS reported.

First-year changes registered a median increase of 7.4 percent for manufacturing alone, compared with 6.4 percent for all of 1967. The first-year median increase in nonmanufacturing was 7.7 percent, compared with 5 percent in 1967.

The report noted that settlements in various metalworking industries, farm equipment, and transportation accounted for 60 percent of all workers covered by major agreements reached during the quarter.

The largest single settlement, affecting nearly 150,000 members of the Railway Clerks, provided wage increases of 7.7 percent in the first contract year, BLS reported.

For the purpose of its periodic surveys, BLS defines major agreements as those covering 1,000 or more workers.

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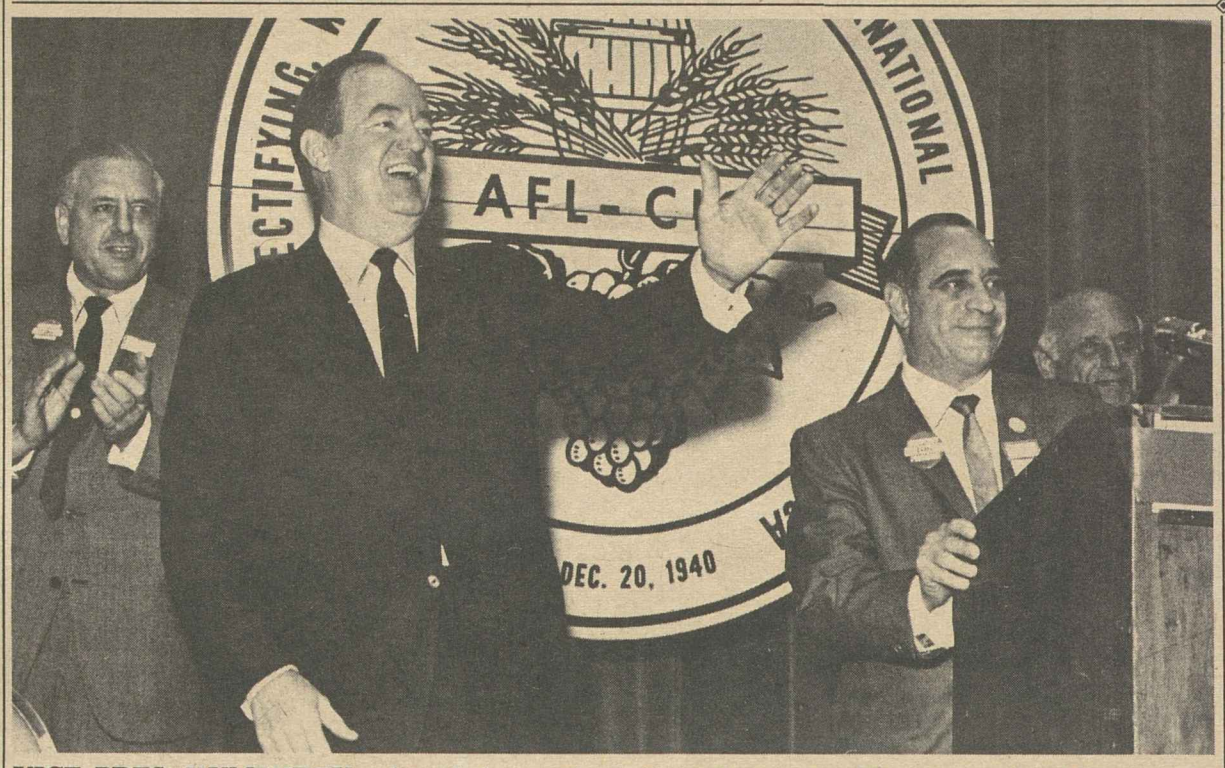
8-Year Campaign Won For Truth-in-Lending Law



VICE PRES. HUMPHREY acknowledges enthusiastic welcome by delegates to the 14th convention of the Distillery Workers. Shown with union Pres. Mort Brandenburg, Humphrey addressed the convention and stayed to hear it pledge full support to his candidacy. **(Story on Page 6)**

Bill to Aid Consumers Is Enacted

By David L. Perlman

Congress gave final approval to a truth-in-lending bill which will require stores and moneylenders to tell consumers in simple, easy-to-compare terms what they are paying in credit charges and interest.

After an eight-year campaign, in which unions had a major role, final passage came with amazing ease.

It cleared both the House and Senate by voice vote and was sent to the White House for Pres. Johnson's certain approval. The President had called for passage of the legislation at every session of Congress during his Administration.

Former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), who initiated the concept of truth-in-lending and first sponsored the bill back in 1960, told the AFL-CIO News its passage was "a great victory for the people."

Douglas praised Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), the floor managers of the legislation, "for the way they steered the bill through in a strong and improved form."

And it was the trade union movement, Douglas said, lining up behind the bill, "which gave it mass support and helped to finally put it over."

For this support from union members who wrote letters, passed resolutions and lobbied for the bill, Douglas added, "we are eternally grateful."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that Douglas "led the lonely fight for many years" and termed the legislation a "monument" to his efforts. He joined in thanking Mrs. Sullivan and Proxmire for leading "this year's successful battle" to bring to

(Continued on Page 8)

High Court OK's Store Picketing

By John R. Oravec

The Supreme Court has ruled that privately-owned shopping centers can't bar peaceful picketing by unions. It overturned a Pennsylvania court decision which had barred the Meat Cutters from picketing a non-union store.

In a 6-3 decision, the high court held that freedom of speech was violated by not allowing the pickets to march at the center.

The decision also means that states no longer can enforce "no-trespassing" laws to stop unions from picketing business places in shopping centers.

Privately-owned shopping centers are in practice public thoroughfares—much like downtown business districts, the Supreme Court ruled in its majority opinion by Justice Thurgood Marshall.

"Business enterprises located in downtown areas would be subject to on-the-spot public criticism for their practices, but businesses situated in the suburbs could largely immunize themselves from similar criticism by creating a cordon sanitaire of parking lots around their stores," should a contrary decision prevail, Marshall said.

A Public Place

In essence, this means that a shopping center is no less a public place than a street.

However, the opinion did not say that the picketing could not be regulated—only that it may not be forbidden.

The case arose over picketing in 1965 by Local 590 of the Meat Cutters, Pittsburgh, of a Weis Markets, Inc., store in the Logan Valley Mall shopping center near Altoona, Pa.

The pickets carried signs saying the market was non-union and that its employes were not receiving union wages or other benefits.

Weis Markets and Logan Valley Mall obtained an injunction from Blair County Common Pleas Court to prohibit the union from picketing and trespassing on the shopping center. In effect, it forced the pickets to march on public roads outside the center.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the injunction order. By a divided vote, it found pickets were trespassing.

The AFL-CIO filed a friend-of-the-court brief last January urging a reversal of the Pennsylvania state court order. It stated that the shopping center case was

(Continued on Page 7)

Record High Agreement:

125,000 Clothing Workers Win Pay Hike Totaling 57.5c

New York—Wage increases totaling 57.5 cents an hour over a three-year period—$23 a week—were won by the Clothing Workers for more than 125,000 makers of men's and boys' clothing in a new agreement with the Clothing Manufacturers Association.

The settlement goes into effect June 1. The wage hike was described by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum as the largest ever negotiated in the industry. In addition, the contract provides big improvements in health and welfare benefits, more vacation and life insurance gains, upgraded pension payments for many workers and an industry-wide educational scholarship fund.

The agreement, negotiated here, affects workers in New York City and Rochester, N.Y.; Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern California, in Maryland, Virginia and scattered locations in other southern states.

In announcing the settlement, the two top officers of the 400,000-member union said it is "far and away the best contract in the history of the ACWA" which "eclipses all previous gains" in agreements with the manufacturers' association.

They said "we are delighted that Amalgamated members are able to share in these sharply advanced benefits, which will produce significant raises in their standard of living." They expressed satisfaction at being able to negotiate the settlement without resorting to a strike.

In addition to the pay hikes—25 cents an hour this year and two additional yearly raises of 17.5 and 15 cents—the contract provides improved minimum classifications, or salary scales, for each time-work category in the industry.

A major innovation is full hospitalization in semi-private rooms for employes and their dependents—a substantial improvement over the former maximum payment by the employer of $33 a day.

Other significant gains included a new category of payments for in-hospital, non-surgical care; a higher scale of payments for incidental hospital costs and for surgical and maternity care; a raise from $50 to $60 a week for each person in maximum disability payments, with every worker entitled to benefits in each category used.

Vacation benefits were improved, and life insurance benefits raised 50 percent. Employes retiring after 20 years of service at age 65 may draw, besides $75 a month plus social security payments, these additional benefits:

- An increase in pension payments for each year of employment over 20.
- An additional boost reflecting individual earnings.

The new agreement authorizes steps toward an educational scholarship fund under which sons and daughters of eligible clothing workers may draw benefits "by right rather than by specific need" for partial payment of costs at institutions of higher learning.

The ACWA officers said that, while many locals have established scholarship funds keyed either to merit or need, the new concept of scholarship payments by right to any student at an accredited institution above the high school level will be a "first" for the men's clothing industry.

Galloping Profits Run Higher Than Expected

By Duane Emme

Corporate profits soared to a record annual rate of $88.8 billion, before taxes, in the first quarter of 1968—a pace higher than was previously predicted, according to the Commerce Dept.

Meanwhile, Standard & Poor's, a leading investment advisory firm, has thrown further light on the methods used by corporations to duck normal taxes on their profits.

In its regular quarterly report, the Commerce Dept. said the $88.8 billion profit rate was $3.7 billion above the previous high in the fourth quarter of 1967. It was the third straight quarterly advance in profits.

By way of comparison, the Treasury Dept. previously estimated that corporate profits, before taxes, would run at a rate of $87 billion for all of 1968. Thus, the rate is running about $1.8 billion above expectations.

The first quarter advance, the Commerce Dept. noted, prevailed in all types of operations but centered in manufacturing and finance. Auto profits rose sharply.

The after-tax corporate profits for the first quarter were estimated by the department at $52.5 billion at an annual rate. This would

(Continued on Page 8)

Dirksen Told Safety Issue Is Human Life

Human life, not states' rights, is the key issue in the job safety and health bill before Congress, a coalition of organizations supporting the legislation told Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Dirksen announced he is strongly opposed to the bill, which he claimed would give "unprecedented" powers to the Secretary of Labor.

"I'm not about to take it without a fight," he told newsmen after

(Continued on Page 2)

CARPENTERS' PROGRAM to train some 800 unemployed youths in building skills at 14 Job Corps centers was inaugurated by a ceremony at the union's headquarters in Washington. Left to right, Job Corps Dir. William P. Kelly; Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO's anti-poverty coordinator; Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman, and Carpenters Pres. M. A. Hutcheson.

Carpenters to Train 800 Jobless Youth

More than 800 unemployed young Americans, many of them school dropouts and ghetto residents, are going to get a chance to become "builders" through a program launched by the Carpenters.

The youths will be trained at 14 Job Corps centers in as many states over a 12-month period under a contract entered into between the union and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Carpenters' Pres. M. A. Hutcheson and Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan, director of the union's training activities, outlined the program during a ceremony at the Carpenters' headquarters in Washington.

Leaders Participate

Participants included Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), Job Corps Dir. William P. Kelly, Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff and Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO anti-poverty coordinator.

The program gets underway June 3 at three sites—Five Mile Center, Calif., Camp Timber Lake, Ore. and Camp Anthony, W. Va., where 180 youths will receive training. The contracts authorize $300,000 for the training program at these sites.

Union instructors and coordinators at these three camps, operated by the Forest Service under the Agriculture Dept., were brought into Washington for a week of orientation and training.

Seven other centers will begin programs in July, the balance later in the year.

Work training at the centers will consist mostly of erecting recreation facilities in national forests and parks. OEO will recruit trainees for all camps. The Carpenters will furnish books and teaching aids in addition to instructors.

Hutcheson said that Corpsmen who show aptitude will be guided into the union's own apprentice training program and will be placed, whenever possible, in programs in or near their home towns.

In voicing the union's pride in participating in the program, he described it as "one more example of the trade union movement working for the good of the entire nation."

In their talks at the ceremony, Freeman, Randolph and Kelly hailed the union's role in training the young men so that they might acquire skills that benefit not only themselves but the entire nation.

Change Urged In Act Barring Product Funds

Passage of legislation allowing labor and management to agree to jointly administered "trade and industry" product promotions has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

The bill would allow, but not require, labor and management to negotiate contributions to trust funds to defray the cost and expenses of such programs, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation said.

He expressed the federation's support in a letter ot Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee which is considering the proposal.

The bill would amend a section of the 1947 Labor-Management Relations Act which prohibits all payments by employers to union representatives except payments to specific employer-supported funds such as health and welfare plans, Biemiller explained.

"This prohibition is aimed at preventing employer bribery, extortion, shakedowns and other corrupt practices," he added. He said it was "at least questionable" that Congress, in adopting the section, intended to bar joint labor-management industry promotion funds.

These programs expand business and employment, he added.

'Smorgasbord in Culture':

Labor Widens Role In Arts Programs

New York City—The AFL-CIO pilot program to increase the tempo of labor's activities in the graphic and performing arts was kicked off during two days of sessions in this, the culture capital of the nation.

New York City Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale said "I hope more and more of our members and their families will be able to take part in the arts and cultures through this program."

The central body here has 1.2 million members in 580 affiliated locals.

"We feel this program is very vital to the community," Van Arsdale added.

This city is one of four selected areas across the nation for the two-year AFL-CIO demonstration arts project. Programs are now under way in Minneapolis and in Louisville, Ky. The Buffalo, N. Y., federation will launch its arts' action plan in June.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians and also president of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes (SPACE), which is directly aiding in the program, said that leisure time for workers is both here and growing.

"Our goal is to make available to our members in their leisure time the quality life found in the arts and in cultural activities," he added.

AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis told gatherings of union leaders and representatives of many leading New York arts and culture groups that "the AFL-CIO feels the time is ripe for involvement in community arts and cultural life."

He said the AFL-CIO "can not impose arts and culture on its members, and we don't want to. But we can present them with smorgasbord and encourage them to taste what they think they would like."

He noted that unions in New York City had a long history of working on various projects involving the theater and other arts areas. This, he said, would be an asset to the pilot program in which all unions will be asked to become involved.

John W. Mazzola, of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, pointed out that Van Arsdale—as a member of the Lincoln Center board—has brought a number of the Center's productions to the community of Electchester, the IBEW Local 3 housing project.

Jack Golodner, executive secretary of SPACE, said success in the demonstration program could provide an attraction in attempts to organize the young, well educated white collar and technical workers.

"Whether our unions are to grow depends on organizing the white collar worker on the one hand and, on the other hand, the lowest paid workers," Van Arsdale noted. "You can count on our support in this program in the future."

Jewelry Union Plans Organizing Step Up

San Juan, P.R.—An emphasis on organizing, adoption of constitutional changes and the election of a new president highlighted sessions of the Jewelry Workers' 18th triennial convention here.

Delegates adopted an organizing program calling for "intensive" efforts to recruit new union members, particularly in the New England area, where there is a large concentration of jewelry workers.

Amendments to the constitution, approved unanimously, dealt mainly with enlarging the document's application to locals and with updating sections that have not been changed for many years.

Leon Sverdlove, head of the union's Local 1, New York, was elected president and secretary-treasurer of the 14,000-member union, succeeding Harry Spodick, who announced he would not seek re-election prior to the convention.

Sverdlove was unopposed for the top office and his election was unanimous. At the urging of delegates, Spodick accepted nomination for one of the vice president posts and was elected.

Vice Presidents Elected

Among 14 other candidates seeking the ten remaining vice president positions, the following were elected: John Calamoneri, and Oscar Fuss, Los Angeles; Benny Sher, Morris Kaplan and Mack Young, New York; William Lennon, Chicago; Charles Rogan, Wallingford, Conn.; John Stofer, Indianapolis; Elliott Chase, Newburyport, Mass. and Thomas DeAngelis, Providence, R.I.

All are incumbents except Sher and Chase. They succeed to vacancies left by Ernest Dandrow, who was defeated in the election, and Joseph Mulvey, who did not seek re-election.

In accepting leadership in the union, Sverdlove called upon members and officers to close ranks "in the spirit of unity needed to expand and strengthen our union."

In other actions, the convention:

- Urged an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2.50 an hour from the present $1.60.
- Called upon Congress to enact truth-in-lending legislation, expanded aid to education and measures to strengthen civil rights.
- Adopted resolutions supporting the union label, proposing shorter working hours, advocating generic names for prescription drugs and seeking an investigation of auto insurance rates.

Speakers included Puerto Rico Sec. of Labor Alfred Nazario, Pres. Hipolito Marcano of the Puerto Rico AFL-CIO, AFL-CIO Regional Director Clifford Depin and AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis.

Human Life Is Issue in Job Safety, Committee Retorts to Sen. Dirksen

(Continued from Page 1)

a meeting of the Senate GOP Policy Committee.

The Joint Committee on Occupational Health & Safety, with which the AFL-CIO is affiliated, retorted that Dirksen's charge of a federal power grab "is just not true."

William R. Hutton, secretary of the joint committee, expressed "keen disappointment" at Dirksen's assessment of the legislation.

"The issue before Congress is human life," said Hutton. "Each day wasted in windy debate means 55 Americans will die as a result of occupational accidents and disease. Every working day without adequate safety and health standards means that 8,500 men and women will be disabled and 27,200 will be injured."

Dirksen's attack on the bill came on the heels of a wild-swinging scare campaign launched by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber's magazine carried an article claiming that the government would use hard-core unemployed as safety inspectors and give them power to padlock shops and factories because of alleged safety violations.

Hutton, in his statement for the coalition of some 20 organizations, said the real facts are that "the American worker is involved in a tragic, unseen, unpublicized, undeclared war against industrial accidents and disease."

In a single year, he said, this war "will maim or injure one out of every 10 working men and women . . . cost us $7 billion and, more poignantly, over 14,000 human lives."

He retorted to Dirksen that federal legislation is needed because the states have failed to provide adequate laws and enforcement. In Dirksen's own state of Illinois, Hutton noted, there are more fish and game wardens than safety inspectors.

Msgr. George C. Higgins, social action director of the U.S. Catholic Conference, is director of the Joint Committee on Occupational Health & Safety. Dr. Lorin E. Kerr, president of the Group Health Association of America, is co-director.

In addition to the AFL-CIO and international unions, the organizations represented on the joint committee include the American Nurses Association, Blue Cross Association, Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, Consumer Federation of America, Day Care & Child Development Council of America, Group Health Association of America, National Consumers League, National Council of Catholic Nurses, National Council of Catholic Women, Council of Catholic Men, National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Senior Citizens, National Education Association, National Farmers Union, U.S. Catholic Conference Social Action Dept., Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Young Women's Christian Association.

N. Y. State Labor Asks Veto of 'Loyalty Bill'

Albany—The New York State AFL-CIO has urged Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to veto a "loyalty bill" that would disqualify anyone from public office who has participated in alleged "subversive activities."

State Pres. Raymond Corbett said the bill is a revival of the "shameful era of witch hunts and guilt by association."

ILGWU Sweeps Vote:

Selma Women Win Union Recognition

Selma, Ala.—Some 300 determined women have won a fierce 10-month battle for union recognition.

The women, employes of Laura Industries here, voted 297 to 6 for the Ladies Garment Workers as their bargaining representative in an election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

News of the election's outcome quickly spread through Selma, the scene of historic civil rights confrontations, then into other parts of Alabama and neighboring states.

The Alabama AFL-CIO hailed the result as a "rousing victory" for labor due mainly to "the dedication and unity of a fine group of workers."

The women, mostly Negro, struck the Laura plant last Aug. 3 after being frustrated for months by the employer in their effort to secure union recognition.

ILGWU describes the firm, which makes raincoats under a Defense Dept. contract, as one in which most workers receive only the federal minimum wage, there is no premium pay for holiday work and employes are "publicly" fired by announcement over the plant's public address system.

The striking women quickly got support from other unions and the civil rights movement. In September, 1967, nearly 1,000 persons attended a rally at Brown's Chapel—the church made famous as the command post for the 1966 civil rights march through Alabama.

The rally not only pledged solid backing for the ILGWU but served as the "starting point" for a major union organizing drive throughout Dallas County.

When workers gathered outside the plant, the employer went outside with an appeal for them to return to their jobs. The answer was a chorus from a famed union song, "Roll the Union On."

But later, the union said "the strike appeared to be a losing cause after the mayor of Selma rushed to the aid of the struck firm . . . by proclaiming virtual martial law in the vicinity of the plant."

"Despite the fact that strikers had been peaceful and orderly," ILGWU's newspaper, Justice, pointed out, "Selma policemen turned out in force to harass and jail them."

However, the women stood firm and ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg and ILGWU Vice Pres. William Ross were able to interest the Villager, a national garment firm, in opening a Selma operation.

The Villager began hiring employes in Selma, with the attraction of better conditions and freedom to organize.

The Laura firm then agreed to an NLRB election. It was held on May 10, only a few hours after the new-established Villager plant also had a secret-ballot union representation election. The vote there was 51 to 0 for ILGWU.

The simultaneous campaigns at the two Selma companies were conducted by committees of workers assisted by ILGWU Southeast Regional Dir. Martin Morand and organizers Dorothy Mimms, Rebecca Frazier, Marvanell Childress and Spurgeon Griggs.

The union announced that it now is looking forward to starting contract talks at both The Villager and Laura.

REPRESENTATIVES of some 50 AFL-CIO unions participated in a founding meeting of a new Conference of Transportation Trades in Washington. Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, right, and AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. Administrator William Moody explain the purpose of the organization to a news conference. They were elected chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Transportation Unions Form New Conference

Representatives of some 50 AFL-CIO unions with more than 2.5 million members in all areas of the nation's transportation industry met in Washington and formed a new Conference of Transportation Trades.

Goals of the organization were outlined by Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks at a press briefing following the organizational meeting attended by more than 90 leaders of the various unions.

Dennis, who proposed the conference idea in an address to the 1967 convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., was elected conference chairman. Maritime Trades Administrator William Moody was elected secretary-treasurer.

The new conference, Dennis said, "will serve as a clearing house on ideas" in transportation and "deal with issues and problems which affect workers in every segment of the industry."

The conference, he added, "is founded on a firm belief that the knowledge and experience of any one transportation union should be shared with all other transportation unions."

Member unions, will coordinate their efforts in helping each other in the legislative and political fields, in securing safety measures, and in advancing views to the Dept. of Transportation, Dennis said.

He also foresaw the conference as an instrument in helping to set standards of protective conditions for employes who are affected by mergers within the industry, as well as in assisting mergers of transportation unions.

The conference is composed of six sections, with each section made up of unions with representation under its title. The sections are marine, highway and transit, airline, railroad operating employes, rail non-operating employers and a general transportation section.

Each section will meet separately within the next two months and elect a chairman. The section chairmen, along with Dennis and Moody will then comprise the organization's executive committee. All unions will be represented on a general board.

The only dues levied to date, Dennis explained, was a flat $25 affiliation fee for each union that participates in the organization. Possible per capita dues will be "worked out" at a later meeting.

The conference will have temporary headquarters in Washington at the Railroad Labor Building, 400 First St. N.W. Dennis said that a second meeting of the conference will be held within the next 60 days.

Agents United In Walkout at Metropolitan

Picket lines were holding firm in the strike of 7,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents as the Insurance Workers rallied 18,000 other members to support the strikers, out since May 20 for better wages.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen called on all nonstriking members to donate $5 a week while the emergency lasts.

Noting that the walkout is nearly 100 percent effective, Gillen said more than half the union's Metropolitan agents are new union members walking their first picket line. Many joined IWIU in recent years when the union won 139 National Labor Relations Board elections following a long legal fight for the right to have elections.

500 Offices Picketed

Picket lines went up May 20 at nearly 500 Metropolitan district offices in more than 100 cities in 18 states—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

A bargaining committee headed by IWIU Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi was offered improved contract benefits by Metropolitan May 3 but members rejected the offer, 3,186-2,675. The strike, authorized previously by a 20-1 margin, followed.

The company had offered wage increases of $13 a week over a three-year period; a maintenance of membership clause, the units first breakthrough toward union security; and increases in agents' expense allowances and commissions.

The major unsettled issue is wages, Gillen said.

Last fall the union called off a two-day work stoppage after winning better contract terms from the Prudential Insurance Co. for 17,000 agents in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

Crucible Steel Ups Pay —10 Cents for Openers

Midland, Pa.—Crucible Steel Corp. raised wages immediately 10 cents an hour for 11,000 Steelworkers and agreed to match wages and working conditions that are eventually ironed out by USWA in industry-wide negotiations. Talks are scheduled to start June 3.

The interim agreement was called by the union a "down payment" on a final contract settlement. Crucible management agreed to pay workers an additional 5 cents an hour after July 31 if Big Steel has not settled by then. Also it agreed to meet other terms in the major steel settlement.

Crucible started bargaining with the Steelworkers last December, four months in advance of other producers. Its announcement of the settlement called it a "no strike" agreement. The union issued no statement but confirmed the wage figures.

A Crucible spokesman gave these reasons for the advance agreement: increasing competition from imports, especially stainless steel from Japan; stabilizing production by spreading orders over a calendar year instead of a prestrike period; the fact that Crucible is a specialty steel producer serving a different market and using different raw materials—nickel, chrome and stainless steel scrap.

The spokesman asked: "We're willing to pay our people what the rest of the industry gets, so why should they have to strike to get it?"

Crucible is the nation's biggest specialty steel company in terms of tons produced.

Meanwhile USWA confined its talks with major steel producers to local issues. Negotiations moved from plant-level meetings to the company-level May 15, with any unresolved local issues to be discussed later at the industry-wide level.

Local problems include contracting out of work, job safety, work schedules, work clothing, allocation of overtime, incentive plans and employe parking facilities.

Negotiations also are going forward with major aluminum firms whose contracts covering more than 50,000 workers have a May 31 expiration date. Besides USWA, the Aluminum Workers and Auto Workers are involved in the talks.

Oil Workers Back Poor Campaign

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers voted its official endorsement to the Poor Poeple's Campaign and a donation to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The OCAW executive board passed a resolution endorsing the demonstration after OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron toured Resurrection City and reported back to the board on what he had seen.

The resolution said: "We find that although the Poor People's Campaign (like all human efforts) may have its flaws, it is essentially a proper and justified effort on the part of oppressed people to secure a better way of life through joint action."

Musicians Merge Two More Locals

Bridgeport, Conn. — Musicians' Pres. Herman D. Kenin announced the merger of AFM Locals 63 and 549 here and predicted that the union's program of integrating all locals will be completed in "a matter of months."

Pres. Matthew DelPercio of Local 63 becomes head of the new organization, Local 63-549. Haywood D. Clarke, formerly president of Local 549, assumes the post of administrative vice president, and Sec. C. Ray Ellis becomes a member of the executive board. The consolidation also provides for an additional delegate to the AFM convention.

Kenin noted that since 1954 AFM locals in 44 cities have been integrated through merger, leaving only 14 jurisdictions where separate locals remain to be unified.

NLRB Workload Up 9% in First Quarter

The steadily rising load of election petitions and unfair labor practice charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board increased another 9 percent in the first quarter of 1968, the board said in a quarterly report.

Agency offices received 7,886 new cases from January through March. These include 4,499 unfair practice charges—a rise of more than 5 percent over the previous quarter—and 3,388 petitions for employe elections, up more than 10 percent.

More than 67 percent of the unfair practice charges were filed against employers and the remainder against unions—3,017 charges to 1,482—to continue a long-time trend.

The report accented recent testimony by labor witnesses before a Senate subcommittee that the board needs help in meeting its "almost crushing" load of cases, and a report by NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman that future budget cuts, and loss of staff to less burdened agencies, threaten longer delays in already protracted NLRB processes.

Ordman reported that in fiscal 1967, the filing of new cases set an all-time record during a period when field staff increased at a much slower rate than cases; when the NLRB had a 13.2 percent turnover among professional employes, and when problems were aggravated by a four-month ban on any new hiring.

The 3,388 requests filed for employe elections compared with 2,981 received in the preceding quarter and the 3,784 filed in the same quarter a year ago.

The NLRB conducted 1,737 collective bargaining elections during the quarter, and 88 percent of eligible employes voted. AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights in 632 elections of the 1,188 in which they were on the ballot, for a margin of 53.2 percent. Unaffiliated unions won 354 of 673 elections for a mark of 52.5 percent.

The NLRB general counsel's office issued 472 formal complaints during the quarter. Trial examiners conducted 246 hearings while the five NLRB members issued decisions in 223 unfair practice cases.

As of Mar. 31, 653 cases awaited a decision by board members—an increase over the 641 cases pending Jan. 1, 1968 and 644 cases pending on Mar. 31 a year ago.

At quarter's end, 10,488 cases of all types awaited disposition by board members or employes, compared with 10.336 pending at the end of the previous quarter and 10,698 cases in the "works" a year ago.

The Hidden Profits

THE FABULOUS PROFITS racked up by American corporations in the first three months of 1968 are misleading. Not that they don't actually exist and will continue to break all known records. It's simply that the figures actually understate the wealth that the corporations are reaping and that they are therefore paying less taxes on their earnings.

The first quarter of 1968 produced a rate of after-tax profits 12 percent above the same period in 1967 and 95 percent higher than in 1960. That's how the Commerce Dept. figures it in its official report.

Most of the higher profits come from increased sales and a larger profit margin on each item. But a goodly part comes from special tax-breaks from the federal government—depletion allowances, tax credits for investment in new equipment and carry-forward losses from previous years.

But by comparison with earlier years—especially before 1962—profits are substantially understated. Year-to-year comparisons of business profits are inaccurate because of changes in government regulations on the depreciation of plants and equipment.

In the April issue of the Survey of Current Business published by the Commerce Dept. the point is made that changes in write-off methods resulted in somewhere between $60 and $86 billion in additional depreciation in the period 1941-1966.

In the five years 1962-66, when reported profits before taxes skyrocketed from $55.4 billion to $83.8 billion, even these reports were understated by between $30 to $40 billion because of fast write-offs under changed depreciation rules.

The changes in government depreciation regulations in 1954 and again in 1962 provide distinct advantages to the corporations: reported profits are reduced, taxes on the reported profits are less and the flow of cash available to the company is increased.

The Commerce study puts it this way:

"Corporate profits before taxes, at about $80 billion in 1966, were from $6.5 billion to $9 billion less than they would have been in the absence of the changes in depreciation practices."

This means that in addition to the understatement of reported profits, there was a drop off of $3 to $4 billion in corporate income taxes paid—all because of the fast write-offs.

It all adds up to the fact that not only are corporations racking up tremendous profits but that the figures are even better than they look.

Thought for This Week

THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has been leading the pack yelping for labor "reform" that would cripple and weaken unions. One of its demands is for curbs on industrywide bargaining with an insistence that contracts be negotiated locally.

Now comes the new president of the Chamber, Winton M. Blount, in a speech to a labor seminar of the Associated General Contractors on bargaining in the construction industry.

And what does he propose? "I believe," he said, "most of us accept the need for elevating collective bargaining more to state and regional levels, and possibly even to a national level . . . one step in the right direction would be to strengthen the ties between the many associations in the industry . . . (and) "form a National Federation of Construction Industry Associations."

Next week we'll get back to the evils of industrywide bargaining.

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Grapes of Wrath

Schoemann Tells Locals:

To Meet Nation's Social Crisis, 'Place to Begin Is Union Hall'

The following is excerpted from an article by Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, in the May 1968 issue of the union's magazine, the UA Journal.

THERE CAN BE NO LONGER any doubt about the fact that the course of our international union and, in fact, the entire Building & Construction Trades Dept. has been firmly pointed along the path of affirmative action.

The seriousness of the internal crisis through which our nation is passing has been brought home to us once again in the riots—or civil disorders, as they are called—which followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. There can be no doubt that we have plunged right into the middle of one of those historic crises through which all nations must pass from time to time.

We find ourselves embroiled in a social crisis where we are no longer the little people. It is a case of the "haves" and "have nots" and we are definitely numbered among the "haves." We do not belong there as much as a lot of other people who make more money than we do, but considering where the protest and the trouble are coming from, as compared with those people, we are definitely "haves."

So now we, along with other unions and also a large sector of the business community, find ourselves on the threshold of a new crisis that bids fair to shake our nation to its roots. The innocence of our trade union childhood is over, and perhaps also the excess romanticism—as distinguished from the well-founded hope—of our trade union adolescence. No longer is it adequate for us to holler "more." No longer is it safe merely to stand guard over what we have. Indeed, to move out into the center of the storm may be the surest way to conserve what we have and even to add to it.

And so I should like to see every local union in these troublesome times involving itself wherever the occasion offers in committees and projects and experiments aimed at alleviating the sufferings and the problems of our ghetto residents and especially those of the minority racial groups.

The beginning of the road is to practice affirmative action, and if one will but think about it and let his imagination run on the subject for a while, there are many ways in which this can be done. Thus, it is one thing to refuse to lower existing standards and it is quite another thing to take a hard, unyielding, inflexible stand on some formal requirement that in a given situation is simply not an essential standard.

FOR EXAMPLE, as to the requirement found in many apprenticeship programs of the high school diploma or equivalency certificate, we should ask why that requirement was put there in the first place.

It was more or less to assure a high quality of work and workmanship by requiring a certain amount of formal education and by requiring also a young man who had the character to persevere to the end of his high school course. What is fair to ask—and our critics are asking it, so we might as well ask ourselves—is whether the same objective might be achieved by a different route.

I am not saying that as a general matter we ought to put a premium on dropping out of high school, but only that the present times are too serious to play games with pretty little artificialities. I know of no law which says that a joint apprenticeship committee cannot in particular instances waive a formal requirement for special reasons. This is one area in which some flexibility in our operation could prove useful. And that word "flexibility" sums up much of what I am trying to say.

To consider another example, there is great interest today in getting Negro businessmen into the contract construction field, or upgrading the lot of Negro contractors already in business. In particular situations, there may be much we can do to help out once these contractors are brought into the union fold. We can supply good journeymen and good foremen for their jobs. We can make better journeymen out of their employes we take into the fold, particularly where there is a school established with special training courses for journeymen.

Turning to the more general needs of society today, the whole trade union movement can make a very large contribution toward the elimination of racism. The place to begin, of course, is the union hall and our fellow union members on the job. A few words and a few examples can go a long way.

Labor Airs Opposition:

Threat of 'Big Brother' Controls Seen in Internal Security Bill

The following is excerpted from a letter from Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, to the House Committee on Un-American Activities setting out the AFL-CIO's opposition to a bill to amend and expand the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

THE AUTHORIZATION TO RUN checks on so many workers creates a serious and unwarranted threat to the right of privacy. As Justice Louis D. Brandeis stated in his famous dissent in Olmstead v. United States, which has since carried the day, the right of privacy is "the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."

The creation of voluminous files of "raw" unanalyzed data concerning the intimate details of the lives and beliefs of a significant proportion of our population is a specter so incompatible with the basic tenants of a free society that it should incline this committee to a sober reconsideration of the scope of this bill.

The right of privacy is not, of course, an absolute. But intrusions into the private lives of American citizens should be permitted only where the expected benefits can be shown to be of a very high order. No such showing has or can be made here. Today the Communist movements appeal to the working men and women of this country is at its nadir. For this reason we are not aware of any information which would suggest that sabotage has been a problem of any proportion in the prosecution of the war in Viet Nam.

Thus H.R. 15626 takes insufficient account of this fact that the period since 1950 has proved a point that should never have been in doubt—that the vigilance, good sense, innate loyalty of the American working man provides the firmest possible defense against Communist subversion. Whatever the felt needs of the late 40's and early 50's might have been, recent history should give us the courage to free ourselves from the excesses of that period and to return to our historic traditions in which we place our trust in the responsibility and loyalty of free men.

The threat to the right of privacy we have noted is intensified by the fact that the bill requires the perpetuation and probable enlargement, of a bureaucracy charged with the monitoring of the private lives and thoughts of American citizens—charged in other words with a task that aligns the federal government far too closely with the government of Big Brother in Orwell's 1984.

The statement of Joseph J. Liebling, Director for Security Policy of the Dept. of Defense, indicates that this bureaucracy comprises over 11,000 people and spends over $45 million per year. A Congress as concerned with economy as the present one, should, we submit, cut down the size of this swollen security force, whose every existence is a danger to our free institutions, not enlarge it.

The notion that a security force should inquire into the mental health, alcoholic intake and sexual habits of railroad conductors, utility workers, etc., is an ominous one in a society built on freedom and respect for the inviolate nature of the individual.

In addition, it hardly appears self-evident that it is proper to place in the hands of the Executive Dept. the power to bar every citizen who has relatives in Russia, Eastern Europe, or China from such a high proportion of the blue collar jobs available in this country. Yet that is the precise effect of one section of the bill. And while the AFL-CIO and the vast majority of its membership has given unstinting support to the Administration's prosecution of the war in Viet Nam, it seems to us to be unsound to place the job rights of those who oppose that policy peacefully, and out of a sense of loyalty, in jeopardy.

In addition to these specific points, there is another danger inherent in the bill. It gives the Executive a broad discretion which could be used as a cloak to further objectives other than the exclusion of potential sabateurs and subversives from defense positions. This discretion could, for example, be used as a mechanism to allow anti-union employers to rid themselves of workers who hold the "subversive" idea that representation by a labor union is a good idea.

THE OVERBREADTH of the bill is not the only reason why the AFL-CIO cannot support it. The federation also objects to the fact that the proposed legislation does not go far enough in assuring fair procedures to those who wish to challenge an adverse security determination.

The exceptions to the right to cross-examine witnesses and to secure relevant documentary material are of such potential magnitude that they threaten to engulf those rights. We submit that the minimum improvement that is necessary to provide that the hearing officer in charge of a particular case, rather than those who have investigated and decided to prosecute the matter, decide whether the national security requires deviation from these essential rights.

Moreover, the bill should make it clear that a refusal to produce a witness should be sustained only if the informant is an under-cover agent. The present wording is far to vague. Since the hearing officer will, no doubt, have a security clearance, it is plain that this proposal meets the needs of national security.

The job of investigators and prosecutors is to investigate and prosecute. Their proper tasks give them a natural interest in secrecy that is incompatible with a proper judicial approach to the delicate question of when a source of information or documentary evidence should be revealed.

The present bill, therefore, unfairly weights the scales against the accused and is in contravention of one of the basic postulates of our legal heritage —that an accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty and should, therefore, have an unfettered opportunity to make his defense.

Views of Dr. Dan:

Land Reform Is Key to Strength Of South Viet Nam's Regime

ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNIST Tet offensive inflicted heavy human and material loss in South Viet Nam, it also brought out "many basic strengths" of the government and the people, the head of South Viet Nam's Free Democratic Party has declared.

Despite "all of its weaknesses," South Viet Nam "emerged from the Tet offensive as a very viable state," said Dr. Phan Quang Dan. He noted that the newly-established constitutional government proved "quite stable," its army and police "fought bravely and well," and Communist forces failed to win the popular support they expected.

Dan was interviewed on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Dan said that the Thieu administration "still has a long way to go" to win the wide support of the people that it needs. Government reorganization and vigorous prosecution of social reforms, "especially land reform," should get top priority, he asserted. He pointed out that the government's provincial and district leaders are military men, badly needed by the army. And, he noted, good military leaders aren't always good administrators.

So far, land reform has had little more than "lip service," he said. Land the French sold to the Administration for distribution to the peasants "now belongs to the landlords—to administration people—to government people," and much of it lies unused, he said.

Dan rejected the argument that peace and security must precede land reform. Land reform in areas not now controlled by the elected government "would make it much easier for us to control those villages and make it easier for the peasants to join our camp," he noted.

Dan, who is in the United States on the invitation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, was questioned by Kenneth Crawford, contributing editor and columnist for Newsweek magazine, and Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist newspaper.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE 1954 INTERNAL REVENUE CODE by which we now live and pay our taxes has been amended repeatedly by successive Congresses. Over the years, unfortunately, most amendments have served to benefit the wealthy taxpayer and to undercut the principle of "progressive" taxation by which those best able to pay are taxed the highest.

Some of these amendments have opened such generous tax loopholes that more than one millionaire in the United States now pays no taxes at all, or pays at a rate that utterly belies the "progressive" principle.

For years, former Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois built up an unassailable case against the tax loopholes that were getting bigger and bigger in the nation's tax system:

- Capital gains loophole that represents an immense and inexcusable bonanza for stock market and real estate transactions.
- Tax-free interest from state and local bonds that enables investors in them to escape taxes.
- Notorious oil and other unjustifiable mineral depletion allowances that permit the grotesque situation where corporations with millions of profit pay little or no taxes.
- "Foundations" that are frequently tax dodging devices.
- Gift and inheritance tax rules that permit huge tax dodging.

The list is endless.

Tax dodging has become a way of life for thousands of corporations and businessmen to the point where discoveries of "legal" ways to hold down taxes have become a "respectable" and immensely rewarding pastime.

Private tax services now advertise that they can help businessmen draw "tax-sheltered money" from their company; how they can make "private arrangements" with their company to lower tax rates; how they can combine "business with a vacation for tax-free expenses." There is even advice on how company owners can get all sorts of benefits "without paying any corporate tax whatever."

ONE THING that should be remembered in any future tax legislation is that reform should be directed not only to closing grossly unjust tax loopholes, but to correct existing tax injustices toward America's low and moderate income families.

"Thoroughgoing loophole closing is essential because it will raise billions in additional revenue needed to help meet America's international obligations and vital homefront public service costs," said a policy statement by the AFL-CIO in 1967. "But even more important, tax reform is needed to reduce the relative tax burden on low and moderate income families and to restore the confidence of the American people in the fairness of the federal tax system."

There was a time when the federal tax system favored "earned" income, such as wages and salaries; it now favors unearned income such as dividends. The $600 personal exemption which is supposed to bear some relation to living costs is ludricrously out of line.

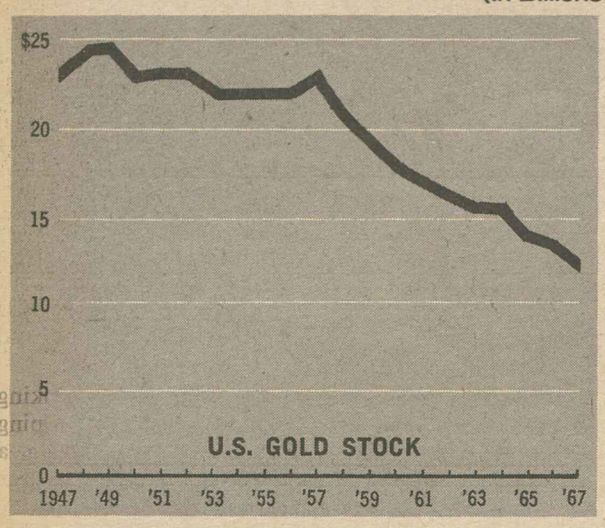
Serious study should be given to reductions in tax rates for the lowest brackets, where even those who are below the poverty level must pay relatively high taxes on their meager incomes. Work-connected expenses of workers, such as transportation, should be given serious consideration as a "cost" of earning a living.

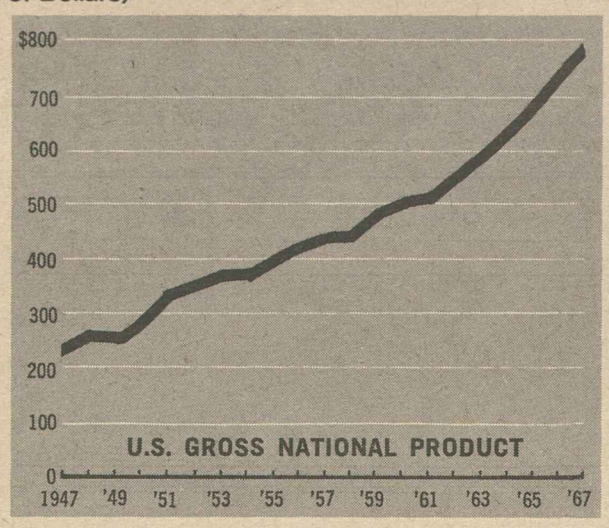
"Tax policy touches the life of all AFL-CIO members and their families," the federation's tax policy statement concluded. "Moreover, wage and salary workers pay most of the nation's tax bill. In our own and in the country's interest, we have an obligation to insist that our taxes are fairly levied and that tax policy truly serves the nation's well-being."

It is too late, of course, for the present Congress to consider thoroughgoing tax reform at this late date in the session. But workers have the right to demand that such reform be given the highest priority by the Congress and the Administration that will be elected this November.

LAND REFORM is needed in South Viet Nam if the Thieu administration wants to win wider support of the people, Dr. Phan Quang Dan says on Labor News Conference. Dan, head of South Viet Nam's Free Democratic Party, is interviewed by Gordon Cole, (left) editor of Machinist newspaper, and Kenneth Crawford, (right) contributing editor and columnist at Newsweek magazine.

GOLD AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
While Gold Supply Declined, The National Economy Grew
1947 - 1967
(In Billions of Dollars)





Source of data: Economic Report of the President, 1968.

Dollar Seen Stronger Than Gold Because of High U.S. Productivity

The U.S. dollar "is not only 'as good as gold'—it is much better," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger points out in an article in the May issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

This is so, Goldfinger writes, because the strength of the dollar does not rest upon its relationship with gold, but upon the strength of the American economy.

At the same time, Goldfinger sounds this warning: "To maintain the strength of the dollar at home and abroad, the first prerequisite is a strong and growing, full employment economy."

The article deals with the history of the free world's monetary system; the attempt by speculators to destroy it, climaxing in the mid-March "gold crisis"; and steps taken since to reduce the monetary importance of gold.

What Goldfinger does is to expose the falseness of newspaper headlines and articles that link the dollar's relationship to gold and the value of the dollar. They're two different things, he explains.

The "crisis" in March, Goldfinger writes, was a threat to the international monetary system of payments for trade and other financial relations among nations of the free world.

Manipulators Exposed

The manipulations in the gold market by speculators, hoarders, some world bankers and the French government was a try at getting "quick profits from a collapse of this monetary system," Goldfinger declares.

"It was like a run on a bank by those who hope to profit from the bank's collapse," he added.

But during this attack, the article continues, there was no need for "panic or scare talk" about the dollar and no reason to believe it should have any effect "on prices in the grocery store in St. Louis."

The American dollar has become the "major currency in the world" with other currencies based on how many dollars they will buy, because "the American economy is the richest and most productive in the world," Goldfinger says, adding:

"The dollar's foundation of strength is the nation's economic assets—its manpower and skills, its plants and machines, its technology and efficiency, its varied natural resources."

'Gold Rush' Ended

The article commends actions taken by governments to end "the gold rush" and restore confidence "at least temporarily" in the free world's monetary system.

These steps included:

- Action by the United States and six other nations in a "gold pool" to halt buying or selling of gold for monetary purpose on the private market and refrain from selling gold to governments to replace gold sold in private markets.
- Approval by Congress of legislation which repealed the previous requirement for 25 percent gold backing on U.S. currency, thus freeing the entire $11.4 billion stock of U.S. gold for international transactions.
- Movement by the world's industrial nations toward establishing a new international means of exchange, called "paper gold," a form of "international credit" to supplement present existing world currencies.

Goldfinger hails this last step as being "in the right direction" toward bringing about the successful operation of the monetary system.

At the same time, he warns that delay by the 10 nations of the Intl. Monetary Fund in ratifying the plan—previously approved by their government central bankers—could bring a renewal of speculating in gold.

All told, he says, the steps taken in March help to reduce "the free world's dependence on the American dollar" and make for a "more realistic" monetary system.

"The sooner the world reaches the stage of treating gold as another commodity, like tin or copper, the better off everyone will be," he concludes.

Human Rights For All Urged At UN Parley

Teheran, Iran—A United Nations Conference on Human Rights has adopted a Proclamation of Teheran calling upon all nations to grant all of their people freedom, equality, dignity and social justice.

The proclamation was approved unanimously by delegates representing 84 countries just before the conference concluded a three-week review of human rights progress over the past 20 years.

The conference marked the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly and the proclamation affirmed faith in the principles "enshrined" in it and other UN declarations on human rights.

"The primary aim of the United Nations in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of the maximum freedom and dignity," the proclamation declared.

Freedom Under Law

The realization of this objective, it said, requires the laws of each country to grant certain freedoms to all individuals "irrespective of race, language, religion or political belief."

Specifically called for were "freedom of expression, of information, of conscience and of religion, as well as the right to participate in political, economic, cultural and social life."

The 19-point proclamation, which contained many of the recommendations advanced by the U.S. delegation, condemned all forms of discrimination and denials of political rights.

It appealed for an end to all forms of aggression, urged economically developed nations to aid the developing ones, stressed a need for disarmament and proposed international action "aimed at eradicating illiteracy."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John J. Grogan was a member of the six-man U.S. delegation to the conference named by Pres. Johnson. Henry Kirsch, an AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs representative, served as his adviser.

Delegates Declare Support:

Distillery Workers Rally to Humphrey

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Distillery Workers gave Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey a rousing reception at their 14th biennial convention and pledged "full support both in his quest for the nomination and for election" as President of the United States.

Some 250 delegates, meeting in Washington, D.C., expressed their "profound regret" that Pres. Johnson will not seek another term in office but voted to endorse his vice president as a worthy successor.

A resolution passed by a standing, cheering vote said Humphrey in his present office and as a U.S. senator and big-city mayor has for a generation of Americans "imparted a nobility to public life and a grandeur to American purpose."

The times in which we live, the resolution said, "require those qualities which he has demonstrated in abundance—real understanding of this country and the world, both the dangers and the opportunities; much breadth and openness of mind, coupled with flexibility and resourcefulness; a measure of simple humanity, a respect for human dignity" and a humor which makes Humphrey "earnest without being pompous and high-minded without being self-righteous."

The convention agreed that Humphrey as President will be able to "unite the country to complete the unfinished work at home while striving for peace and security abroad."

It expressed confidence that "under his affirmative leadership we can make further advances along the trails blazed" by Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson.

Humphrey, in a convention speech interrupted some 20 times by applause, recalled his close relations with labor since his first election as mayor of Minneapolis and expressed gratitude for 20 years of labor friendship and support.

Noting that the United States has problems of racial tension, education, traffic congestion and housing Humphrey declared "I do not think you have to sell America short in order to make yourself stand tall."

In his campaign for the nomination, Humphrey said he will not by word or deed go around pointing out what a failure we are supposed to have been because "we have not been a failure."

The nation, he said, has made more "real progress" in recent years than at any time in American history "and I am proud of it."

Union Pres. Mort Brandenburg reported to the delegates on the opening day of the convention that while important contract and organizing gains were made in the last two years, union members must raise their sights to prepare for negotiating a master contract in the wine industry this year and in the liquor industry next year.

He set the establishment of an industry-wide pension fund as a major contract objective. He cited organizing targets such as holdout distillers in Kentucky and Tennessee and wine workers in Ohio and New York.

Major issues before the convention adjourns include the election of officers; a proposal to raise the strike fund from $400,000 to $1 million by assessment and to increase per capita taxes to establish a staff pension fund and provide more operating money.

Convention speakers included House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.); Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers; and AFL-CIO department heads—William L. Kircher, Organizing; Alexander Barkan, COPE; Nathaniel Goldfinger, Research; Peter McGavin, executive secretary-treasurer, Maritime Trades Dept., and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

ILO Urged to Step Up Protection Of Textile Workers' Union Rights

Geneva—A ringing call for the Intl. Labor Organization to intensify its efforts to guarantee the basic trade union rights of textile workers everywhere was sounded here by the ILO's textiles committee.

The free exercise of such rights is of "paramount importance" for improving wages and working conditions in the textile industry, the labor, employer and government delegates of 29 countries said in a resolution.

U.S. worker delegate Henoch Mendelsund of the Ladies' Garment Workers said he was "particularly proud" of the committee's unanimous endorsement of the resolution he had initiated in the workers group.

The committee noted in the resolution that in "some countries legitimate textile trade union activities are still obstructed" in defiance of the obligations imposed on member states by the ILO convention of the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

The resolution called on the ILO to take "intensified measures" to assure the respect of these conventions and to invite the denunciation of all cases where its international rules on trade union rights were "not effectively respected and implemented as regards the textiles industries."

In his final speech as the committee's worker vice chairman, Mendelsund said that the workers believed that the cooperation of the three groups of delegates had resulted in a "further but modest step" along the road of social progress traced by the ILO, a United Nations agency.

He pledged the continued support of the free trade union movement to the ILO in its mission of promoting "freedom, social justice and human rights."

TWUA Delegate

John Weiser of the Textile Workers Union of America, the other member of the U.S. worker delegation, expressed at the close of the two-week session his satisfaction at the ability shown by the delegates from all parts of the world "to work together very constructively despite their diverse backgrounds."

The conclusions adopted by the committee on structural and technological changes in the textile industry formed a "well-balanced package that can serve to assure future progress," he said.

Weiser is a member of the subcommittee that drafted the conclusions. These stressed the right of textile workers to a "fair share of the benefits from increases in productivity due to modernization measures and technical progress."

The modernization of the textile industry should be encouraged because on it rest the "hopes of improving working conditions, the living standards and the employment prospects" of its workers, it was found.

Structural changes and technical progress must "serve to raise the living standards and wages of textile workers," the committee agreed. Wages, it said, should match those paid in other industries for the same level of job qualification.

A series of measures for assuring the retraining of textile workers to enable them to move into branches of the industry or other activities with expanding job oportunities was also endorsed by the committee.

In a special resolution the committee called on the ILO to undertake a study of the measures being taken to combat bysinosis, an occupational disease also known as mill fever.

This chronic ailment hits workers who breathe air laden with cotton dust for an extended period.

Thanks Labor Committee:

Humphrey Pledges 'Untiring Efforts'

Vice Pres. Humphrey has sent a telegram of appreciation to the founding members of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey, pledging "untiring efforts toward the achievement of the goals we all seek."

Formation of the labor committee was announced May 17 with Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers as chairman and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as secretary-treasurer.

The objectives of the committee, as set forth in a joint announcement by Keenan and Abel, are to help the Vice President secure the Democratic nomination for President and win the election next November.

About 160 trade union officials, representing a broad cross-section of the American labor movement, were on the initial list of committee members, and the roster is continuing to grow.

Humphrey's telegram to Abel and Keenan said:

"I very much appreciate your action and those of your associates in the organized labor movement in forming the National Labor Committee for Humphrey.

'Deeply Moved'

"I am deeply moved by the warm praise contained in your statement. With your support and the support of the men and women you represent, I am confident we can continue to meet the problems of our country in the years ahead in a constructive and unified fashion.

"The American labor movement has a proud tradition of supporting progressive measures that contribute to the welfare of all of our citizens. In that spirit I welcome your support and I pledge my untiring efforts toward the achievement of the goals we all seek."

The announcement of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey listed major accomplishments of the Vice President in such fields as civil rights, medicare, peace, the rights of organized labor, education, youth and economic progress.

Abel and Keenan called Humphrey "an imaginative and creative statesman with an extraordinary capacity for anticipating problems and formulating sound and workable programs for their solution."

Meanwhile, labor's support for the Vice President's candidacy was extended to the grass-roots of the trade union movement in California with the formation of California Labor for Humphrey.

Establishment of the statewide group was announced by Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO and Sec.-Treas. Sigmund Arywitz of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, who are serving as co-chairmen.

About 50 officials of international, state, regional and local union bodies in all parts of California were included in the partial list of members.

Pitts and Arywitz said the group was formed to support Humphrey's candidacy because the Vice President has been "a true liberal who has put the best interests of the people above all else throughout his life."

They pointed out that Humphrey as a U.S. senator had "an impeccable voting record" of 60 "right" and no "wrong" votes according to COPE's scoreboard. The statement concluded:

"We believe that Vice Pres. Humphrey is best qualified to succeed Pres. Johnson and is the most effective spokesman for those programs needed to meet today's challenges at home and abroad."

Humphrey Backers List 7 New Members

Seven more union officials have joined the National Labor Committee for Humphrey, committee Chairman I. W. Abel and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Keenan announced. They are:

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the American Newspaper Guild.

Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, Auto Workers.

Pres. Sal Maso, Lathers.

Pres. George L. O'Brien, Railway Carmen.

Dir. of Organization Nicholas Zonarich, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Pres. Charles T. Mirabile, Albany AFL-CIO.

Pres. Anthony Schneider, Rochester, N. Y., AFL-CIO.

The latest additions bring the membership of the committee to 166 top officials of national and international unions, trade and industrial departments, state and local central bodies.

"THE MAN FOR OUR TIMES" was the description given Vice Pres. Humphrey by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel as he announced the formation of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey. Abel is chairman of the committee and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, center, is secretary-treasurer. Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons, left, is one of the more than 150 union officials making up the committee to help Humphrey win the nomination and election as President.

TWUA Signs Contract For Carpet Workers

Bloomsburg, Pa.—The Textile Workers Union of America scored a major bargaining breakthrough in the central Pennsylvania carpet industry in a new contract signed by TWUA Local 1700 at Magee Carpet Co.

The TWUA won a 38-40 cents an hour pay increase package for 1,300 workers here after a five-day strike.

Railroad Unions Upheld In Layoff Pay Claims

A federal court ruling that preserves the right of railroad employes to collect several million dollars in layoff pay claims was upheld by the Supreme Court in one of a series of labor case rulings.

The high court refused to review, and therefore let stand, a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding the position of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen in a dispute with major U.S. railroads.

The appeals judges had ruled that U.S. District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff had the authority to grant relief to railway employes in damage claims instead of referring them to contract grievance hearings and the lengthy procedures of the Railway Labor Act. Southern Pacific asked the Supreme Court to reverse this ruling.

The BLF&E termed the action a "tremendous victory" for the union in the long litigation over a compulsory arbitration award climaxing the 1963 dispute between rail unions and management over the employment of firemen-helpers.

In other actions, the high court:

- Refused to agree that a worker's claim for pension fund money should have the same legal priority in bankruptcy case as his claim for unpaid wages.
- Ruled that Musicians Local 802, New York City, did not violate the antitrust laws when it set minimum rates for orchestra leaders. Four leaders claimed such fee-setting was against the Sherman Act but the Supreme Court rejected their claim in a 5-2 decision.

Final Victory for AFM

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin said the high court, in reversing a Court of Appeals decision, gave the union a "complete and final victory" over dissident band leaders who for 9 years have been challenging the AFM's contract enforcement rules.

The Supreme Court denied review in two labor cases decided by U.S. Courts of Appeals. In one, the Longshoremen in Philadelphia asked the courts to rule that a dispute over the number of pallets allowed per load in handling ship cargo should be negotiated and not arbitrated. In the other, New Orleans building trades unions claimed the right to picket plant gates "reserved" for the use of subcontractors on a construction job. Both decisions were unfavorable to the unions.

In the bankruptcy case, the AFL-CIO had argued in a friend of the court brief that many unions negotiate a "package" of contract benefits that may include pension and health improvements along with higher wages. Therefore it would be unrealistic to hold that unpaid wages should have priority, Federation lawyers declared.

Six justices affirmed the position of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that Congress did not intend to give priority to any claims other than wages. Justice Abe Fortas, writing a dissent for himself, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., held that annuity payments are just as much a part of the labor-management agreement as wages and should have equal priority.

Unions Win Picket Right At Centers

(Continued from Page 1)

of "great importance to the continued vitality of the right to picket."

The brief described picketing as "one of the handful of basic rights that employes have at their disposal during a labor dispute."

Justice Marshall found striking similarities between the shopping center case and one involving a question of First Amendment rights at a business block in a company town in Alabama.

Court's Reasoning

"We see no reason why access to a business district in a company town for the purpose of exercising First Amendment rights," he continued in his opinion, "should be constitutionally required, while access for the same purpose to property functioning as a business district should be limited simply because the property surrounding the 'business district' is not under the same ownership."

In a concurring comment, Justice William O. Douglas pointed out that while the shopping center is not dedicated to public use in the manner of the company town, its owners have opened the center to public uses.

"Picketing is free speech—plus," Douglas said. "The plus being physical activity that may implicate traffic and related matters. Hence the latter aspects of the picketing may be regulated. . . ."

Douglas suggested that the Pennsylvania courts are capable of writing an order that will ensure noninterference with customers and employes "while enabling the union members to assemble sufficiently close to Weis' market to make effective use of their First Amendment rights."

Dissenters to the decision were Justices Hugo L. Black, Byron R. White and John H. Harlan.

Fire Fighters Honor 13 For News, TV Coverage

The Fire Fighters have announced 13 newspaper, photography, television and radio winners of the union's third annual awards program depicting "the dramatic and difficult life of the professional fire fighter."

Cash prizes of $500 will be awarded by union officials in each locality to the following first place winners:

- Paul Murphy, Hamilton, Ont., Spectator, for a feature story telling how fire fighters, using mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and heart massage, revived an unconscious 5-year-old girl who had been saved from a burning home.
- Robert Fasce, Auburn, N.Y., Citizen Advertiser, for a story detailing the way in which a former fire fighter used his special knowledge in an effort to save an elderly fire victim.
- William La Force, Jr., Baltimore Sun, for a picture of fire fighters removing one of their number who was overcome by smoke during a fire.
- Station KNBC-TV, Los Angeles, for a 30-minute television documentary showing the coordinated efforts of fire fighters in combatting a series of disastrous brush and building fires.

Second prize winners of $250 each are Wayne Wangstad, Minneapolis Tribune, for story on training of a fire fighter; Janet Hamilton, Salina, Kan., Journal, for a similar article in smaller-circulation newspapers; Joseph Wiedelmand and Drayton Holcomb, Detroit News, for a picture of fire fighters in action; and Dave Kelly, news director, WIIC-TV, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a television program dealing with the low pay of fire fighters.

Winners of honorable mention certificates are James McCarron, Pittsburgh, Pa., Press; Joseph M. Rothstein, Anchorage, Alaska, Daily News; and Josephine Roberts, Alameda County newspapers, for articles; Vic Casamento, Washington, D.C., Post, for photography; and Buffalo, N.Y. Fire Fighters Local 282 for producing a television film.

A special citation went to Sid Ross and George Kiseda for an article in Parade Magazine detailing the urgent need of many American communities to improve the quality of fire fighting services.

IAFF Pres. William D. Buck, in announcing this year's winners, expressed "gratification in the growing number of entries" in the awards competition and in "the outstanding high level of their content."

Judges of this year's entries were AFL-CIO Dir. of Publications Saul Miller; Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill Publications, and Warren Kimball, of the National Fire Protection Association.

New Teachers in D.C. Voted Pay of $7,000

Starting annual salaries for teachers in the District of Columbia were raised to $7,000 in legislation that has cleared Congress and is awaiting Pres. Johnson's signature.

This is a 19.2 percent boost in pay for beginning teachers with bachelor's degrees. The present teacher minimum pay of $5,840 will be raised to $6,400 as of last October and to $7,000 on July 1.

Starting police and firemen's salaries will be raised 10.1 percent to $8,000 on July 1, under the bill. They also have a retroactive clause which boosts their present pay of $6,700 to $7,800 as of last October.

Beginning pay in all categories will be the highest in the Washington area.

The teacher pay bill also rules out a walkout similar to a "sick day" the District teachers took March 7 to lobby on Capitol Hill. Only 5 percent of the teachers would be allowed to take leave at one time. The restriction would not apply to religious holidays.

House Action Slated:

$6 Billion Fund Cut Heads for Test Vote

The House has scheduled a test vote on a "lesser of two evils" budget slash—a choice between a $4 billion and $6 billion cut.

Both would force cutbacks or postponements in important programs. Pres. Johnson has indicated that he would reluctantly accept a $4 billion cutback if it were the only way to get a tax increase bill through Congress.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council warned earlier this month that heavy, indiscriminate budget cuts "can only lead to chaos." It said labor is "unalterably opposed" to a "meat-ax approach" to spending reductions.

Johnson has sharply criticized the $6 billion cut agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee and his budget director, Charles J. Zwick, warned that a cut of that magnitude "would have a very serious impact on programs to which the President has given priority."

The House isn't scheduled to vote on the conference report until sometime in June. With the approval of the Democratic leadership, the House will vote May 29 on a resolution instructing its conferees to go back to negotiations with the Senate and seek to pare the spending cut down to $4 billion.

If the motion loses, the House would later face the decision of whether to pass or defeat the combination tax increase and $6 billion spending cut package.

Taxes and budget cuts weren't the only headaches for the Administration and its supporters.

The Senate moved towards passage of a so-called crime control bill which includes sections denying defendants what the Supreme Court has said are constitutional rights and opening the door for widespread use of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping by law enforcement officials receiving court permission.

Most of the amendments intended to restore the bill to the form originally proposed by the Justice Dept. were going down to defeat by big margins as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

As the final Senate vote neared, Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee served warning that the outcome might be no legislation at all.

Celler, who will head the House conferees in negotiations to resolve differences between the House and Senate bills, said he would not agree to any bill that would undo court restrictions on the admissibility of confessions and line-up identifications.

With Congress still working towards adjournment before the political convention season, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen unveiled a new filibuster threat.

Dirksen's target is a labor-supported bill which would strengthen the enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—the agency which administers the ban on race, sex and religious discrimination in employment.

The bill would give the EEOC powers to issue cease and desist orders comparable to that of the NLRB, with review by federal appellate courts.

Called 'Offensive'

Dirksen, who led the filibuster against repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, termed it "one of the most offensive pieces of legislation that could come before Congress" and said he was prepared to lead a bipartisan filibuster against its passage.

The Senate Republican leader also denounced the occupational safety and health bill, a major AFL-CIO legislative goal.

"I'm not about to take it without a fight," Dirksen declared.

With a crowded Senate agenda, there was some question as to whether the Senate would get around this year to consideration of a House-passed "Monday holiday" bill.

The House voted 212-83 to shift observances of Washington's birthday to the third Monday in February, of Memorial Day to the last Monday in May, and Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. The bill would also establish Columbus Day, on the second Monday in October, as a new national holiday.

The proposed legislation would not take effect until 1971 to give states time to pass similar legislation—if they wished. The bill would directly affect only federal workers and public observances in the District of Columbia.

Installers OK Bell Contract, IBEW Still Out

Bell Telephone equipment installers ratified a new three-year contract but another union of Bell employes was on strike at two locations and considering additional strike action that may eventually involve 70,000 workers from coast to coast.

In a mail ballot, members of the Communications Workers voted 8,719-6,347 to ratify a contract covering 23,000 installers and job clerks. The vote, authorized by the CWA May 6 after the contract was rejected earlier at membership meetings of the installers, was certified by Ernst & Ernst, public accountants.

A two-week CWA strike against the Bell System ended May 5 for more than 200,000 members employed by Bell operating companies and Western Electric Co. equipment installers.

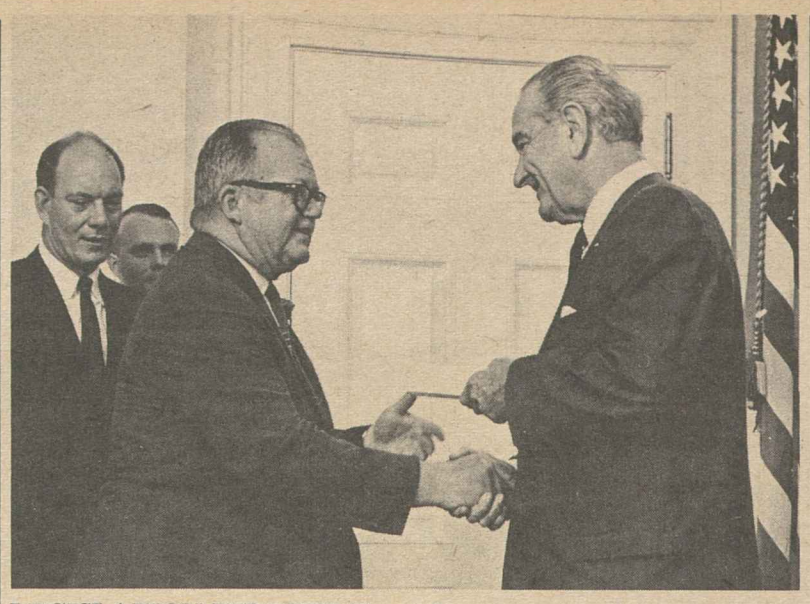
Two locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are on strike for a better offer in a wage reopener—8,300 employes of New Jersey Bell, and 12,000 Illinois Bell workers. IBEW Local 827 turned down the latest New Jersey Bell offer May 16 and continued its state-wide picketing.

IBEW's Western Electric manufacturing locals scheduled a May 27 meeting in Columbus, O., to consider authorizing strikes at 13 locations where 70,000 IBEW members work.

Two of the manufacturing units, in Columbus and Omaha, have passed the expiration date of their contracts but stayed on the job pending a final vote. The other 11 units have contracts with staggered expiration dates running through the summer months.

Previous company offers failed to meet the needs of IBEW members, the union said. Its Illinois System Council reported wages lag $20 to $30 a week behind those in comparable work.

The CWA strike came at the midpoint of a three-year contract after union and company negotiators failed to agree on the size of a wage increase. When talks resumed, the parties turned their attention to an entirely new contract for a new term and eventually agreed on terms.



LEGISLATION DIRECTING a full-scale probe of the auto insurance system, including investigation of a 44 percent rise in costs over 10 years, is signed by Pres. Johnson—and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller receives a pen. At left is Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd, whose department will do the study.

Labor-Led Fight Won For Truth-in-Lending

(Continued from Page 1)

consumers and wage-earners the "sound credit protection legislation which they badly needed."

The legislation would require stores and lending institutions to state the full charge for credit and interest both in total dollars and cents costs and in terms of true annual interest.

It would enable a family buying on the installment plan or borrowing money to shop for the best buy in credit—without a college degree in mathematics.

For example, the AFL-CIO's "Consumer Beware" pamphlet lists the most common type methods of quoting finance charges as "add-on" rates, "discount" rates, and the monthly rate on the unpaid balance.

True Rate Required

The new legislation means that the person who borrows $1,000 to be repaid over one year at an "add-on" rate of 10 percent must be told that the true interest rate is 18.5 percent and the dollar cost of the credit is $100. If it is a 10 percent "discount" rate, it must be translated into a 20.5 percent true interest and an actual cost of $111.10. And if the rate is 2 percent a month on the balance, he must be told that he will pay a true rate of 24 percent a year at a total cost of $130.

Garnishment provisions in the final version of the bill weren't as strong as the House originally passed—or as the AFL-CIO had sought.

But it does make it illegal for an employer to fire a worker the first time his pay is garnisheed. And it exempts the first 75 percent of a worker's after-tax pay—or $48 a week, whichever amount is higher—from garnishment. And whenever the federal minimum wage is raised, the $48 figure goes up also. It is computed on the basis of 30 times the minimum wage.

Some states have laws giving greater protection. In those cases, the superior state laws will apply.

Exempt from the credit charge disclosure law are all purchases under $25, items under $75 in which the total credit charge is $5 or less, and any sales over $75 in which the credit cost is not more than $7.50.

An important provision of the bill is aimed at home repair salesmen and others who seek to get unsuspecting customers to sign a mortgage or a second mortgage on their homes under the pretense that it is a normal installment contract.

To start with, the salesman would have to inform the customer that the paper is a mortgage on his home. But even then the customer would have three days after signing to cancel the agreement if he has second thoughts.

Advertisements of goods or loan—whether published or broadcast—must quote true interest and total cost if any credit or interest charges are used in the advertisement.

The bulk of the bill takes effect July 1, 1969; the garnishment provision becomes effective July 1, 1970.

44-Cent Raise Is Negotiated In Bakery Pact

Paterson, N.J.—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers negotiated a new two-year contract for 20,000 "wholesale" workers with gains of 44 cents an hour described by ABC as the "finest settlement ever achieved" in the baking industry.

A pattern accord was won from Continental Baking Co. here and then agreed to by other major wholesale firms in the bread and cake industry—American Bakeries, Interstate Baking, General Host, formerly the General Baking Co., and Ward Foods.

The pact covers members in "wholesale" bakery plants from New York to Oklahoma. It was recommended for adoption by local unions, ABC said, by unanimous vote of the union policy committee representing all affected regions.

The new two-year agreement will affect workers in all areas except for members of ABC Local 1, Chicago, and Local 4, St. Louis, who went on strike for a Monday-through-Friday workweek. The pact provides:

- An hourly wage boost of 20 cents effective at once, and another 17 cents effective next May 4.
- Premium pay of 25 cents an hour for Sunday work, with time and a half pay for overtime, effective next Sept. 1.
- Four weeks' paid vacation after 15 years, five weeks after 25 years of service, effective Jan. 1, 1970.
- A 50 percent increase in severance pay benefits to a maximum of 900 hours, payable in plant closings, or layoffs in shutdowns.

5-25-68

Corporate Profits Outrun Guesses, First Quarter Pace at $88.8 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

mean a potential tax liability of the corporations of more than $36 billion.

The rate of after-tax profits in the first quarter of 1968, the department said, was 12 percent higher than in the comparable period last year, and 95 percent higher than in 1960.

However, an article in The Outlook, a publication of Standard & Poor's, indicated there's a big difference between figuring what the tax take should be on profits and what it actually turns out to be.

For example, on the basis of the normal corporate tax rate of 48 percent, the tax liability on $88.8 billion would come to $42.6 billion. However, The Outlook article pointed out that "tax advantages" reduced tax rates well below that level.

"Tax advantages" referred to one so-called depletion allowances to oil, mining and timber producers; investment credits; deductions for losses—often "bookkeeping" losses, write-offs for equipment and depreciation, and "concessions" gained from doing business in other countries.

As a result, the article pointed out, the over-all tax rate paid on all corporate profits is just over 40 percent. This would bring the tax liability close to the Commerce Dept.'s estimate.

A compilation in The Outlook listed 167 companies whose effective tax rates in 1967 were well below that level. In fact, 109 companies had a rate of less than 30 percent. Seventeen of them had rates below 10 percent.

The article's roster included some of the nation's industrial giants—Texaco, Bethlehem Steel, Weyerhaeuser, Pan American Airways, Ford Motor, Owens-Illinois, Standard Oil of Calif., Armour, Reynolds Metals and Gulf & Western Industries.

As a result of "tax advantages" which work to the advantage of many firms, the article emphasized, the impact of the proposed 10 percent surcharge on corporate incomes would be very uneven.

It cited the examples of two companies with $1-million of pretax earnings—company A subject to the normal 48 percent tax rate and company B with an "effective" tax rate of only 35 percent.

Company A's surcharge on taxes of $480,000 would lift its tax bill by $48,000 to $528,000, producing a net profit of $472,000, down 10.6 percent because of the surcharge. Company B's tax bill of $350,000 would be lifted by $35,000 to $385,000, leaving a net of $615,000, with only 5.4 percent decline.

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Senate Votes Bill to Spur Low-Cost Housing Drive

$5 Billion Authorized To Start Programs

The Administration's housing bill—aimed towards "a goal of a decent home in a decent neighborhood for every American"—passed the Senate, 67-4, after a series of crippling amendments were rejected.

It authorizes a $5 billion, three-year start on Pres. Johnson's target of 6 million apartments or homes for low and moderate income families over the next 10 years.

Housing & Urban Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver termed the Senate-passed bill "a milestone in urban legislation."

Pres. Johnson appealed to the House to "follow through" and approve the bill. "Time will not wait," he warned; "we dare not lose this opportunity to act."

The Senate bill includes a new program which would enable families with incomes of $3,500 to $6,800—and up to $9,800 for large families—to purchase homes with the help of government mortgage interest subsidies.

It also would set up a program to help poor families—with incomes under $3,000—rent homes with the families paying 25 percent of their incomes and the government the balance.

This is similar to the rent subsidy program now in effect for apartment dwellings, which also would be expanded under the bill.

The legislation authorizes continued expansion of the model cities programs, a speeded-up system of urban renewal grants, and mass transit assistance to metropolitan areas.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.) to cut in half a $1 billion authorization for the model cities program in 1970.

The bill sets up a special fund to offset risks in extending FHA insurance to housing in ghetto areas and provides a reinsurance program for high-risk areas hit by violence.

The many new or expanded pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

House Bars Easing of Budget Cut

A budget-cutting conservative coalition in the House held out for a $6 billion meat-ax slash in federal spending, easily beating a compromise $4 billion proposal.

The $6 billion budget slash is tied to a tax increase bill which Pres. Johnson has said is essential to the nation's economic health.

The Administration has said that a cut of such magnitude would force curtailment of many high-priority government programs. It would lead to "chaos," Johnson warned.

The vote against the smaller $4 billion cut was 259-137.

Voting against the compromise were 167 Republicans and 92 Democrats. For the smaller cut were 131 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

Next step, expected by mid-June, is a showdown vote on a House-Senate conference committee bill which combines a 10 percent tax surcharge with an order to Pres. Johnson to cut spending $6 billion less than budgeted, even if Congress appropriates more money.

The May 29 vote came on a

(Continued on Page 8)

SUPPORT EXPERIENCED, "oldtime" liberals, Pres. Johnson urged the Ladies' Garment Workers convention at Atlantic City as ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg gave the victory sign. The delegates followed up by endorsing Vice Pres. Humphrey's candidacy for President to succeed Johnson.

As ILGWU Rallies Support:

Humphrey Pledges To Invest in People

By Duane Emme

Atlantic City—The Ladies' Garment Workers' convention unanimously endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for the presidency as the leader "who knows what is to be done" and "how to do it."

Humphrey received a cheering, table-thumping ovation when he entered the convention hall and for more than 20 minutes delegates paraded around the convention floor carrying banners and placards proclaiming their choice.

The convention repeatedly interrupted Humphrey with applause as he delivered a ringing address in which he promised "to find out what's in the hearts of the people" by moving into a "town hall" type of campaign.

The Vice President spoke from the platform used by Pres. Johnson three days earlier in setting forth some criteria by which to judge presidential candidates. The President received a similar resounding reception.

Endorsement by the convention's more than 1,000 delegates followed earlier action by the ILGWU board in urging Humphrey to declare as a candidate after Johnson announced his decision not seek another term.

The endorsement resolution traced Humphrey's long fight for civil rights—from the time he was mayor of Minneapolis, through his successful effort to get a meaningful civil rights plank in the 1948 Democratic platform and into his years as a senator and vice president.

"He made the lonely fight as a matter of conscience," the resolution declared. "And he won it because he had the guts to speak the heart of America."

It emphasized that Humphrey was a "pioneer" in the war against poverty, "the many great fights" for improved minimum wage, expanded social security coverage, education programs and legislation to provide jobs at decent wages.

In addition to endorsing Humphrey, the resolution urged all ILGWU affiliates to organize re-

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NSC Hit for Retreat on Safety Bill

Seattle, Wash. — The Labor Conference of the National Safety Council accused the council's board of directors of yielding to industry pressure and "watering down" the NSC stand on the Administration's Occupational Safety & Health bill.

The labor group, at its spring meeting here, charged that the Safety Council had retreated from "what was a sensible, informed and constructive council position on the proposed safety legislation." That position had been worked out last February by a joint committee of the council's Labor and Industry Conferences.

The "tattered remains" of that agreement, the Labor Conference said, amount to "an ambiguous and watered-down position . . . not calculated to convince the public of the council's single-minded devotion to safety."

Doubt as to the council's position already had been raised in the public and Congress, the Labor Conference noted, by the NSC's "sudden postponement of its commitment to testify just a few days before a scheduled appearance" at House committee hearings on the safety bill.

Succumbed to Pressures

What happened to cause the shift was "belated pressures" that reduced the council's position to a "sad state," the Labor Conference declared.

It was told that these pressures were brought to bear on NSC officials after the U.S. Chamber of Commerce obtained a copy of the February agreement. The Chamber has taken an almost hysterical stand in opposition to federal standards for job safety as provided in the pending bill.

The Labor Conference is made up of nearly 100 union and government experts on industrial safety, occupational health and related fields. Its action criticizing the Safety Council for backtracking came through endorsement of a statement by Conference Chairman Paul Connelley, safety director of the Carpenters. The statement had been presented by Connelley to the NSC board of directors, Apr. 16, in a futile attempt to persuade the board to adhere to the February agreement. A report of the Apr. 16 meeting and the events leading up to it was presented to the conference by NSC Vice Pres. for

(Continued on Page 8)

Court Rules 'Work' Law Doesn't Guarantee a Job

Des Moines, Ia.—Workers who want true job security had better join a union rather than rely on so-called "right-to-work" laws.

That was the substance of a ruling by the Iowa Supreme Court as it rejected the argument of a group of non-union packinghouse workers that Iowa's "work" law protected them against layoffs due to "bumping" by union employes with seniority.

The only thing the state law does, the court observed, is to prohibit union shop agreements that would require workers to join a union to keep a job.

"It does not guarantee employes of a non-union plant the same job security which might be obtained through legitimate collective bargaining."

The Iowa Supreme Court unanimously upheld a decision in Woodbury County District Court at Sioux City dismissing a temporary injunction obtained by non-union workers at the Sioux Quality Packers plant of Armour & Co.

The decision was a major legal test of an "automation" agreement won by the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters from the meat packing industry. Under the agreement, senior workers who lose their jobs in plant closings or work reductions have the right to transfer to a "replacement" plant.

Last year, Armour closed two plants in Omaha and West Point, Neb., where the UPWA had such an agreement. Armour then bought the Sioux City plant of Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., which was subsequently designated by the union-management automation committee as a "replacement" plant.

When men with top seniority at

(Continued on Page 2)

Prices Nearly Wipe Out Sizable Gains in Wages

The wage earner's sizable gain in hourly pay over the past year only narrowly nosed out the rapid rise in prices, according to figures released by the Labor Dept.

As a result, the purchasing power of the average worker's weekly pay rose a mere nine-tenths of 1 percent, the Labor Dept. said in its quarterly report on productivity, labor costs and prices.

The report said hourly earnings in the private non-farm sector averaged nearly 6 percent higher in March compared to a year earlier. But prices rose by 3.9 percent and hours of work fell by 1 percent, thus holding worker purchasing power to the gain of nine-tenths of 1 percent.

The report for the first quarter of 1968 showed larger contracts were being negotiated this year, with more emphasis on substantial cash wage increases in the first contract year. Price rises also accelerated during the quarter, with the 1.1 percent hike in consumer prices "the greatest in 10 years."

GENERAL EDITORIAL excellence of their publications won first prize awards for these editors of 11 AFL-CIO publications at the international, state and city and local levels at the journalistic awards contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association in Washington.

'Right-to-Work' Law Can't Guarantee Job

(Continued from Page 1)

West Point where notified to report for work at the Sioux City plant Dec. 4, non-union employes at the latter installation obtained an injunction blocking the action on the ground that it would violate the state law barring union shop agreements.

Judge D. M. Pendleton of the Woodbury County court dismissed the injunction, ruling that the state law did not apply.

In their appeal, the plantiffs argued that under the Iowa "work" law, they were "specifically exempted from the burden of having to prove they are being fired or laid off because they were non-union members when they were being laid off pursuant to a contract between a company and a union."

The Supreme Court disagreed. It noted that even if there had been no contractual obligation, Armour could have applied seniority to the transfer and layoffs in consideration of its long-term employes.

"If the employer could have exercised such right as the prerogative of management," the court said, "the fact that it became an obligation under a collective bargaining agreement does not violate the right to work law."

The master agreement between Armour and the UPWA does not require union shop conditions where they are prohibited by law, the justices observed, adding:

"It places a duty on Armour to provide its employes with the greatest seniority the opportunity to continue to work for the company. . . ."

"This is job security by reason of length of service, not union security by compulsory membership."

The non-union workers argued that under the Iowa "work" law, "when people do determine that they don't want a union to represent them, they have the same protection as though a union did represent them."

This, the court said, "overstates the effect" of the law, whose purpose is to prohibit union shop agreements. It declared:

"We do not believe a provision in a collective bargaining agreement which gives employes of a closed plant the privilege of transferring to a replacement plant on the basis of seniority of service alone is within the concept of union security agreements prohibited" by the law.

Court Bars Expulsion For NLRB Charge

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a member cannot be expelled by a union because he filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board without first exhausting all internal union remedies.

The court reversed the appeals court in the case and by 8 to 1 upheld the NLRB on the finding that the Shipbuilding Workers had committed an unfair labor practice in expelling Edwin Holder.

Holder in 1964 filed a charge with the board accusing the union of causing his employer, the U.S. Lines, of discriminating against him. The charge was ultimately dismissed, but while it was pending the union expelled him for taking his case to the board before using all inter-union appeal procedures.

Holder filed a second charge with the NLRB alleging that his expulsion for filing the first charge was unlawful. The NLRB found the expulsion illegal but was overruled by the appeals court.

Justice Douglas, writing for the majority, declared that "any coercion used to discharge, retard or defeat access (to the NLRB) is beyond the legitimate interests of a labor organization."

Jobless Rate Climbs To 5.7% in Canada

Ottawa—The unemployment rate in Canada reached 5.7 percent of the labor force as 436,000 Canadians were out of work in April, government sources reported.

Although the number of jobless decreased by 52,000 from March, the April figure was 71,000 higher than in the year-ago month. The unemployment rate in April 1967 was 4.9 percent.

Mazzei New Head Of Poverty Agency

Los Angeles—Irvin Mazzei, president of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, is the head of the Los Angeles area antipoverty agency.

Mazzei has been elected board chairman of the Economic & Youth Opportunities Agency of Greater Los Angeles. EYOA supervises antipoverty programs in about 85 percent of Los Angeles County with an annual budget of $63 million.

He has served on the EYOA board since its inception in 1965. The agency has served nearly a half million of the county's poor and has created 50,000 jobs for the unemployed.

Labor Papers Win Awards For Excellence

Eleven newspapers and magazines won top awards for editorial excellence in the Intl. Labor Press Association journalistic awards contest and five other editors received special performance honors.

The 1968 contest was the first conducted under a new series of categories voted by the last ILPA convention. The judging was conducted also for the first time by a panel of newspaper and labor experts.

The awards for editorial excellence in the 150,000 and over circulation bracket for international publications, newspapers, went to the IUE News. First place in the magazine category went to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

In the 50,000 to 150,000 circulation bracket the newspaper award went to the American Teacher; the magazine award to the Graphic Arts Unionist. In the under 50,000 circulation bracket The Guild Reporter won the newspaper first place and Canadian Labor topped the magazine field.

For state and local newspapers with circulation over 10,000 the winner was Public Employe Press, New York City. There is no magazine category in this group.

For local union publications with over 25,000 circulation the United Teacher, New York City, won first prize. The Screen Actor, Los Angeles, won first place in the 15,000 to 25,000 range. In the 5,000 to 15,000 bracket the winner was Local 342 News, Butcher Workmen, New York City, and the award for publications with less than 5,000 went to The Lampmaker of UAW Local 663.

Winners of the special performance awards without regard to circulation or type of publication were:

Best original cartoon—IUE News.

Best original photograph—Seafarers Log.

Best editorial or column—Federation News, Chicago.

Best feature story—Ohio AFL-CIO News & Views.

Unique performance — Oregon Labor Press for a series from Viet Nam by Gene Klare.

The judges were Ed Townsend, Business Week; Melvin Mencher, professor, Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism; Julius Manson, New York City Board of Mediation; Herbert Levine, Rutgers University.

LBJ Addresses Group:

Labor Dept. Parley Briefs Union Editors

Labor editors from all parts of the country received a full report on the state of the nation in a three-day Washington briefing.

Government officials, from Pres. Johnson on down, provided in-depth analyses of issues and problems confronting the United States, ranging from Viet Nam to the urban crisis.

The first day's session, called by the Intl. Labor Press Association, was devoted to ILPA business and professional workshops and panels. For the remaining two days, the 160 editors were participants in the Secretary of Labor's Conference for Labor Editors.

High point of the meeting was a reception at the White House, where the editors met Pres. Johnson and Vice Pres. Humphrey and heard the President give a lengthy, off-the-record resume of the social progress that the nation has accomplished since he first came to Washington in 1931.

Chairman of the Secretary of Labor's Conference was John W. Leslie, director of information for the Dept. of Labor.

The first Cabinet-level speaker was Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, who used the occasion to announce extension of the Food Stamp and Commodity Food Programs to 1,000 additional poor counties. Freeman also blasted a CBS television program on "Hunger in America" as a "distorted, oversimplified and misleading picture of domestic hunger and what is being done about it." He said the Agriculture Dept. was seeking to extend programs to feed the hungry and to work with the Poor People's Campaign but that fundamental changes would require legislation.

Editors Briefed

Eugene V. Rostow, under secretary of state for political affairs, briefed the editors on the Administration's foreign policy, tracing its development since the U.S. abandoned its isolationist role prior to World War II.

The scope of the nation's housing needs in the urban crisis was outlined by Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. He paid tribute to the contributions of the building trades unions in planning for a leading role in rebuilding the cities.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson appealed strongly for stepped-up support of the Occupational Health & Safety bill now before Congress, stressing among other things the lack of solid statistics on industrial accidents and the growing hazards of radiation and job-connected diseases.

A three-hour panel discussion on jobs and manpower problems explored a wide variety of programs to train unskilled workers and place them in jobs. Assistant Sec. of Labor Stanley Ruttenberg was a major speaker on the panel, which was under the chairmanship of Manpower Assistant Frank Borda.

Another assistant labor secretary, Thomas R. Donahue, explained the operations and administration of the Landrum-Griffin Act and other labor-management legislation.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Under Sec. James J. Reynolds were hosts at the conference, and Reynolds presided at a number of sessions.

White Elected

The ILPA executive council, at its opening session, elected Lee White, public relations director of the Communications Workers, to fill the vacant vice presidency created by the ineligibility of Thaddeus Ogar of the Auto Workers.

At the ILPA awards banquet, a special plaque was presented to former Vice Pres. Marie V. Downey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It was one of five such awards voted by the ILPA council in recognition of the long service of council members stepping out under a constitutional change limiting the tenure of vice presidents. Other recipients designated were Robert R. Gerhart, Jr., of the New Era, Reading, Pa., Harold D. Newton of Kenosha Labor, Ray W. Taylor of the Milwaukee Labor Press, and Dean Ruth of the Machinist.

Actors Appear

The awards banquet also produced surprise appearances by Pres. Charlton Heston of the Screen Actors Guild and Actor Robert Culp, who was drafted to hand out the awards.

Culp, who was in Washington to rally support for the Poor People's Campaign, introduced the Rev. Jesse Jackson of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, "city manager" of Resurrection City, who also appealed for support of the march and the efforts of the poor to overcome their plight.

Copies of the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, the so-called riot commission, were distributed to all delegates with an appeal from ILPA Pres. Fred Sweet to seek understanding of its "full scope and meaning."

SCREEN ACTORS members Charlton Heston (left) and Robert Culp huddle during the ILPA reception at the awards banquet. Heston, president of the union, was headed for a White House dinner. Culp, in Washington in connection with the Poor People's Campaign, presented the awards at the banquet.

For 'The Peace of Our Cities':

Clothing Workers Contribute $250,000 to Urban Coalition

By Eugene A. Kelly

Miami Beach—The Clothing Workers have achieved "record breaking" progress for more than 400,000 members in the last two years and wish to share that progress by contributing $250,000 to "help preserve the peace of our cities this summer," Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky announced at the union's 26th biennial convention here.

The money, Potofsky told cheering delegates, will be donated to the Urban Coalition, formed by labor, business, government and minority groups, to provide the children of the slums—and young adults, too—with facilities for recreation, education and entertainment at a time when the need is greatest.

The contribution, Potofsky asserted, is "in the highest traditions of Amalgamated service to community life."

Record 2-Year Growth

More than 1,300 representatives of ACWA local unions in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico were in the hall when Potofsky delivered his report on the state of the union to the opening session of the five-day convention.

Summarizing "unprecedented" gains since the last convention, Potofsky cited:

- The greatest growth in any two-year period in the last two decades—a 22,000 increase in membership to a new high of 407,000 despite the retirement of more than 6,000 active members.
- The largest single wage boost in the union's long history of relations with manufacturers of men's and boys' clothing—57.5 cents an hour for 125,000 workers over the next three years.
- Other gains in addition to an average wage hike of $2,600 over the term of the contract—major improvements in health and retirement benefits; full hospitalization coverage for 120 days, with increased life insurance protection and improved disability payments; new wage minimums not only for time workers but also for piece workers.

Despite severe opposition, ACWA won 55 of 98 National Labor Relations Board elections at 200 locations for an average of more than 56 percent, the officers reported.

Canadian members won a 20 percent increase in wages which, with gains in vacation and insurance benefits, will provide a total package of 52 cents in three years.

The increase in union membership came in the face of what the ACWA Executive Board called "formidable obstacles" created by employer action and government inaction. More than 8,000 new members were won in the South, where opposition to workers organizing has been most vicious, and several thousand others in the Southwest and Midwest.

Anti-Union Obstacles

Significant victories also were recorded in Canada and Puerto Rico, the officers reported. They listed these obstacles to success in many organizing campaigns:

"Workers are threatened not only with plant closing but with having their credit cut off. Non-union workers are practically defenseless against this kind of pressure because, while the law prohibits anti-union threats by the employer himself, it does not prohibit the very same conduct by the employer's vigilante allies" in the shape of community leaders.

The law does not protect the worker when the employer violates it quickly, the board pointed out. If the employer starts intimidating union supporters at the very start of an organizing campaign, before the union has signed a majority, the NLRB will not order the employer to bargain with the union, the officers noted in their report to the convention.

They added: Most important of all, the NLRB continues to be discouragingly slow and inadequate in righting the wrongs that it does have the legal power to correct."

Potofsky said in announcing the union's contribution to the Urban Coalition that "we fervently hope that riots will not occur this summer. But hope is not enough." ACWA itself will donate $50,000 and joint boards will give the rest in consultation with coalition leaders in each community where the need is greatest, Potofsky said.

He pointed out other problems on the economic horizon including imports from low-wage countries, saying "we cannot lick poverty by robbing poor Americans of an opportunity to get decent jobs in our industry."

Potofsky rallied ACWA members to intensify their political action programs this year because "the future of the United States and the world may depend to a large extent on who will be the next president."

If the reins of government fall to reactionaries, he said, "doors which once were open will be shut. Men who shared our hopes for the future will be replaced by others who know little about the labor movement and care less.

Before the convention ends the delegates will chart a program for the future and nominate officers for a new term. Scheduled convention speakers included Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. Esther Peterson, Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee; Illinois State Treas. Adlai E. Stevenson III; Executive Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Chairman John W. Gardner of the Urban Coalition, and two leading industrialists, Pres. John. D. Gray of the Clothing Manufacturers Association and Board Chairman Joseph Wilson of the Xerox Corp., with whom the union has contracts.

LEADERS AT the 9th conference of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee met recently in Washington with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Clockwise, from foreground: Jorge Baeza, executive council member. Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM); Berardo Cobos, CTM educational director; Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui H. of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers; CTM Gen. Sec. Fidel Velasquez; Meany, and Frank L. Noakes, chairman of the U.S. section of US-MTUC.

Anaconda Wire Settles To End 310-Day Strike

Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are back on the job with wage increases ranging up to 45 cents an hour at Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. The plant was one of the last holdouts in the long copper strike.

The 800 IUE workers agreed to terms of the four-year contract which includes improved pension, hospitalization and vacation plans. The settlement ended a walkout of 310 days.

First phase pay boosts of 15 cents an hour for day workers and 9 cents an hour for incentive worker are retroactive to May 6, 1967, the day the old contract expired.

The day workers will get additional raises of 15 cents an hour on Oct. 1, 1969 and Feb. 1, 1971. Increments of 11 cents an hour will go to incentive workers on the same dates.

In the new pension plan, which is retroactive June 1, 1967, the employer's vesting factor was raised to $5 a month from the previous $2.50. A 35-year limit in pension benefits also has been eliminated.

The contract provides for three weeks vacation after 10 years service and four weeks after 20 years.

Anaconda also will pay up to $30 a month for health care insurance. The IUE employes had been paying up to $17.20 a month for hospitalization coverage under the old contract.

Copper strikes continue involving almost 2,000 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at three Anaconda plants in Muskegon, Mich., Sycamore, Ill. ,and Marion, Ind.

In other developments:

- No progress was reported by the IBEW in talks to settle strikes against Bell Telephone by 8,300 members in New Jersey and 12,000 in Illinois.
- Insurance agents continue to maintain picket lines around Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. offices across the nation. The 7,000 IWIU agents walked out May 20.
- Negotiations continue between the Steelworkers and major aluminum firms in hopes of averting a strike as the May 31 termination date of the contract covering 50,000 workers neared. Auto Workers and the Aluminum Workers also were involved in the talks.
- Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel will lead the union's negotiations team as initial industry-level talks get under way in the basic steel industry in New York City June 3. The Steelworkers have been conducting local and plant-level talks with the steelmakers since May 15.

Rising Prices In April Gnaw Buying Power

Rising prices more than offset gains in take-home pay in April to dilute the purchasing power of the nation's workers.

Real spendable earnings dipped as the Consumer Price Index went up three-tenths of one percent to 119.9 percent, and indications are that the rise would continue for some months to come, the Labor Dept. reported.

The jump in the index means that goods and services which cost $10 a decade ago now cost $11.99. The price index was 4 percent higher than in April 1967.

Hourly earnings of production workers increased an average of 2 cents during April to raise gross weekly pay to a record $104.63 despite a slight decline in weekly hours.

Take-home pay for a worker with three dependents averaged $93.09, a gain of 16 cents from the month earlier. A worker with no dependents had a net pay of $85.50, up 15 cents over March.

But real spendable earnings dropped 13 cents to $77.64 for the worker with three dependents and 11 cents to $71.31 for the worker with no dependents because of the bigger rise in consumer prices.

Food prices were the prime reason for the overall increase in the CPI in April. Prices were raised on nearly all important consumer items except for meats, gasoline and new cars.

About the only other consolation was that the CPI rise was not as high as the four-tenths of one percent in March.

Leading the food prices up were fresh fruits and vegetables: apples, 5 percent; lettice, 36.5 percent, and tomatoes, 3 percent.

Because of April's CPI climb, about 115,000 workers will receive cost of living increases. Some 65,000 aerospace workers will get an extra 3 cents an hour and the rest 1 to 6 cents an hour.

Needs of Rail Safety Law Cited As Train Deaths, Injuries Mount

Railroad labor has appealed to Congress for speedy passage of a strong rail safety law to curb a "shocking and rising" death and injury toll from railroad accidents.

The appeal came from A. H. Chesser, chairman of the safety committee of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes in testimony before the House Commerce Committee.

They supported an Administration rail safety bill but stressed that the measure needs amendments "to safeguard the rights of railroad employes and the rights of states to legislate rail safety."

The Administration's bill was submitted to Congress by Transportation Sec. Alan Boyd and has been introduced by Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairmen of the House and Senate Commerce Committees.

The legislation, Boyd said, would replace present "piecemeal" rail safety laws with a comprehensive statute "authorizing the secretary of transportation to promulgate safety requirements" for locomotives, rolling stock, tracks, equipment and other rail facilities.

Chesser testified that "railway labor strongly supports the basic thrust of this legislation because of its long standing and deep concern over the deplorable safety record of the railroads."

He cited government figures to show that in 1966 there were 2,684 persons killed and 25,552 injured in 6,793 train accidents—"a record for recent years for which comparable figures are available."

"Preliminary figures for 1967," Chesser continued, "indicate that train accidents last year exceeded the record 1966 levels by about 5 percent; and the first two months of 1968 exceeded the same months in 1967 by about 10 percent."

Chesser charged that "responsibility" for accidents must be placed on the carriers who refuse to practice safety, lack of "meaningful government action to compel safety" and "wide gaps" in existing railway safety laws.

Crotty testified on areas of the bill that would require regular inspection of tracks, bridges and structures and provide adequate flagging protection from moving trains for employes working on such bridges and structures.

He submitted examples of accidents resulting from defective or improperly maintained tracks and bridges. The Administration bill, Crotty added, would for the first time empower the government to act "to prevent accidents."

Meanwhile, the committee's opening witness for the bill—Federal Railroad Administrator A. Sheffer Lang—also listed grim figures on train accidents, showing that their monthly average increased 76 percent between 1961 and 1967.

Merit Awards Given By N.Y. Label Council

Albany, N.Y. — State Attorney Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz was among three persons cited by the New York state Union Label & Service Trades Dept. for outstanding service.

Lefkowitz received the Union Label Award of Merit for his efforts in protecting consumers. Other recipients were John A. Manella, president of the Capitol District Union Label & Service Trades Council, for work in the Albany-Troy area, and the late Rev. Joseph P. Lamanna, Schenectady, N.Y., for a lifetime of service to the labor movement and underprivileged people.

Without a Contract...

AN IMPORTANT CASE in the Iowa courts has shed some new light on the hypocrisy of the "right-to-work" laws and the basic values and protection that flow from a union contract.

The case arose when Armour & Co. bought a small Sioux City plant with 200 workers—all union—and notified them they would be replaced because Armour's union contract called for job preference to union members who lost their jobs when the company closed plants in Nebraska.

The non-union workers sought protection in the Iowa "right-to-work" law arguing that "when people determine that they don't want a union to represent them, they have the same protection as though a union did represent them."

The Iowa Supreme Court rejected this argument, declaring that the "right-to-work" law merely prohibits unions and management from requiring union membership as a condition of holding a job.

The Des Moines Register, taking note of the decision commented in part:

"The Iowa Beef employes could have organized a union to negotiate severance pay and job-security provisions that would have become part of Armour's liability when it bought the plant. That they did not is their misfortune—not the misfortune of Armour employes who did negotiate such a contract."

Convenient Scapegoat

THE TRADE UNION movement has become a convenient scapegoat for those looking for easily identified "villains" rather than applying rational analysis to a difficult situation. The latest case in hand is the March trade deficit that finds imports exceeding exports for the first time since 1963.

When the Commerce Dept. recently released the figures for March the news stories had a uniform paragraph or two laying blame in large part on an 11-day dock strike in New York.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin had a somewhat different explanation—coffee imports to replenish low inventories, a catching-up of petroleum imports, a sharp spurt in automotive imports from Canada, a rise in steel and copper imports. It also mentioned the dock strike, and added:

"Apart from these factors, some of the residual deterioration may perhaps be explainable by changing demand conditions here and abroad."

The Journal of Commerce noted that in the period from December 1967 through February 1968—before the dock strike—exports had averaged only $140 million a month higher than imports—less than half the 1967 average. It noted also:

"Had it not been for the New York tieup, imports would have smashed a new record" in March.

There are obviously a number of factors that underlie the nation's weakened trade balance this year that have nothing to do with temporary conditions, including 11-day strikes.

To single out unions as a scapegoat is false and misleading. It focuses attention away from the real problems confronting the nation on international trade, problems that need careful and honest analysis.

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The Union Label

In Public Worker Bargaining:

Cold Facts—Not Hot Tempers—Called Must for Negotiations

The following is excerpted from an address by Sam Zagoria, member of the National Labor Relations Board, to the Labor Law Institute for Laymen at Columbus, Ohio, on "A New Frontier in Collective Bargaining: Public Workers and Citizen Bosses."

I WANT TO DISCUSS some aspects of unionization of public employes, which is now growing at the rate of 1,000 new members every working day. And the potential for accelerated growth is readily apparent. City and state payrolls have risen from 3.5 million to 8.9 million in the past two decades. Federal employment has not been as explosive, rising from 2 million to 2.8 million in the same period. The projected growth in state and local governments alone anticipates another 4 million workers by 1975.

The present and projected growth of union organization of government employes represents a coming major problem and I place it on the table here because government belongs to all of us. Like it or not, we are all citizen bosses. Occasionally speakers do talk of government as if it is some foreign force, but oratory aside, there is no escaping the fact that we all have responsibility in dealing with public employes.

As part of the bargaining process I suggest that we explore more fully the potential of fact-finding. Obviously, facts about the status of a group of public workers will inevitably be discussed during the bargaining process, but because this group of workers is employed by all of us I suggest that we all be confronted by relevant facts.

I believe that deep down we want to be fair to the people who serve us in government; we don't expect them to subsidize our services by sacrificing themselves or their families.

Fact-finding has advantages for the government worker and the administrator. Setting union demands in perspective not only helps convince management; it helps employes understand and accept realistic settlement proposals. It helps the administrator convince the budget-maker and the legislator that he did not lose his head; he used it. It helps the public gauge the fairness of demands and the fairness of the settlement and to exert some influence at stages in between.

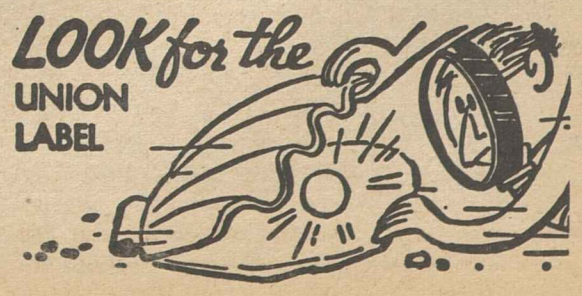
WOULD IT NOT HELP the governmental unit and its employes—and the rest of us, too—to have the findings of an objective but expert body on what are comparable wages and benefits in other jurisdictions, in comparable industries, in fields requiring the same amount of education, training or license, in activities posing similar danger to life, limb and peace of mind?

These could be sketched against a backdrop of gains in productivity in this group as compared nationally and changes in the cost of living here. These items are only suggestive, not inclusive. It may be that the protagonists themselves may not be able to provide such data; it may be necessary to expand the resources of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Dept. of Commerce, and private agencies in order to provide the information essential to federal, state and local negotiations.

To be sure there will be differences of opinion over what figures are appropriate and accurate, but don't underestimate John Q. Citizen. Through the years he's shown great wisdom in selecting from among conflicting claims on the grocer's shelves or between candidates' platforms.

Too, there will be some matters in dispute that do not lend themselves to conversion into arithmetic, but the basic principle of demonstrating current practice elsewhere in comparable situations should help define the competing points of view. People will still have to make judgements whether a school teacher should receive more pay than a trash collector, but what better way to make us consider what these services are really worth to us.

Strengthening fact-finding, in my view, is a more attractive alternative than others that have been suggested. It has the additional virtues of putting the emphasis on cold facts, rather than hot tempers; of bringing the public, which consumes the services and pays the bills, into the bargaining picture with a chance to achieve fair play. While it is no cure-all in disagreements, it is positive. It offers machinery for peace, not merely penalties.



Hopes vs. Realities:

Road to Peace a 2-Way Street Of De-Escalation in Viet Nam

The following is excerpted from a statement "Negotiations—Hopes vs. Realities" issued by a special committee on negotiations of the Citizens Committee for Peace with Freedom in Viet Nam.

THE UNITED STATES welcomes negotiations which offer a hope of peace with freedom and honor in Viet Nam—a responsible and durable settlement of this long, bloody and costly war. But negotiations are merely a beginning to an end. And the end is not yet in sight.

The road to a negotiated settlement of the war in Viet Nam is likely to be long and hard. It is likely to twist and turn and take agonizing detours. And we face the unhappy prospect of continued bloodshed. A cease-fire is more likely to come at the end than at the beginning of a negotiating process.

We should not be discouraged or deceived by rhetoric. It is not how Hanoi says something; it is what it says . . . and, more importantly, does.

Negotiations will be desirable if they lead to a mutual de-escalation of the conflict, and if they advance the prospect of achieving our minimum objectives. They will be dangerous and undesirable if they develop into a long drawn-out sequence of meaningless round-table discussions while our fighting men continue to pay, under conditions made more difficult by our restraint, a high daily toll of death and disability.

Negotiations will be insupportable if Hanoi escalates its military effort in the face of the reduction in ours. We must bear in mind that once negotiations begin, the pressure to continue them will be infinitely more insistent on us than on them. We are highly responsive to domestic and to world opinion; Hanoi is far less responsive to both.

The pattern of negotiations will reflect the military, economic and political strength of the opposing forces in Viet Nam. One of the greatest of these strengths is resolution—the determination to see the struggle through—and the communication of that determination to the enemy. We would be foolish to expect Hanoi to negotiate a mutually satisfactory settlement of the war if their leaders believe that the resolution of the United States and South Viet Nam is failing.

WE MUST UNCEASINGLY make it clear to Hanoi that we do not seek nor will we accept a camouflaged surrender which would inevitably result in the United States "writing off" Southeast Asia for the foreseeable future. We could survive such a catastrophe—but our citizenry should be clear that the whole security system, which has maintained peace and freedom for the past generation, would be eroded—if not destroyed—by an American retreat from our commitments in Southeast Asia. We would become a relatively isolated and less influential nation.

One cannot over-emphasize what we do not seek in Viet Nam; we do not seek the surrender of North Viet Nam or to destroy it or its people. Rather, we seek freedom for South Viet Nam and an end of the aggression directed from the North. We fight for peace with freedom and honor.

"Instant" victory is, unfortunately, not available to us on the battlefield or at the negotiating table. In both arenas, we must beware of impatience, disillusionment, and extremist and simplistic answers to complex problems. Particularly, if negotiations should break down, we must re-survey our position and weigh carefully the danger of over-reacting and of sharply escalating our military effort in search of a quick "victory."

America has, by its unilateral de-escalation of the conflict, demonstrated to the world our devotion to peace. It would now seem both prudent and warranted for us not to make further concessions without reciprocal, although not necessarily simultaneous, acts from the other side.

Mutual de-escalation is by definition a two-way street. Hanoi cannot always take and never give; always demand everything and never concede anything. A sequence of unilateral concessions by us, not reciprocated by Hanoi, would be the road to surrender.

We believe there is one thing that the United States should not do. We should not exert pressure on South Viet Nam to accept a coalition government.

Any representation of the National Liberation Front in the political structure of South Viet Nam should occur as a result of a free political choice expressed by the South Vietnamese themselves. All citizens of South Viet Nam can fully participate in the democratic process—on a one man-one vote basis—without the foreign imposition of a coalition government. History is replete with examples of Communist takeovers of governments by obtaining control of key ministries such as defense, justice, police and propaganda. Indeed, Czechoslovakia is only now emerging from 20 years of totalitarianism following a "coalition government."

Finally, America must not expect too much to flow from a resolution of the conflict in Viet Nam. We live in a world of great anti-pathetic historical forces. There is no early prospect for world peace in the traditional sense. There is conflict in today's world and conflict—political, economic or even military—will unquestionably continue at various levels and in various places for the foreseeable future.

Our basic continuing objective is to hold such conflict within the bounds that permit the survival of mankind. That is why we adhere to our generous and farsighted policy—the willingness to fight a limited conflict, with limited means, at limited risk for limited objectives.

The success or failure of that policy may well be decisive in shaping not only the destiny of South Viet Nam and of Southeast Asia but of the entire world.

Plight of 9.1 Million:

Many Poor—on Fulltime Jobs—Can't Rise Above Poverty Line

THE NUMBER of poor people in the country decreased by more than 9 million from 1959 to 1966, notes Mollie Orshansky in a report on the latest Social Security Administration study on poverty and low income.

In "The Shape of Poverty in 1966," Miss Orshansky reports that although the number of persons living in poverty declined from 38.9 million to 29.7 million in the period from 1959 through 1966, a larger proportion of the poor in 1966 were persons whose earning capacity was limited by age, family responsibilities, race discrimination, or other factors.

Significantly, 9.1 million persons were counted poor in 1966 although the family breadwinner worked throughout the year. Over a third of all children growing up poor in 1966 were in families of men who did work through the year but couldn't earn enough to support them.

While many were rising above the poverty line during these "seven years of plenty," the number of near poor—those whose incomes are just barely above the poverty threshold—showed only a small decline, from 15.8 million in 1959 to 15.2 million in 1966.

Without public income-maintenance programs, Miss Orshansky reports, the number of poor households in 1965 would have been 15.9 million instead of 11.2 million. The social security program itself, she points out, was responsible for keeping at least 3½ million households above the poverty line.

Yet families headed by man who works but is unable to make sufficient income can normally find "no avenue of aid," since public programs are mainly geared to serve those who cannot work at all or are temporarily out of a job.

It is clear that new programs or extensions of existing ones will be needed to lift these families of breadwinners with limited earnings capacity above the poverty line, the article concludes. For many now receiving help from public programs, escape from poverty can come only with increased payments.

By Press Associates, Inc.

AS THE 90TH CONGRESS STRUGGLES through the last months of its life to a target adjournment date of late July or early August, it is faced with a vast backlog of legislation and appropriations bills.

These are grim days as two separate, but related, struggles take place on Capitol Hill which color the entire legislative picture.

One is the continuing fight over the demands of congressional conservatives for a $6 billion slash in domestic programs before final approval is given to Pres. Johnson's demand for a 10 percent surtax.

The second is the Poor People's March on Washington and the movement into the Capital of thousands of poor from across the nation, demanding vast programs to provide jobs, social welfare, housing and similar legislation designed to ease the plight of the poor.

The mutual contradictory facets of the two struggles highlights the fundamental decisions which must be made by the Congress before it adjourns.

Meanwhile, organized labor is pushing hard for the funding of social welfare legislation passed in the last four years which, it believes, may go down the drain if the $6 billion slash is put into operation. It also seeks additional advances in housing, education, war on poverty, safety and consumer programs.

The Poor People's March puts a spotlight on the urgent needs in meeting the problems of poverty. The nature of the march, its objectives, its ability to continue its non-violent tone, makes it extremely controversial.

It was first conceived and planned by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. When Dr. King was murdered in Memphis, the mantle fell to his top aide, Rev. Ralph Abernathy.

What are the objectives of the march?

REV. ABERNATHY SAYS IT IS for jobs or better jobs, with more opportunity for advancement. It's for education and better schools and instruction. It's for clean, decent housing in habitable neighborhoods.

The marchers want safe streets and fair police protection. It is all too easy to forget that Negroes, themselves, are more often victims of crime than are white people.

From the standpoint of history, great progress has been made in these areas the last seven and one-half years, but much more needs to be done.

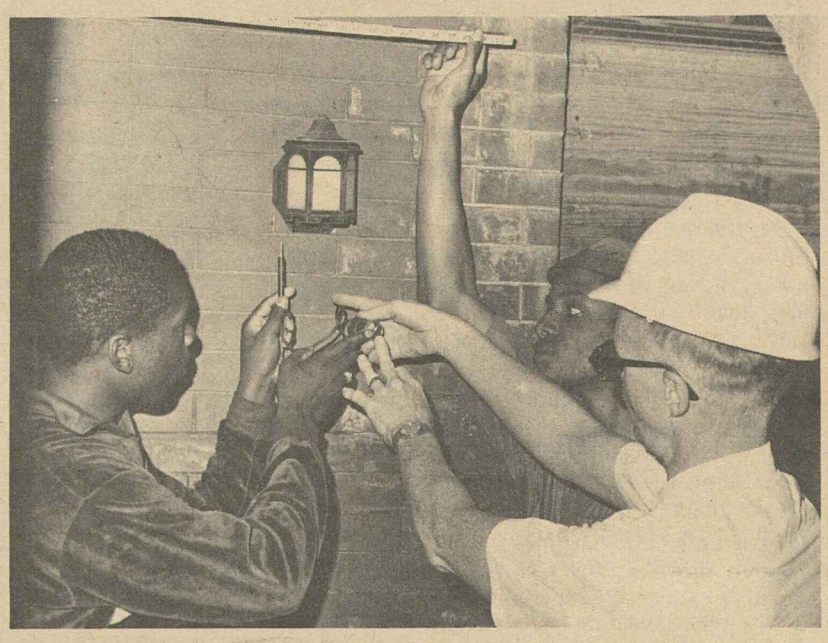
Shortly prior to his death, Dr. King said that he would settle, for the present, on a bill introduced by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.).

Among the more important provisions of this proposal are:

- Full employment opportunity—three million sub-professional public service jobs in schools, hospitals, law enforcement, etc. through federal grants to governmental and non-profit agencies. Emphasis on basic education and on-the-job training.
- A $2 an hour minimum wage and coverage extended to all workers.
- A family allowance program modeled along the lines of the 25-year-old Canadian plan. It would provide grants of $10 monthly to all children under 18.
- One million additional federally assisted low-and-moderate income housing units each year for the next ten years. One-half of the units would be in public housing and under rent supplement.
- Federal grants to local school boards for greater than average per-pupil expenditures to ghetto schools to finance intensive improvement programs.
- Massive increase in federal assistance for post-secondary education, partially by grants to schools and by loans to students.

Just how Congress handles the two struggles is the drama the nation watches.

GROWTH RECORDS were set last year by the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., Pres. Edmund P. Tobin reported at ULLICO's 41st annual meeting in Boston. The business session was followed by a luncheon addressed by Vice Adm. Arnold F. Schade, commander of the Atlantic Fleet submarine force. From left: Tobin, Adm. Schade, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who serves on the board of the union-owned company.



PRE - APPRENTICE carpenter trainees of the Project Build program install wooden forms in preparation for the laying of concrete steps (above) under the instruction of a journeyman coach, Thomas Young, left, of the Carpenters. James Ritchie, electrician coach, guides the trainees on a re-wiring project (right). The trainees are a part of the 160 youths being primed for apprenticeship in eight building and construction trades through Project Build in Washington, D.C. The trainees, while learning, are helping to rehabilitate run-down housing in Washington's central city.

Men's Futures Built In D.C. Labor Project

Project Build is laying a foundation for 160 young men to erect a future in the building and construction trades in the Washington, D.C. area.

The people behind Project Build also hope to develop the program into a model training center to set the pattern for other communities throughout the country.

A $416,000 grant from the Labor Dept. to the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council was used to set up the operation.

It prepares the youths for apprenticeship in eight building trades: bricklaying, carpentry, cement-finishing, electrical work, painting, plastering, plumbing and sheet metal work.

The enrollees—mainly Negroes 17 to 23 years old—are receiving a wide range of instruction and work experience during two six-month cycles. Eighty men are in each group.

Currently, the trainees are assigned to two non-profit construction corporations which are rehabilitating run-down homes and apartments in center city Washington.

After six weeks of basic preparation, the students are encouraged to specialize in one area and begin to concentrate on experience to meet the requirements for entrance into that craft.

Each trainee is issued a full set of tools to meet the needs of his particular craft. This has been a major factor in developing incentive in the men, said Roland J. Williams, director of Build.

As they start to specialize, the trainees are paid $1.60 an hour. Two pay increases bring their wages up to $1.90 by the end of the course.

There is one journeyman coach for every four trainees. A coach for each of the eight trades also supervises the students on the job.

Two nights a week, the trainees return to Build training center for brush-up courses on various high school subjects that will be helpful in their particular trade—and help round out the overall training of the men.

The board of education has provided two teachers for these special schooling sessions.

After completing the training program, the trainees are assigned to the appropriate joint apprenticeship committee for entry in their craft.

Chatak to Head Organizing For USWA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers announced establishment of a new Dept. of Organization at USWA headquarters here and named Elmer Chatak to head it.

Chatak is 38, and a native of Harmar Township in Allegheny County, Pa., where his father, the late Smaile (Smiley) Chatak was one of the first full-time organizers for the steel union.

Since 1942, USWA organizing activity has been conducted on a regional basis by the union's 29 district directors. District organizing efforts will be continued but the new Dept. of Organization will add special assistance where needed and will coordinate inter-district drives, Abel said.

USWA membership is nearing 1.2 million.

Union Course Graduates 32 'New' Citizens

Madison, Wis.—Thirty-two high school juniors became "journeymen" citizens with their graduation from the Citizen Apprenticeship Program here. This is a nine-week course on community health, welfare and social services in Madison and Dane counties.

Keynote speaker John D. Carney, education director of the Steelworkers and founder of the CAP program, told the graduates that it was gratifying to see the youth of the nation study and develop social services "to better understand and serve the community in which we live."

The graduation climaxed the second annual CAP program which gives the youngsters an opportunity for an in-depth study of the operations of health and welfare agencies in the community.

Janice Thurber, a graduating CAP student, said the program is "a tremendous implement for interesting young people in social work and increasing public understanding and acceptance of social services."

The CAP program in Madison is sponsored jointly by Retail Clerks Local 1401 and the United Community Chest.

Job Accidents Cost $3.4 Million Hourly

On-the-job accidents cost the U.S. economy $3.4 million every hour of the workday, the Labor Dept. estimates—adding up to $6.8 billion over the year.

This total includes, the department said, $1.5 billion in lost wages as well as $3.8 billion lost in production and $1.5 billion in medical expenses and insurance fees.

But that's just the measurable part of the cost.

After Oregon Loss:

California Rebound Crucial to Kennedy

By John M. Barry

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy rallied his campaign forces for the June 4 California primary in a crucial effort to salvage his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination following his crushing defeat in Oregon.

The winner of the Oregon primary—Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy with 45 percent of the vote against Kennedy's 39 percent—was bent on maintaining the momentum gained by the victory and on capturing the big bloc of 174 convention delegates at stake in California.

The big advantage from the Oregon results, however, seemed to accrue to Vice Pres. Humphrey who has remained out of the primaries, quietly gathering delegate support while the two senators butted heads.

Kennedy's strategy was to string together an unbroken chain of primary victories that would give him a bargaining position at the Democratic convention, which opens in Chicago, Aug. 26.

The single defeat in Oregon—the first ever suffered in an election by any Kennedy—may be enough to break the chain.

Lawrence F. O'Brien, the former postmaster general who is one of the New York senator's top campaign aides, described the Oregon results as a "setback, but not in any sense a disaster," and called California "the big one."

Shortly before the Oregon vote, however, Kennedy himself had said: "I can't afford to lose if I'm going to remain an active and viable candidate. If I lose it's going to affect me in a very serious way."

For McCarthy, the victory invigorated a drive that had seemed to falter in Indiana and Nebraska, where Kennedy led the balloting.

For the Vice President, the Oregon results effectively slowed, and may have stopped, the threat from Kennedy, until now his strongest rival. Humphrey was not on the ballot in Oregon and received a write-in vote of only 4 percent. Pres. Johnson, listed on the ballot as a candidate despite his withdrawal, received 13 percent.

Meanwhile, a copyrighted survey of convention delegations by Newsweek magazine indicated that none of the primary results may have more than passing significance since, in the eight weeks since Johnson's withdrawal, "Hubert Humphrey has almost made off with the Democratic nomination."

Newsweek credited Humphrey with 290 solid delegate commitments and 989½ votes leaning toward his candidacy for a total of 1,279½, just 32½ votes short of the needed majority.

The magazine gave Kennedy 713½ convention votes and McCarthy 280, with 349 listed as uncommitted.

On the Republican side of the Oregon ballot, former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon continued his record of big primary victories, receiving 73 percent of the vote against 23 percent for California Gov. Ronald Reagan. A last-minute write-in campaign for New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller produced only a 4 percent return.

Morse Wins

The Oregon Democratic race for U.S. senator was a cliff-hanger as the incumbent, Wayne Morse, held a paper-thin lead through most of the count over former Rep. Robert B. Duncan. A recheck of Lane County tabulations, however, gave Morse almost 4,000 more votes and a margin of nearly 5,000 with 94 percent of the ballots counted. His opponent in November will be State Rep. Robert Packwood.

In Kentucky, where Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R) is retiring this year, the Democratic nomination went to Katherine Peden, a broadcasting executive who was the only woman member of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. She defeated 11 rivals, the closest of whom was former Rep. John Young Brown. She will compete against Jefferson County Judge Marlow W. Cook.

In Florida, former Gov. LeRoy Collins won a narrow victory for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by George A. Smathers.

He will face Rep. Edward J. Gurney, who easily won the Republican nomination in the first primary. A slate of Democratic convention delegates pledged to Smathers as a favorite son, but leaning to Humphrey, took 59 of the 63 seats.

IAM Wins Pay Boost, Dental Care in Strike

San Francisco—Pay raises up to 94 cents an hour and a new dental care plan were hammered out by the Machinists for 15,000 members in the San Francisco Bay-Oakland area after a seven-week strike.

The three-year package also provides for a cost of living escalator and improvements in health and welfare benefits, vacations, pensions and sick leave.

More than 6,000 of the IAM members struck the California Metal Trades Association — made up of 82 firms—and several large independent companies to win the agreement. It was ratified by employes of nearly 200 machine shops, manufacturing firms and electronic companies.

In the dental care plan, which goes into effect June 1, 75 percent of the bills will be paid for by the IAM members and their dependents.

The employers contribute $10.30 monthly per employe for the plan. Employes will pay the first 25 percent of the dental bill and the plan will pay the remainder.

These are the increases in the wage scale:

- Maintenance machinists—Up 62 cents this year, 16 cents next year and 16 cents in 1970 for a total of 94 cents. They now earn $4.60 an hour.
- Journeymen—Up 50 cents this year and 16 cents each of the next two years, totaling 82 cents. Their pay is now $4.24 an hour.
- Specialists—Up 26 cents this year and 11 cent raises in the two subsequent years of the contract to total 48 cents. They now earn $3.52 an hour.
- Production workers—Up 24 cents this year and 11 cents in each of the next years for a total of 46 cents. Their rate now ranges from $3.04 to $3.22 an hour.

'Single Greatest Challenge':

ILG Sets Stepped-Up Drive To Sign Exploited Workers

Atlantic City—Delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers 33rd convention here were told that "the single greatest challenge facing the union" is to organize exploited workers all across the land.

"All of our standards are jeopardized," ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg warned, "as long as there are places to which unscrupulous employers can escape in search for cheap, non-union labor."

The convention reacted by adopting a resolution that called for expanding the union's organization department, stepping up organizing in the South and West and seeking to unionize office employes in the garment industry.

The convention also was to receive a proposal to increase per capita dues to meet the added organizing costs and strengthen the union's strike fund.

Meanwhile, the more than 1,000 delegates acted upon scores of other resolutions covering a wide range of economic, political and international issues, in addition to union and industry matters.

In one of its earliest actions, the convention unanimously endorsed the Freedom Budget, first proposed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, and the legislative program of the AFL-CIO to resolve the crises of the cities.

The endorsement came in a civil rights policy statement which emphasized that the nation "must turn up the timetable for a speedy end to poverty."

"We have the means; there is a way," the statement said. "We must assert our will through a moral commitment to bring jobs, education, and housing to every family in America."

To show they were determined to back their words with action, the delegates recommended that the union's board "set aside $1 million to be devoted to supporting the movement to eradicate poverty and discrimination."

Highlight sessions of the convention included those addressed by an unscheduled speaker—Pres. Johnson—and the man who seeks to succeed him in office, Vice Pres. Humphrey. Both received tumultuous ovations and Humphrey won convention endorsement.

Delegates also heard speeches by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP; Betty Furness, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs; Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Dr. Phan Quang Dan, head of South Viet Nam's Free Democratic Party; and New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D).

The convention saluted AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky, who headed the union for 34 years prior to his retirement in June 1966.

Stulberg, chosen by the ILGWU's board as successor to Dubinsky, introduced him as the leader who "has made his contributions above all others to this organization." Dubinsky then recalled some of the early struggles of the union.

In his keynote address, Stulberg reported that ILGWU has made "significant progress" since its last convention three years ago and that its membership now is at a record high of 451,192.

Although this figure represents only a net gain of 8,874 members over the period, Stulberg pointed out that the increase had been achieved despite a departure of 181,841 workers from membership rolls because of deaths, retirements and illnesses—and the family responsibility of women who make up 80 percent of the union's membership.

In other words, he noted, the union has succeeded in signing up close to 191,000 new members since 1965.

But at the same time, Stulberg said, "I must warn you that we have only begun the job that must be done."

Emphasizing that there are still some 250,000 unorganized workers in women's and children's apparel industries, he noted that "thousands of these employes are being exploited and their exploitation endangers our standards."

In another area, Stulberg traced "steady" gains the members have made in wages, benefits, pensions and health and welfare programs since 1965, but he added:

"We cannot afford to slow our efforts. We must continue to fight aggressively for improved wages and working conditions . . . We must improve our benefits and increase them."

Wirtz told the delegates that the "nation now has the capacity" to eliminate poverty, unemployment and under-education but the important question is, "are the people ready to do it?"

He deplored so-called liberals who talk "but do not take any action" toward improving the welfare of the nation's poor. "My years in office," Wirtz said, "have led me to discover one thing: that the labor movement is the most effective voice for liberalism there is in America."

Miss Furness saluted the ILGWU for its "pioneer work" on behalf of its members as consumers through its programs to lower the price of drugs and eyeglasses, and its medical mobile units set up on the West Coast and elsewhere.

She urged all unions to help lead the "revolution of the consumer" which is now underway and demands safety in automobiles, wholesome meats, clean poultry and safe and economical drugs.

Rustin and Wilkins lauded ILGWU for its long history of fighting against discrimination and injustice. Both emphasized that the battle must be accentuated if America is to head off a polarization of blacks and whites and a threatened destruction of its democracy.

CLAMOROUS WELCOME was given to Pres. Johnson by more than 1,000 delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers convention in Atlantic City as the President made a surprise appearance.

Humphrey Pledges He'll Invest in Peoples' Need

(Continued from Page 1)

gister-and-vote drives and "help elect a liberal Congress that will enact the program of a liberal president."

Humphrey announced plans for holding a series of forums in cities and towns around the nation at which individual citizens, workers and community leaders will be invited to give their views and policy suggestions.

Labeling them "Humphrey listens" meetings, he said he would attend as many of them as possible to help shape his campaign because "I want to hear from the people. I want them to participate in the politics of their country."

In line with the resolution, Humphrey said he is campaigning as a "doer," pledged to build upon the record of Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson and dedicated to the belief that America must "invest" in its human resources.

"Every penny we invest to bring health to our sick, education to our untrained, jobs to our jobless—will come back a hundredfold to the enrichment of America," he declared.

The nation "has the wealth" and it must be put to work wisely "to develop the underdeveloped millions whose hands and whose minds will bring new greatness to America," he said, adding:

"This must be the year in which a national decision is made to proceed with the investment."

Pres. Johnson asked the delegates—and all Americans—to demand of all presidential candidates that they deal with the issues and explain their solution for the nation's pressing problems.

"If I could have one hope," he continued, "it would be this: that whoever may be President . . . will look at the social record of the last five years and say, 'we have just begun.'"

Noting that the ILGWU is dedicated "to moving forward"—, Johnson added, "I hope our next President will continue as you have" by working to "build and heal and unite the greatest nation in the world."

By their vote, the garment workers demonstrated their belief that Humphrey best fits the President's pattern.

REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, receives an honorary membership card and a check for $5,000 for the Poor People's campaign from Pres. Max Greenberg, right, of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and Alvin E. Heaps, secretary-treasurer. The presentation was made during a meeting of the union's general council in Washington.

Distillery Workers Aim For Industry Pensions

The Distillery Workers convention put the establishment of an industry-wide pension plan at the top of the union's priority list in major contract negotiations this year and next.

Delegates to the 14th biennial convention in Washington, D.C., mandated union bargainers to seek higher pension benefits, along with portability and early vesting, in negotiations this year with the wine industry and next year with major distillers.

The convention called for intensified organizing efforts, at both the local and national levels.

The delegates also:

- Returned Pres. Mort Brandenburg, Sec.-Treas. George J Oneto and 11 vice presidents for four-year terms.
- Authorized continued membership assessments to raise the union strike support fund from the present top of $400,000 to $500,000 to finance striking members at the Hiram Walker & Sons distillery in Windsor, Ont.
- Increased per capita payments by local unions from $1.50 a month to $1.60, and authorized establishment of a staff pension fund for employes of the international union and for locals that want to participate.
- **Pledged continuance of a nationwide boycott against Stitzel-Weller Co. products and the effort to win bargaining rights lost when management destroyed the union's local six years ago at Shively, Ky. The firm distributes Old Fitzgerald, Cabin Still, Old Elk and W. W. Weller whiskeys, now boycotted by the labor movement.**

Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers swore in the officers at the convention's close. They included Vice Presidents Victor Bryan, Baltimore; Gene Bufalino, Los Angeles; Roy Cairns, Vancouver, B.C.; John E. McKiernan, Louisville, Ky.; Andrew Moller, Sacramento, Calif.; John O'Grady, George Orlando and Jack Schwartzberg, New York, N.Y.; Edward O'Neill and Joseph Slota, Chicago, and Anthony Salupo, Cleveland, O.

Three union auditors also were inducted: Alfred A. Fontana and Frank Truatt, New Jersey; Sam Jacobs, Philadelphia.

Convention resolutions asked for a reduction in federal, state and local alcohol taxes, now at their highest point; a sharing in the benefits of automation by a more rapid reduction in the workweek at no reduction in wage rates; and improved job training opportunities for the unemployed along with a "truly national" public employment service.

The convention urged Congress to strengthen the National Labor Relations Act to "make a reality of the right to organize and bargain collectively." It asked repeal of Section 14(b), permitting states to bar union shop agreements and restoration of pre-hearing elections to help speed up present "inordinate and interminable delays" in NLRB proceedings.

Doll Union Votes Support To Humphrey

Liberty, N.Y.—Delegates to the Doll Workers convention here voted a unanimous endorsement of Hubert H. Humphrey's presidential candidacy and adopted a broad-ranging program for social, political and trade union progress.

Pres. Harry O. Damino reported a gain of 8,000 members in the two years since the last convention, but warned against "complacency" in the face of massive problems facing the nation and the labor movement.

He stressed, equality of opportunity, "intensive" political action, promotion of the union label and organizing as "major and immediate objectives."

On civil rights, Damino told the 260 delegates, "It is up to us, the dedicated ones in the fight for human brotherhood, to do our share to help win over the bigots, the racists, the hypocrites who talk one way and act another, and the people who refuse to change with the times."

The convention called for enactment of a national health insurance program, improvement of workmen's compensation, strengthened enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act and strong support for COPE.

They applauded a call by Peter M. McGavin, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., for worldwide fair labor standards to meet the problems of runaway ships and industry.

Boyd Approach Hit:

Positive Plan Urged To Bolster Shipping

A "fair and equitable" merchant marine program that would end 32 years of "discrimination" in the maritime industry was called for by Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Appearing before the House Merchant Marine Committee which is holding hearings on a series of maritime bills, Hall called for a flexible program keyed to expansion of the merchant marine. He warned that the nation could no longer tolerate delay on enacting a proper program.

Hall told the committee that the proposals recently submitted by Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd discloses Boyd's "consistently wrong" approach to maritime problems.

"He wants to pull the props out from under our domestic shipbuilding industry and our American-flag shipping industry," Hall declared. Boyd's proposals, Hall added, point up the "inescapable fact" that the answer to development of a maritime program lies with Congress and that it's time to "get on with the job."

Hall's comments on the Boyd plan was the latest in a series of sharply critical reactions from key congressmen and the trade unions in the industry. The chairmen of the Senate Merchant Marine subcommittee and the House Merchant Marine Committee have both attacked the Boyd program.

Boyd called for building ships in foreign yards, no expansion of the merchant marine, no building of nuclear powered ships, elimination of subsidies to passenger liners and rigid restrictions on other subsidies.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, had commented earlier that Boyd "has presented an inadequate, unimaginative and unsatisfactory program that is designed to kill the U.S. merchant marine."

Hall noted that the Boyd proposals were in large part the cornerstones of the Inter-Agency Task Force Report of 1965, strongly opposed by unions and members of Congress, and had been proposed in other forms by Boyd since then.

In his testimony before the House committee, Hall said that four problems must be resolved in drafting a new maritime program:

- "How to achieve a fair and equitable ship construction program that will protect the government's present contractual obligations (to subsidized operators) and still make possible the extension of this program to the rest of the merchant marine.
- "How to expand the construction differential program to prevent discrimination against the operators who have so long been denied this form of assistance.
- "How to enlarge the operating differential program to protect the interests of the entire fleet, instead of a single segment, and how to insure that this subsidy is utilized to achieve the intended goal of the 1936 legislation which is to stimulate competition, not with other American operators, but with foreign-flag shipping."
- "How to use the Cargo Preference Act as an effective tool for encouraging the growth and development of the U.S.-flag fleet, and how to prevent double subsidies which constitute a flagrant abuse of cargo preference."

Hall noted that the fiscal 1969 maritime budget reportedly faces virtual elimination in the face of the spending slashes proposed by Congress as part of the tax increase package. He warned that such a move would "not be cutting into fat—it would be slashing into muscle."

He said that the prospects of such a budget cut should not be allowed to stand in the way of enactment of a long-range maritime program. "As a matter of fact," Hall said, "it will increase the need, because we'll be that much further behind." He added:

"We must first have the principle of maritime expansion laid down. Without a program, we can do nothing. With a program, we will, at long last, be in a position to act as soon as this temporary budget problem is resolved."

EXHIBITING HIS MUSICAL skills is Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.) as he auditions for membership in Local 802 of the Musicians in New York City. Representatives of the local listen to Rep. Bingham play his own composition on a 261-year-old Guarnerius violin. He passed the test to earn his card. "A congressman should always have a secondary profession to fall back on," he quipped.

Compromise Rejected On Slash in Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

motion by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) to direct House members of the conference committee to insist on a $4 billion budget cut instead of the $6 billion tentatively agreed on.

The House Democratic leadership, the AFL-CIO, the Civil Rights Leadership Conference and other liberal groups supported the move as the alternative to a bigger slash.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) and House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) led the fight against the Burke compromise.

A few liberals voted against the $4 billion cut, unwilling to endorse any reduction. Some conservatives who voted against the $4 billion figure may still turn around and oppose a package linked to a tax increase. But basically the vote was a showdown over the issue of bone-deep spending cuts in a period when the nation's urban crisis demands more rather than less federal effort.

The conservative coalition flexed its muscles on another controversial issue before the House.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, made the routine motion that the House appoint conferees to meet with a Senate committee to try to resolve differences on the crime control bill.

Celler previously served notice that he would fight to delete from the Senate bill provisions which would deny to suspects and defendants rights which the Supreme Court has said they are entitled to under the Constitution.

Celler's motion to name conferees required unanimous consent, and was blocked by several objections.

The reason, it became evident, is that House conservatives have hopes of convincing the House to accept the Senate bill intact or else instructing its conferees to agree to the main provisions of the Senate bill.

Civil rights as well as the budget was involved in an appropriation bill including funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which faces an increased workload this year as smaller firms come under the ban on race, religious and sex discrimination and a new age discrimination law goes into effect.

Deep Cut Made

The Appropriations Committee had cut a $13.1 million budget request down to $6.9 million. A bipartisan group of liberals moved to raise the appropriation to $11.8 million—but lost on a 121-113 non-record vote.

In one area where the Appropriations Committee had gone beyond the Administration request, the action was struck down on a technicality.

The committee had voted $245 million—more than twice the budget request—for merchant ship construction. But the item was stricken from the bill on a point of order based on the fact that the legislation authorizing the money to be appropriated had not yet finally cleared Congress.

In sharp contrast to the budget-cutting demands, the congressional Joint Economic Committee heard testimony urging a major new job-creating program from a senator and a congressman who served on the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) said money invested in providing jobs for the hard-core unemployed would come back "many times over."

Senate Votes Low-Income Housing Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

grams included in the omnibus bill include incentives for private industry to enter the low and moderate income housing field and a mandate for employment of people living in areas being rehabilitated wherever possible.

As in all authorization bills, the money to carry out the new federal programs must still be appropriated. Because of the time lag on construction funds, the decisive showdown won't come this year. Some $4 billion of the $5 billion in new authorizations would be spent in 1970.

Crime Bill

The big Administration victory on the housing bill came after a sharp setback when the Senate transferred the President's crime control bill into a controversial catch-all measure which would legalize wiretapping and strip suspects picked up by the police of what the Supreme Court has ruled are constitutional rights.

It does provide federal grants for local law enforcement agencies—the heart of the Administration bill—but it channels most of the money through the states.

It bans the mail-order sale of pistols and revolvers, but places no restrictions on rifles.

In one of the few victories for the Administration, the Senate knocked out a committee provision which would have severely limited the power of the Supreme Court to review a defendant's claim that a state court had violated his constitutional rights.

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Labor Panel Scores Safety Council For Retreat on Federal Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Arthur P. Gildea, secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers.

The joint memorandum of agreement reached in February led with two key points:

- "The federal government has the right and the obligation to be concerned with occupational safety and health.
- "There is need for reasonably uniform standards dealing with occupational safety and health, and there should be federal legislation designed to achieve this end in the most efficient and effective manner."

But this unequivocal position failed to appear in the NSC statement authorized by the Apr. 16 meetings of the executive committee and board. Instead, the statement contained this language:

"There is considerable consensus that the health and safety objectives of the bill need some attention now. If the Congress concurs and its judgment is that legislation should follow the pattern represented by the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1968, then we respectfully urge that our recommendations be given every possible consideration to more effectively achieve the intent of the bill.

"If the Congress concludes only that more federal leadership and help to the states is needed at this time, we believe our recommendations will still be pertinent to the nature of the federal response."

Then followed a series of recommendations on regulations, development of standards, enforcement and financing.

But these, Connelley's statement charged, were originally intended as "reasoned adjuncts" to a "positive approach on the two points of basic agreement." When they are "detached from the basic agreement for a real federal-state partnership," the statement said, they "then become mere quibbles about detail."

"In other words," Connelley continued, "our agreement represents a vital unified, consistent, approach based on an informed and critical view of how this legislation can best meet the needs of the American public. To pussyfoot on the basic issues and talk in detail about the quibbles will do nothing for safety nor for the true interests of the National Safety Council."

He noted that in the past, the ground rules for establishing council policy on issues where two or more conferences might have differing views was to get the conflicting conferences to come to an agreement, such as the one reached in February by the joint committee of the Labor and Industry Conferences.

Once such an agreement is reached, Connelley said, "all precedent indicates that the executive committee and the board would recognize the combination of expertise and interest represented by such an agreement. On this particular issue, the rules seem to have been changed."

AFT Winner In Pittsburgh, Toledo Voting

The American Federation of Teachers won two major union representation elections—in Toledo and Pittsburgh—in a three-day period. The AFT defeated affiliates of the National Education Association in both elections.

In winning bargaining rights for Toledo teachers the AFT collected 1,217 votes, compared with 966 for the Toledo Education Association.

Pittsburgh teachers gave the AFT 1,772 votes over the NEA affiliate's 1,590. This election was a re-run of one held earlier this year in which neither group garnered a clear-cut majority.

The AFT faces three more important elections before the end of the 1967-68 school year. The teachers union will seek representation in Kansas City for 3,500 teachers, in Wilmington, Del., for 800, and in Willow Run, Mich., for 700.

Nation Called On to Rid Self of Hatred

AFL-CIO News

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Tragic Loss Mourned By Meany

A horrified nation, deep in grief over the senseless slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, moved toward taking a deeper look at itself to determine the cause and roots of assassination and violence.

As America paid final homage to the 42-year-old senator who had sought the presidential nomination of his party, Pres. Johnson summoned the country to the task of ridding the land of lawlessness and hatred.

It was a call reinforced and echoed by leaders in all walks of life. The trade union movement voiced its feelings in a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. He said:

"Sen. Kennedy's death is a national tragedy. But, beyond that, it is a profound reproach—not to the United States alone—but to a world that remains torn and shaken from one end to the other by political, social and cultural hostility, violence and lawlessness.

"Out of this tragedy some way must be found to contain or temper the blind, unreasoning waves of human hatred and discord that lead disturbed minds to violence and to the search for targets and scapegoats for their frustrations and animosities.

"Only then can there be any real hope that some element of good might come from this last act of madness."

The assassination in Los Angeles sharply revived memories of the slaying of Pres. John F. Kennedy, the senator's brother, in Dallas four and one-half years ago and the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis two months ago.

Pres. Johnson, recalling those assassinations in a speech to the nation, declared that "those awful events give us ample warning that in a climate of extremism, of disrespect for law, of contempt for the rights of others, violence may bring down the very best among us. And a nation that tolerates violence in any form cannot expect to be able to confine it to just minor outbursts.

He called on Congress to pass laws "to bring the insane traffic in guns to a halt" and announced the appointment of a special commission headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, former president of Johns Hopkins University, to

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'68 Campaign Suspended By Kennedy Assassination

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

All Political Activities Halted by Tragedy

The 1968 election campaign was in a state of shocked suspension as the nation mourned Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the victim of an assassin's bullet.

All major candidates abruptly cancelled their campaign schedules. The continuing struggle for convention delegates that follows the primary windup in California was for the moment put aside.

The assassination in Los Angeles came moments after Kennedy had thanked his supporters for helping produce a victory in the California Democratic primary. The New York senator edged out Sen. Eugene McCarthy by a 46 to 42 percent margin in the big West Coast state. Coupled with the 50 percent of the vote he rolled up in the South Dakota primary, Kennedy was making a firm bid to get back in the nomination race after a damaging loss to McCarthy in Oregon.

In a year of political surprises and upsets, the sickening slaying of Kennedy injected a deep note of personal grief into the campaign as well as a general uncertainty as to what happens next.

On the certain side were the line-up of delegates to the Democratic National Convention with all political analysts giving Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey a substantial lead in committed votes toward the 1,312 needed to nominate, despite Kennedy's gain of 172 delegates in California and 24 in South Dakota.

On the Republican front former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was way out in front with committed delegates. He did not enter the California primary and Gov. Ronald Reagan was unopposed as a favorite son.

New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Reagan maintained, however, that Nixon did not have a first-ballot victory locked up in August.

On the Democratic side the Kennedy victories Tuesday—although narrow in California—were thought to have put McCarthy out of contention with the main struggle set between Kennedy and Humphrey—until the assassin's shots rang out in the Ambassador Hotel.

Humphrey was not entered directly in the South Dakota primary but an attempt to rally support for him in the form of voting for Pres. Johnson—whose name was on the ballot—fell short, gathering 30 percent of the vote. In California Humphrey was not involved and an uncommitted slate garnered only 12 percent of the vote.

In New Jersey, however, the vice president in effect picked up at least 60 of the state's 80 delegates when Gov. Richard Hughes, running as

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California GOP Votes Out Kuchel

San Francisco — California's right wing scored another vital victory when it defeated U.S. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, a liberal voice in his party and the No. 2 Republican in the Senate.

Max Rafferty an outspoken ultra-conservative, serving his second term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction turned the trick in capturing the Republican senatorial nomination from the 16-year incumbent who also serves as assistant minority leader.

With his win, Rafferty is only a step away from joining the growing circle of California conservative Republicans office holders headed by Sen. George Murphy and Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Standing in his way will be former State Controller Alan Cranston who was an easy winner in a three-way race for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Kuchel got off to a running start in the counting, with heavy pluralities in Northern California population centers. San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara

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56 Cents in 3 Years:

30,000 Win Raises In Aluminum Pact

New York—The Steelworkers have approved new three-year contracts calling for an average 55.9 cents an hour wage increase for more than 30,000 members at five major aluminum companies.

The agreements call also for improved pension, insurance, vacation and holiday provisions and increased supplemental unemployment benefit payments. The new contracts were approved by the Steeelworkers Aluminum Industry Conference hours before the old contracts terminated.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel described the settlements with the Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metal Co., Kaiser Aluminum, Olin Mathieson and Ormet as the "largest and best package" ever negotiated in the industry.

The Aluminum Workers, representing about 16,000 workers, were on strike at a number of Alcoa and Reynolds plants with both the size and the composition of the settlement and local issues involved. One Auto Workers local in Cleveland rejected the contract terms in a ratification vote and continued its strike. Other UAW units representing about 4,000 workers backed the pact.

USWA Director M. C. Weston, Jr., chairman of the union's Aluminum Industry Conference and chief union negotiator in Alcoa talks, indicated that during the negotiations, which began April 9 in New York City, hundreds of local issues and plant problems were resolved.

Under terms of the new agreements, a wage hike of 20 cents an hour became effective immediately on June 1. This will be followed by a general wage increase of 12 cents an hour in the second year and a 13 cent hike effective the third year of the pact.

The average increase during the first year will be 30.9 cents an hour,

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Teachers Gain Right To Speak Up on Schools

A high school science teacher, fired nearly four years ago for criticizing inadequacies in the school system, will get his job back because his union took his case all the way to the Supreme Court—and won.

Teachers everywhere also won, since the unanimous decision declared that it is "essential" that teachers be free "to speak out freely" on questions of educational policy "without fear of retaliatory dismissal."

The teacher is Marvin L. Pickering of Lockport, Ill., who in 1964 wrote a letter to the community's weekly newspaper expressing his views "as a citizen, taxpayer and voter."

Pickering charged that academic needs and class facilities were being neglected while large sums were being spent for school sports programs.

The school board said Pickering's charges weren't justified—and fired him.

Pickering was a member of Local 1291 of the American Federation of Teachers—and his union stood up for him.

His local helped raise money to finance the case, but the biggest share came from the AFT defense fund which helps finance legal battles involving basic principles affecting the rights of teachers.

AFT Counsel John Lightenberg carried the case to the U.S. Supreme Court after both a county

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Conventions Give Ovation To Humphrey

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey received warm, enthusiastic receptions as he addressed two major union conventions — the Textile Workers Union of America and the State, County & Municipal Employes.

TWUA's convention in Washington gave Humphrey a 15-minute, cheering, whistling, welcoming ovation and after he finished speaking the more than 1,100 delegates paraded across the speakers' platform to shake his hand.

Humphrey received the convention's unanimous endorsement for the presidency as the candidate with "the capacity and skill to unite the

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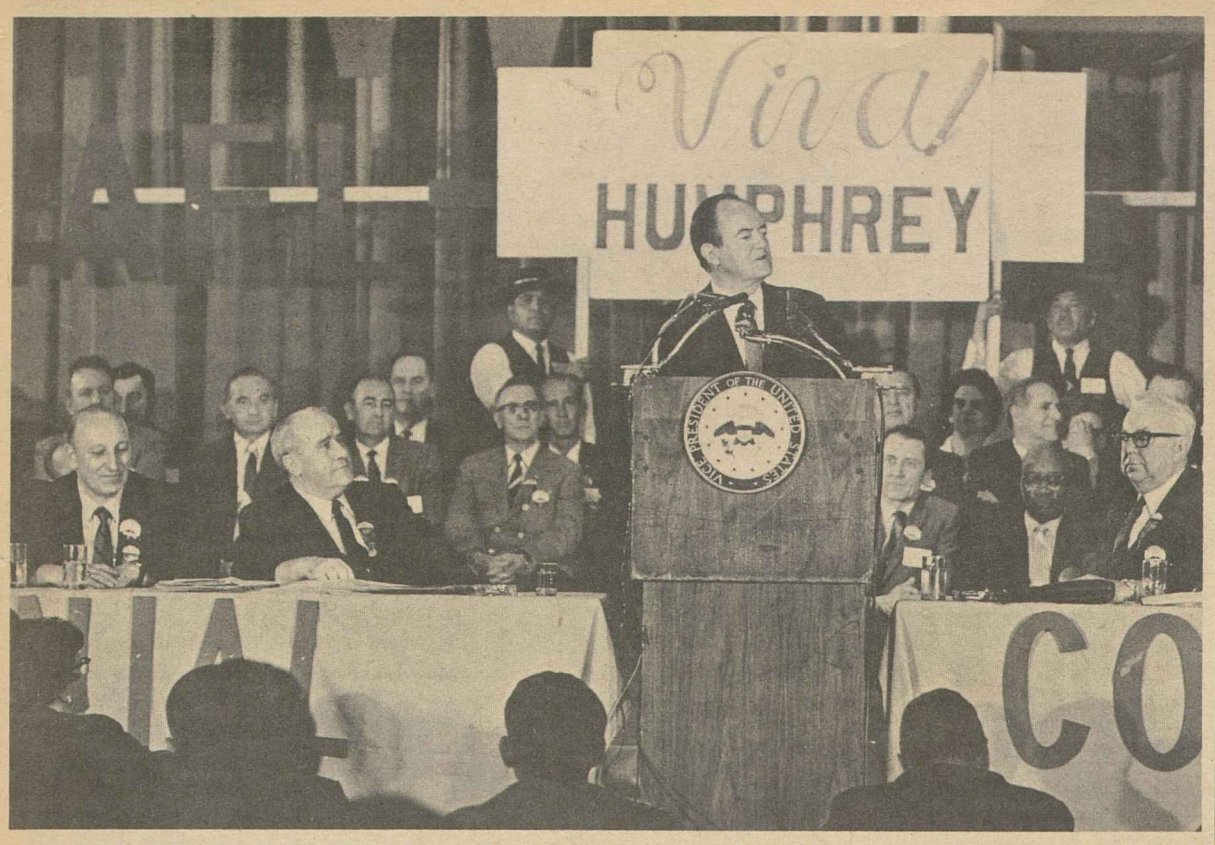

AMERICA MUST ACHIEVE "full and equal opportunity for every citizen," Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told the convention of the Textile Workers Union of America in Washington. TWUA Pres. William Pollock, seated left, introduced Humphrey as "one of the greatest friends labor has ever had" and the delegates endorsed him for the presidency.

Court Upholds NLRB's Order On Back Pay at Darlington Mill

Richmond, Va.—The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals has brought some 500 discharged workers and the Textile Workers Union of America within one step of final victory in a 12-year struggle for justice.

The court, in a 5-to-2 decision, upheld a National Labor Relations Board finding that Deering Milliken & Co., Inc. closed its Darlington, S.C. plant in 1956 to discourage unionism in its 26 other U.S. plants.

The decision also enforces the NLRB's order that the firm pay the discharged employes lost wages from the date of their layoff until they are offered reinstatement or placed on preferential hiring lists in other Deering Milliken mills.

The company has 90 days from the date of the decision, May 31, to request a U.S. Supreme Court review of the Appeals Court ruling. This would be its final move in the long-drawn-out case.

In Washington, where his union is convening, TWUA Pres. William Pollock hailed the decision as confirming all of the charges brought by the union in behalf of the workers who lost their jobs.

"It has taken 12 years for these people to achieve a measure of justice," Pollock said. "But it is clear that justice will be done and that textile workers in the South will inevitably win the same rights in fact as well as in law that are enjoyed by workers elsewhere in the nation."

He predicted the decision, coming on the heels of recent decisions upholding NLRB orders against J. P. Stevens & Co., will serve as a "strong stimulus" to the union's organizing activities.

The exact amount of wages that will be coming to the discharged Darlington workers if the Appeals Court decision sticks cannot be determined, he pointed out, because each worker's "lost wages" since 1956 will differ.

But the total "will likely run into the millions," he estimated.

The NLRB decided back in 1962 that Deering Milliken committed an unfair labor practice when it closed its plant immediately after TWUA won a representation election because the move was made to thwart union activity.

It ordered the firm to bargain with the union about effects of the shutdown, to restore employes to similar jobs and to make them whole for any pay they had lost because of the closing.

The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals denied enforcement of the board order, by a 3-to-2 vote, on grounds an employer has the "absolute prerogative" to go out of business in part or entirely, at any time.

However, the Supreme Court in March, 1965, held "that a partial closing" of a plant is an unfair labor practice "if motivated by the purpose to chill unionism in any remaining plants" of a single employer.

It returned the case to the NLRB to determine if this was what happened at Darlington.

In its decision of June, 1967—which is now upheld by the Appeals Court—the NLRB reaffirmed its 1962 decision and found that the "chilling" described by the Supreme Court "at least in part, lay behind the decision to close the Darlington mill."

The board, by a 4-to-0 vote, also found in reaching its conclusion that:

- Those in control of Darlington "had other business interests" sufficiently substantial to give promise of reaping benefits "from the discouragement of unionization in those businesses."
- The company spent $400,000 to improve the Darlington mill in the first eight months of 1956 and no serious consideration was ever given to closing the mill until it went union.
- The company directors, headed by Roger Milliken, met and decided to shut down just six days after the employes voted for TWUA.
- Milliken told his stockholders at a 1956 meeting that he would not run the mill with a union and he sent messages to officials of his other mills clearly indicating he would close unionized plants.
- Workers at other Deering Milliken mills testified that it was common opinion among many employes that their mills would be closed if they moved to organize.

Pilch Leads Progressives in ITU Victory

Colorado Springs—John J. Pilch led the Progressive Party to a clean sweep of the top elective offices in the Intl. Typographical union.

Pilch was elected president by almost a 2-to-1 majority over Independent Party candidate C. Robert Powers of Los Angeles. Pilch, from Chicago, collected 50,087 votes to Powers' 26,868.

The newly elected president had been serving as the ITU head since the death of former Pres. Elmer Brown in February. Pilch also was first vice president of the union almost 10 years.

William R. Cloud was re-elected secretary-treasurer with a vote of 66,885. He was unopposed.

In the other contests for the union's executive council A. Sandy Bevis defeated James P. Rayner for first vice president by a vote of 49,562 to 27,011; Joe Bingel, second vice president outpolled Roy K. Dennison 48,179 to 28,168, and Joe Bailey beat James A. Dunning for third vice president 50,031 to 26,225.

Priority on Organizing:

Textile Union Vows To Crack Holdouts

By Duane Emme

The Textile Workers Union of America has vowed "priority" organizing activity until the union has scored a full breakthrough in an industry described as "the last major bastion of industrial feudalism."

The pledge came in an organizing resolution adopted unanimously by more than 1,100 delegates to TWUA's 15th biennial convention in Washington, D.C.

Earlier, the convention heard TWUA Pres. William Pollock emphasize that the union must overcome "the industry's conspiracy which is denying more than half-a-million workers their right to form and join unions."

The vital importance of organizing and the determination to "intensify" it in an industry that has "illegally hounded and persecuted its workers" ran though every convention session.

The theme of the convention was "targets for tomorrow" and the major targets, illustrated at the front of the convention auditorium, were "organized the unorganized" and "political action in 1968."

Other targets—tieing in with resolutions before the convention—stressed the need for civil rights, an enlarged anti-poverty program, an increased minimum wage, improved unemployment benefits, expanded housing, new services for the aged and coordinated bargaining.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the delegates pledged "full and unqualified" support to TWUA as a union "in the front line of the continuing drive to organize the unorganized."

"Only when unions like yours at last realize their full potential can the labor movement and the cause of social progress be assured of success," Meany said.

The organizing resolution called upon each TWUA member "to help make organizing a priority activity not only of our international union but also of each joint board and local union."

It traced TWUA's struggles to unionize an industry which "from its inception" has been "adamantly determined to maintain absolute power over their employes" and intimidate them from exercising their legal rights.

The problem, the resolution stressed, is best illustrated by the "barony" of the J. P. Stevens & Co., the textile chain which has "committed the most staggering list of labor law violations on record in this country."

While "the callous deprivation of workers rights" by Stevens has attracted national attention, the resolution continued, the firm's actions are "not an isolated example" of lawlessness in the industry.

"The tactics are increasingly being copied by textile owners throughout the United States, and are being imported into Canada as well," the resolution declared.

In his keynote address, Pollock charged that the industry's anti-union conspiracy "is masterminded by law firms and labor relation counselors who have made union-busting a science."

"Its tools," he added, "are coercion, intimidation and the brainwashing of workers, illegal discharges, the blacklist, mill-closing threats and the mobilization of the community power structure against efforts of workers to organize."

Despite all these obstacles—"due to the courage of workers," Pollock reported, the union has gained 18,200 members in the United States and Canada in the past two years, bringing workers under TWUA contracts to 210,000.

"More than 40 percent of these new members are in the South, where our major challenge lies," he pointed out.

Pollock also reported that bargaining efforts during the past two years, plus new minimum wage legislation, have brought textile workers "substantial" gains in wages and fringe benefits.

Pollock reiterated an appeal to the Administration to halt the flow of federal contracts to Stevens and other firms found guilty of labor law violations.

"It's a strange kind of system," he said, when textile workers can be jailed for violating strikebreaking injunctions while their law-breaking employers are rewarded with "lush" government contracts.

18.5% Increase in Wages, Benefits Won in 3-Year Western Union Pact

More than 25,000 Western Union employes have won wage and benefit packages valued at 18.5 percent over three years in new contracts negotiated by the Commercial Telegraphers and the Communications Workers.

A nationwide strike was averted when the company reached agreement with the Telegraphers less than an hour before the old contract expired. The CTU represents some 21,600 Western Union workers throughout the country.

A few hours later, agreement was reached with the Communications Workers for the 3,500 Western Union employes it represents in the New York metropolitan area. The CWA also had been poised to strike if necessary.

Negotiators for the two unions are ironing out details of the contracts to be submitted for ratification. The major provisions, however, have been agreed on.

About 16 percent of the negotiated increases will go into wages of both union contracts.

The CTU said that effective June 1 a 5 percent raise will go to all employes, except messengers. Another 5 percent increase will go into effect June 1, 1969, and a 6 percent raise will be given June 1, 1970.

Messengers with two years on the job will receive a raise of 6 cents an hour this year, and additional 6-cent raises in 1969 and 1970.

The CTU national bargaining committee, headed by E. L. Hageman, said: "We are sure the overwhelming majority of members will agree . . . we have won a victory and a very good contract."

The bargaining committee said the contract provides for a fund of 1 percent of the payroll to correct job classification inequities. These increases will become effective next year.

Western Union also has agreed to pay all hospital-medical insurance premiums for dependents starting in 1970. The company will pay 50 percent of the premiums this year and 75 percent in 1969.

The CTU contract calls for increased per diem allowances for relief employes; increased payments for on-the-job injuries and Washington's birthday to become a premium pay holiday.

CWA negotiators also won vacation improvements. The new pact allows four weeks after 15 years and five weeks after 25 years.

Columbus Day was added to the holiday list, giving the CWA members eight for the year. Double time and a half will be paid for working July 4, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Other benefits in the new CWA pact include 100 percent contribution by the company on health care insurance; fully-paid life insurance for employes raised from $3,000 to $6,000, and upgrades in a number of job classifications.

The CWA also won a 35-hour work week for three of its Western Union units.

Must Do Better, Convention Told:

State-County Union Reports 60% Increase in Four Years

By Eugene A. Kelly

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The State, County & Municipal Employes have climbed close to the 400,000 mark in membership—a 60 percent increase since 1964—but must do better to keep pace with the membership potential, Pres. Jerry Wurf told the union's 17th convention here.

"Organization and collective bargaining must be our twin approaches to a better future," Wurf told 1,500 delegates in a report noting an increase of some 160,000 members in four years.

Wurf called on the delegates to go back to the home towns of the United States, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone and "organize by the thousands, the tens of thousands and the hundred of thousands" to "roll the union on."

Wurf's opening-day address keynoted a five-day program including scheduled talks by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, Labor Under Sec. James J. Reynolds, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and Pres. Heinz Kluncker of West Germany's Public Transport Workers.

A highlight of the convention was a memorial service honoring the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., killed by an assassin on a visit to help striking sanitation workers in Memphis. Chief participants were Dr. King's widow, Mrs. Coretta King; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, his successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Executive Dir. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP.

The entire convention took part in the service memorializing Dr. King for his efforts to help win union recognition and a better life for 1,700 members of Local 1733, Memphis. The sanitationmen, who sent delegates to the convention, won their long strike for recognition and a first contract after the death of Dr. King.

Wurf presented a memorial plaque to Mrs. King and plaques for leadership of the Poor People's March to Rev. Abernathy, Rev. James Lawson and the Rev. H. Ralph Jackson all of the march organizers. Then, in a moment of deep emotion, the delegates joined with Mrs. King in the song of the civil rights movement "We Shall Overcome."

Rev. Abernathy urged the delegates to help "organize labor unions over the South" and declared "if you do we shall be right there, standing with you to make the dream of Martin Luther King come true."

Deficit Budget Planned

Wurf and Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames presented an officers' report showing that the union is operating in the black as a result of a per capita dues hike voted two years ago. Wurf said the executive board has decided not to seek an increase this year, for a variety of reasons, but will present a "deficit" budget to the board that takes office June 9 covering increased services to the locals and district councils.

Wurf served notice that at the 1970 convention, the officers will ask for a substantial increase in per capita income to finance the organizing and bargaining programs that he called essential to continued growth.

It should be easy, Wurf said, to "yield to an orgy of self-congratulations" at AFSCME's spectacular growth except for the fact that employment in the public sector of American life is growing even faster.

Public employment has been climbing at a rate of about 1 million new employes a year and will by 1970 have reached 10 million in state, county and local service, Wurf told the convention.

This year, at least 2 million of the nation's 9 million public employes are "squarely in our jurisdiction and we must organize them," he told the convention.

"Against that figure, can we dare to be smug about our size, 25 percent of the potential?" Wurf asked. AFSCME is "healthy, more efficient and effective than ever before." But that is "not nearly good enough," he said, adding:

Call for Expansion

"All over the land there are people who want AFSCME, who look to a union to provide the means of gaining a little better life in the years ahead. If we meet our challenge, this union can be the Number 1 union in size and service to its members," he said.

The second big job for the union is to move ahead through collective bargaining, said Wurf. "Make no mistake about it," he said, "our future, our ability to improve the living standards and the quality of life for our members, all depend on our ability to extend collective bargaining through state and local government."

Wurf voiced opposition to compulsory arbitration for government employe unions and called for a truly neutral, independent fact-finding body with power to make recommendations in disputes. He said strikes—outside of the law enforcement field—are justified only when all other means have failed.

Wurf stressed the importance of union shop agreements as a major union goal and noted that more than 275 AFSCME contracts now provide some form of union security.

The union now bargains for some 600,000 "free riders," Wurf said. It would be a million-member union, he told the delegates, if all its locals had a full union shop or agency shop in the departments where they hold bargaining rights.

WITH LINKED HANDS at a memorial tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King during the State, County & Municipal Employes convention, Union Pres. Jerry Wurf, Mrs. Coretta King, Bernard Lee and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership join in singing "We Shall Overcome," the song of the civil rights movement.

High Court Strikes Out Union's Election Bylaw

The Supreme Court has ruled that a requirement that candidates for top union office first serve in lower-level union posts is not a "reasonable qualification" under the terms of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

It voted unanimously to overturn an appellate court decision which found nothing wrong in the election rules of the 27,000-member Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in New York City.

The local required candidates for citywide office to have some time been elected from their shops to serve in the 400-member delegate assembly or its predecessor body and some 1,725 of the local's members were eligible under this criterion in the disputed 1965 election.

The AFL-CIO, in a brief to the Supreme Court, said that a union has the right to establish reasonable qualifications for its officers.

The Labor Dept. had brought the Landrum-Griffin suit challenging the eligibility rules and asking the federal courts to order a new election.

The high court ruled that a new election be held under the Secretary of Labor's supervision.

The U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, which was reversed by the high court, had taken the position that the Landrum-Griffin Act "strictly limits official interference in the internal affairs of unions" and did not intend to turn union government over to the Secretary of Labor or the courts.

However, Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan said that "this emphasis overlooks the fact that the congressional concern to avoid necessary intervention was balanced against the policy expressed in the act to protect the public interest by assuring that union elections be conducted in accordance with democratic principles."

The union had argued that because of its size and the complexity of managing its $30 million of welfare and other funds, it was justified in limiting major offices to members who had become familiar with its problems by serving in lower offices.

The lower court had rejected the Labor Dept.'s suit, saying that union democracy does not "require that every union entrust the administration of its affairs to inexperienced rank-and-file members."

Justice Brennan, who wrote the high court's opinion, said rank-and-file union members are able to distinguish qualified candidates "without a demonstration of a candidate's performance in other offices."

Brennan further suggested that the bylaw enables incumbents to retain office and operates to the disadvantage of dissident groups within a union.

When an opposition group tried to put a slate in the field in 1965, only its candidates for president, general organizer and business agents in two districts were eligible. They were defeated by big margins —up to 7-1. But the Supreme Court said this did not mean that other candidates, who were ineligible, might not have won election.

95% in Medicare Under Insurance

The percentage of persons over 65 now covered by medicare who have enrolled in the voluntary doctor insurance part of the program has increased from 92 to 95 percent during the past six months.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare announced that about 700,000 older people, who had missed out on their first chance to enroll for the medical insurance to supplement their basic hospital insurance under medicare, signed up between Oct. 1, 1967 and Apr. 1 of this year. The next enrollment period will begin next January and will end Mar. 31, 1969.

There are now 18,600,000 persons enrolled in the voluntary insurance program. Although the rate has gone up from $3 a month to $4 a month, only 36,000 persons quit the program as a result.

Humphrey Hailed in Bid To Meet Undone Tasks

(Continued from Page 1)

American people" in solving domestic problems and bringing peace.

Textile workers "have particularly good reason" to support Humphrey, the resolution noted, recalling how in the early 1950's he took a leading role in a Senate investigation that spotlighted "injustices" to southern textile workers.

Since then, it add, "he has repeatedly demonstrated his friendship, sympathy and understanding for our problems."

The resolution traced his "major role," first as a senator and then as the Vice President, in causes ranging from medicare, jobs, civil rights and social security to the United Nations, disarmament and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

"In short," it concluded, "he has kept full faith with the philosophy and traditions of American liberalism."

In Bal Harbour, Fla., delegates to the State-County convention gave Humphrey lengthy standing ovations when he arrived and when he ended an address that was frequently interrupted by applause.

State-County Pres. Jerry Wurf, a member of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey, introduced the Vice President as "our old friend," who has "consistently voted on behalf of the workingman."

Bargaining Supported

In his address, Humphrey told delegates that "there is no excuse for denying the rights of organization and collective bargaining to anyone just because he works for the public."

"It is wrong," he emphasized, "to ask or expect employes to subsidize public or non-profit organizations by working at submarginal wages. That doesn't help anybody—it hurts everybody."

At both conventions, Humphrey listed the accomplishments of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations and declared there is still "much unfinished business" for the nation. "I want your help."

He voiced pride in having had a role in securing civil rights legislation, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Model Cities program, the Manpower Training & Development Act, medicare and other measures that have "helped democracy grow."

"It's not just our program, it's labor's program, too," Humphrey said, "I'm proud to have been your partner."

Noting that he recently looked back at his COPE voting record in Congress and found that on 60 rollcall votes "I was registered as voting right," Humphrey said, "You can't beat that performance."

Voicing assurance that "peace will come in Viet Nam," Humphrey asked "are we clear what we will do with the victory of peace? Will it be like 1954 when peace in Korea was followed by recession and retreat in America?"

It would be "shamefully wrong" if a cease-fire in Viet Nam meant a "cease-work order in the factories in America," Humphrey said. "That must not be."

And it would be "criminally wrong," he continued, if young men "who fought from an integrated bunker in Khe Sanh came back to live in a segregated slum in an American city. That must not be."

The nation must plan "right now" for what comes after Viet Nam, Humphrey declared.

Humphrey's convention speeches were made before the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. He cancelled a scheduled address to the Ohio State AFL-CIO convention in the political moratorium following the Los Angeles tragedy.

Rise Forecast In Education Of Workers

Two out of three adult workers will have at least a high school education in 1975, according to an article in a recent issue of Monthly Labor Review, published by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The article, "Education of Adult Workers in 1975," by Denis F. Johnston states that just less than one out of two workers had that amount of education in the late 1950s and the ratio was just over one out of two by the mid 1960s.

Johnston predicts that among workers in the 25-to-34 age bracket, nearly 80 percent will have a high school education or better and 20 percent of these will have completed college in 1975.

The proportion of adult workers at the lower end of the educational level—with eight years or less of elementary education—will be only one in six by 1975, Johnston states. This contrasts with a ratio of about one in three in this category in the late 1950s and one of four in the mid 1960s.

Johnston foresees men and women having, on the average, about the same amount of education by 1975, with a median educational attainment of 12.4 years for either sex.

Rebellion and Opportunity

JUNE COMMENCEMENT exercises on the nation's college and university campuses will doubtless touch off a rash of new incidents, demonstrations and protests as part of the "continuing revolution."

The protestors and the demonstrators will be overwhelmingly white youngsters from middle and upper-income families. Many of them will be acting out of idealistic convictions; others will tag along because it's a lark to take a swipe at the "establishment." A small minority will be using the campus as a jumping off point for what they hope will be a destructive attack on the very foundations of our society.

They have all "had it made" in economic terms. Their parents have put up an average of $10,000 to educate them in a private school; $5,000 for a state or public institution. Those that survived the four years of college are in a sense an educated elite, assured of economic security and a relatively high status in modern society.

Of all the issues raised by the campus protestors and demonstrators, however, very little if anything has been said of the millions of American youngsters who are not in the colleges and universities and never will be because their parents cannot afford the price of education; or because they have received a second-class education in a segregated atmosphere so that they cannot qualify for higher education.

If the campus "radicals" can detach themselves briefly from their simplistic moralizing about the state of the world they might well turn to the question of how can America assure every qualified and eligible youngster, regardless of his economic means, of a higher education—or at the very least a decent education through secondary school that will qualify him to hold a decent job with hopes for progress.

* * *

THERE IS without question a need for reform and change in the colleges and universities. Responsible students—and most of them are—deserve a larger voice in the government of the college, a freedom to raise issues, to be heard, and to secure action.

There is a need also for the university to give more attention to the individual student and his needs and desires and lesser attention to fat research contracts and business tie-ins.

The growth of the multiversity has brought an entire new series of problems on campus that are in need of searching investigation and solution. The universities have either failed to perceive them or failed to move quickly enough.

But if the American tradition of education as an avenue of opportunity for all is to be maintained and extended, the university —in conjunction with the government—must devise programs that will make it possible for all who want and need higher education to obtain it without reference to race, economic status, or any of the other factors that today enter into the question of college admission.

If the colleges and universities and the students pull together on this simple issue of educational opportunity, and by raising the issue focus public attention on the critical need for action, then they will have discharged one of the major functions of a university—to give intellectual leadership to the community.

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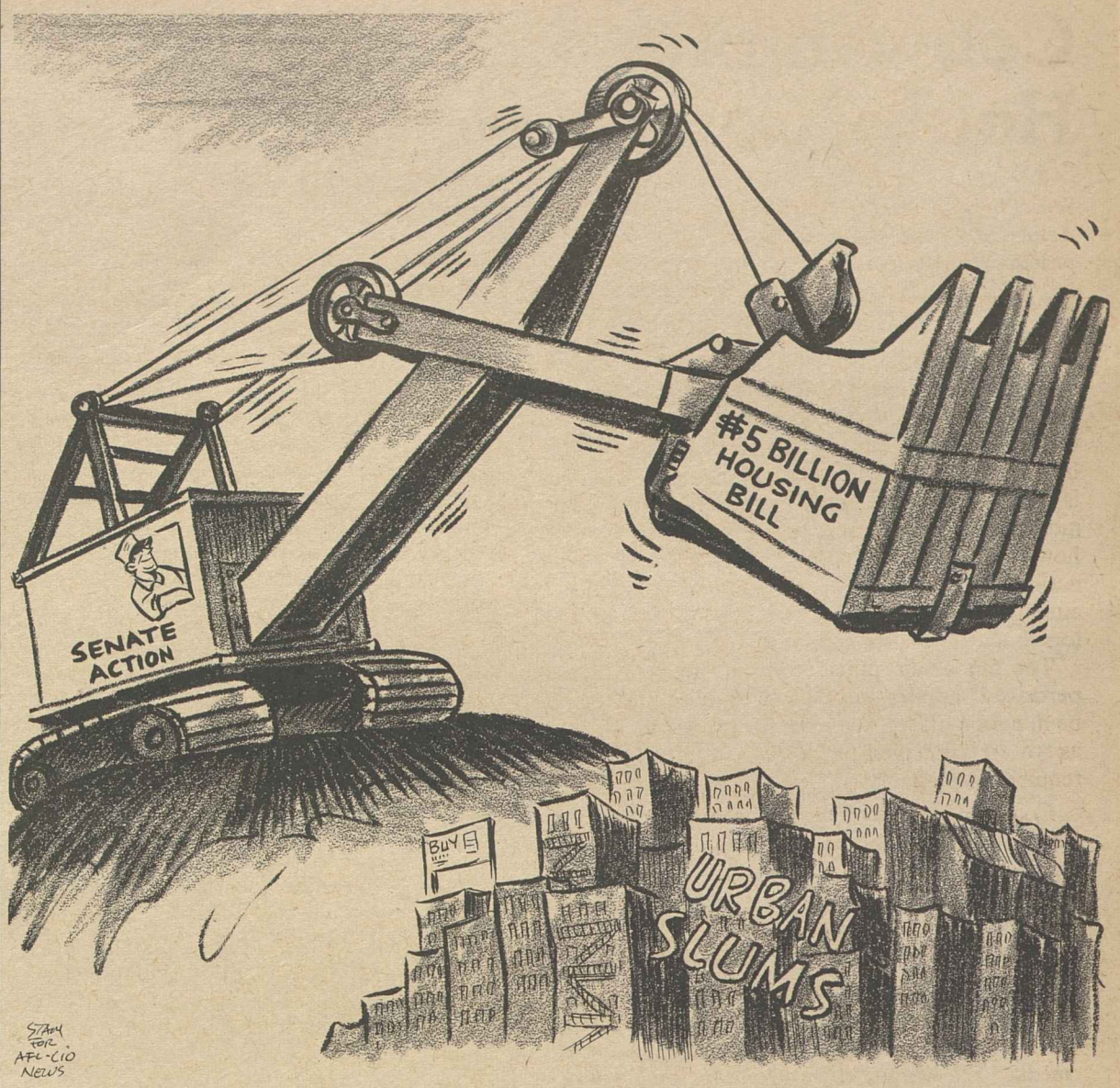
First Step



Hazards in the Home:

Product Safety Newest Target For Consumer Protection Laws

The following is excerpted from an alddress by Betty Furness, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, to the 22nd Annual Conference of the American Society for Quality Control in Philadelphia.

IT IS IMPORTANT ENOUGH for the consumer to know the weight and unit price of the packaged soap he buys, and be assured of the wholesomeness of his food. But it is essential that he can trust the safety of the mechanical devices which might otherwise injure him or endanger his life.

Most American households have a variety of mechanical and other equipment which can and often does cause serious mishaps. Gasoline-powered lawn mowers injure hands and feet; electric hedgeclippers, saws, drills, and other powered handtools cause burns, injuries, and electrocutions. So do washing machines, dryers, stoves, and electric frying pans.

In some cases, accidents are caused by the negligent user, who at times violates even the most elementary safety precautions. But recent studies have shown that the majority of mishaps cannot be charged to the customer alone. Frequently the potential for injury is built right into the mechanical equipment.

Indeed, Congress, alarmed by the number of accidents that occur each year through the faulty design of various products, established the National Commission on Product Safety late in 1967.

The Public Health Service, which gathers statistics on this sort of thing, estimated during Senate hearings on the bill that faulty heating devices cause 125,000 injuries a year; stoves, power mowers, and washing machines are involved in 100,000 mishaps; glass doors are responsible for 40,000 and electrical extension cords for 30,000 accidents.

Most people like coffee; but even coffee making has its hazards. There are many cases each year where coffee pots cause injuries through defective wiring, explosions, instability or other reasons involving improper quality control.

The fact is that sometimes accidents can be avoided by inexpensive little devices. For instance, power mowers most frequently injure the legs. The attachment of a 15¢ guard plate would stop machines from throwing stones, and thus avoid many a hospital bill.

One of the causes for the high casualty rates among consumers is the fact that there are so few testing standards. But even where testing standards do exist, they are not always followed by the manufacturers. So we do have testing standards for plate glass windows and doors, but they are all too frequently not observed by the industry.

Sometimes new equipment reaches the market much too early, before the bugs are ironed out and proper quality control measures have been taken. The idea may be good, but the product isn't. Color TV is a good example. It's certainly better now than when it was introduced.

WE ALL TEND to blame the worker at the assembly line for the shoddy product we are offered. You know the things that are said—workers don't care any more; they are clock watchers; they are only concerned about their pay.

But the hard fact is that the worker at the assembly line does not determine the conditions under which he works.

He is invariably pressed for time; his every movement has been studied by production engineers for the most economical use; forever under pressure, he sees the next piece of equipmnt moving inexorably towards him, and he has just so much time, and only two hands.

The problem of quality control is not new to our society; it has existed ever since the industrial revolution. But with the increasing flood of consumer goods that reach the market, it has sharply increased in recent years.

One could have expected that industry itself would have defined standards, adhered to them rigidly, and developed a program of policing itself.

Unfortunately, this has not been the case. And as a result, the inevitable happened—the government has had to fill the vacuum left by industry itself.

In 1964, Pres. Johnson established the President's Committee on Consumer Interests to give the American consumer a place to turn, a focal point for consumer interests. In 1967, he raised the committee to cabinet level.

The time when a leader of industry could with impunity say that "the public be damned" has long passed, and neither you nor I can regret its passing.

But the time when industry's interest is identical to that of the consumer is not yet here. It behooves you and me to work for its arrival.

In Mergers, Cross-Ownership:

Cobweb of Monopolies Grabs Hold of Communications Media

The following is excerpted from remarks by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) to a Federal Bar Association conference on antitrust and monopoly practices in the communications industries.

POLITICAL DEMOCRACY thrives only when there is free, unhindered exchange of many and diverse opinions and ideas. This is our strength. It is dissent, not conformity, which has moved us forward—as uncomfortable as it may be to the status quo. But an idea locked in one man's head has no existence as far as the general public is concerned. It lives only to the extent it is communicated. And to insure that all ideas—no matter how unpopular—can be communicated, this nation needs the widest spectrum of competition among the widest number of independent competitors that can be sustained.

The old philosophical concept "to be is to be perceived" applies particularly to those who would be in public office. We exist for practical purposes as we are perceived by media. A fair perception requires many points of view.

Communications, then, is one area—at least—where we should not get hung up on the perennial argument of whether antitrust exists to protect competition or competitors. In communications it must protect both.

What is the picture today?

The Senate Antitrust subcommittee hearings on the so-called "Failing Newspaper Act" give an insight into competition in news gathering media. We learned there are fewer than 1,600 cities in this country with daily newspapers and in more than 96 percent of these cities there is only one newspaper management. In 1955 about 28 percent of these dailies were controlled by chains. In 1965 this figure had risen to 43 percent. Today it is even higher. Only approximately 45 cities have two or more newspapers and only three cities have three or more newspapers with separate ownership.

In the top 25 markets with a total of 97 television stations, 15 are owned by networks and 34 —more than a third—are owned by newspapers. Newspaper-owned stations also account for 15 percent of the revenue of all commercial AM radio stations.

These figures, however, understate the problem. Certain chains, for instance, show a high degree of regional concentration. In addition, chain newspaper competitors in one area may be joint owners of broadcast properties in another.

In some regions, the largest advertisers are owned by the same corporations which own the largest newspaper and broadcast facilities.

Large publishers of magazines own radio and TV facilities and vice versa; and at least one is moving aggressively into the newspaper field through merger. Other newspaper corporations are moving into book publishing. Electronic companies, some of whom are already deep in broadcasting, are moving also into book and textbook publishing—all by merger. Major wire services are owned or controlled by large chain publishers.

Superimposed on this cobweb picture is the fact that many of the communication corporations have business interests which give rise to a continuing conflict of interest situation in news selection and reporting. This becomes particularly acute where those interests are in the same community as the owned newspaper or other media.

The pattern is becoming clear. We are moving —and rapidly—toward a nation in which all means of communications are becoming increasingly concentrated in a relatively few corporate hands.

MOST OF THIS MOVEMENT is through merger. Yet neither the Federal Communications Commission nor the Justice Dept. has distinguished itself by vigorous action to slow down the trend. Indeed, we have seen, on occasion, an Alphonse and Gaston act, leaving both agencies nodding to each other while the elevator doors close before them.

The trouble is that no one is anxious to take on the arduous, unrewarding, politically unwise work of doing what really must be done if our protestations are to be something more than sermonizing.

But I do have some suggestions: They begin with strict, aggressive, fearless application of the antitrust laws.

Specifically, mergers in this field must be challenged; predatory practices must be challenged. If the challenges fail, then we can consider legislation to limit the holdings of media or methods of communication by any one corporation. But as Thurman Arnold pointed out recently, it seems premature to talk about legislation until a case has been lost. Let's bring cases where they are justified.

The FCC must give broader interpretation to the "public interest, convenience and necessity" doctrine in order to limit cross-ownership of communications media. It is not sufficient to say this is the province of the Justice Dept. A minimum definition of "public interest" would include competition.

Further, the regulatory agencies should encourage parallel systems of electronic transmission of written material.

Finally, these electronic distribution systems should be treated as common carriers so that anyone willing to pay the price has equal opportunity to transmit. In this way monopolization can be avoided.

Inadequacies in Program:

Most Badly Disabled Workers Get No Public Income Support

DISABILITY IS A SOCIAL and economic problem of major dimensions. In 1966 it affected one-sixth of the nation's working age population, Lawrence D. Haber writes in the May issue of the Social Security Bulletin, a publication of the Social Security Administration.

His article, "Disability, Work, and Income Maintenance: Prevalence of Disability, 1966," presents first findings from the nationwide 1966 Social Security Survey of Disabled Adults which included all noninstitutionalized disabled persons aged 18-64.

Disability was found to limit some 18.2 million adults in their ability to work, of whom 17.8 million had been disabled longer than 6 months.

The survey classified the disabled into three categories. It identified the severely disabled as "unable to work altogether or unable to work regularly." A second category was the occupationally disabled—"able to work regularly, but unable to do the same work as before the onset of disability, or unable to work fulltime."

And there were those with "secondary work limitations—able to work fulltime, regularly, and at the same occupations but with limitations in the kind or amount of work they could perform in their jobs."

The article documents substantial losses of earnings and family income because of disability. It points out that public programs designed to offset the wage losses of disability paid out more than $8 billion in cash benefits and assistance to the disabled and their dependents in 1966. But these programs "are intended primarily to provide support for the severely disabled rather than for disabled persons with work capacity.

"More than half of the severely disabled received no income from public income-maintenance programs during 1965. Close to three-fourths of those with no support from public programs were women.

"Severely disabled men benefited from disability income-support programs to a greater extent than women. Three-fifths of the severely disabled men received income from one or more of the public programs, compared with less than two-fifths of the women."

Haber points out that "the number of severely disabled not employed on a fulltime basis who had accepted reduced benefits for early retirement or were not receiving any public income-maintenance benefits suggests that there are inadequacies in the present support and wage-replacement systems for the severely disabled.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE ARE MORE WAYS than one to milk the public treasury as the American people have frequently found to their great cost. One way, of course, is through the numerous tax loopholes that have been pushed through Congress by shrewd men and corporations over the years. Another is the more simple and direct device of overcharging the government, especially on defense contracts.

At a time when Congress is wielding a meat axe in its effort to knock at least $6 billion off the Johnson budget, largely at the expense of desperately needed social programs, it might be a great deal more profitable to spend its time examining the whole process of letting defense contracts, long a sore and touchy problem in American life.

How much fat is there in a contract system that involved $45 billion in 1967—a rate of $180 million each working day—a system that brought huge profits to a relative handful of giant corporations?

There are responsible and knowing men in Washington who believe that the American people are being scandalously overcharged in the letting of defense contracts and are entreating Congress to do something about it.

One of these men is Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover, father of the nation's nuclear submarine program, long a thorn in the side of the Navy brass as much for his brilliance as for his sharp tongue, and a highly knowledgeable critic of what goes on when military procurement agents sit down to negotiate billions of dollars of contracts with industry.

Adm. Rickover recently appeared before the House Banking & Currency Committee. His testimony ought to be "must" reading for every member of Congress.

"Our purpose today is to see to it that the government gets value for the money it spends," was the uncomplicated statement of his case that Rickover made as he began his testimony.

After that the story was one of monopoly control of many defense needs; "accommodations" with an industry far more interested in profit than in patriotic gestures; hidden profits that involve millions of dollars; lack of adequate government protection; lack of real teeth in renegotiation legislation, give-away patent policies—a multitude of manipulations and gimmicks about which the American taxpayer knows little but that take huge sums in the form of taxes from his pocket.

He cited from Moody's Industrials, figures showing the increase in profits of the five largest defense contractors for 1963-1965 through 1966-1967. The percentage increase for General Dynamics was 22; for General Electric 21.7; for United Aircraft 56; Boeing 65 and for Lockheed Aircraft 18.5.

He told how corporations "use much ingenuity in making expenditures for plant repairs and rearrangements, tools, manufacturing control techniques, computer programs and other items—items which can be charged to overhead but which actually serve to improve the company's commercial capability."

He retold the old story of how government procurement officers are too often prone to accept the industry "point of view" in contract negotiations and of how many of them end up working for the very corporations with which they have dealt in the past.

Two billion dollars is just half of what the Johnson Administration believes can be cut from the budget without too much hurt to the nation's social programs; it represents one-third of what the more economically-minded members of Congress want to cut.

Tax reform is likely to be a priority for the next session of Congress. Reform of defense procurement is obviously vitally important, too. Here are two areas that offer vast possibilities in meeting the nation's ever-increasing problem of paying the costs of its pressing social needs.

AFL-CIO IN THE ARTS is discussed in New York City by (from left) AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians and also president of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes (SPACE); AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis; SPACE Exec. Sec. Jack Golodner; Harry Van Arsdale, president, New York City Central Labor Council and Richard F. Walsh, federation vice president and president of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

Militancy Fund Launched For AFT Activity

New York—The Teachers union has launched a drive for a "million dollar militancy fund" to help the nation's teachers establish their right to organize and bargain collectively.

The fund was launched at a dinner here of classroom teachers and representatives of national unions, state and local bodies which honored four teacher representatives who had served jail terms during the school year for violation of strike-breaking injunctions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany saluted the courageous members of the AFT and declared that public officials "must learn that threats, injunctions and jail sentences will not educate children, provide better school systems, solve the problems of neglected youngsters in ghettos or provide the wage levels and decent working conditions that America's teachers need and desire."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller, president of the Machinists, told the dinner that "unionism will strengthen the educational processes of America by creating a new and better relationship between teachers and students."

The militancy fund will be used in legislative campaigns in a number of states and to aid families of jailed leaders.

Court Upholds Free Speech For Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

circuit court and the Illinois Supreme Court had ruled that the school board was within its rights in firing Pickering.

The Supreme Court said it did not matter whether the teacher's charges against the school system were fully accurate or not, so long as false statements were not made knowingly or recklessly.

Good faith criticism, the high court declared, is protected by the free speech guarantees of the First Amendment.

'Landmark' Ruling

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen said the "landmark" decision "substantiates the position of the AFT that teachers have the same rights as all citizens and in all respects."

He said the union "took its stand" to finance Pickering's case "on behalf of the entire teaching profession."

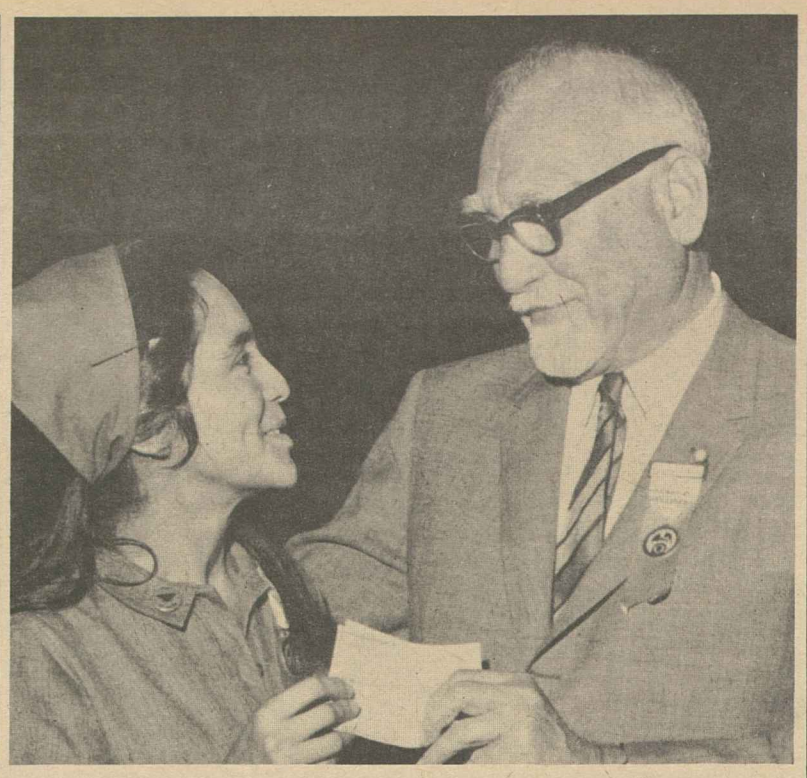
The outcome, Cogen declared, is "a liberating decision for all teachers on a matter of high principle."

Amalgamated Bank Won't Raise Rates

Miami Beach—The Amalgamated Bank of New York will not raise its interest charges on loans "under any circumstances," its chief officer told the Clothing Workers convention.

"There is no need for any bank to raise its rates," Bank Pres. Maxwell Brandwen said. "They're making enough money now."

So is the Amalgamated bank, according to ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. He added: "We are making handsome profits" even at the bank's present interest rates.



A $10,000 CHECK presented by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers to Dolores Huerta of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee backs up a resolution of support voted by delegates to the ACWA convention in Miami Beach.

Clothing Workers Hail Pay, Membership Gains

Miami Beach—The Clothing Workers ended their 52nd convention here after commending the union's officers for their stewardship in achieving the best contracts and the largest membership in ACWA history. The convention urged even more active union involvement in the human welfare areas for which the ACWA is most noted—low-cost cooperative housing, college scholarships, the plight of the poor and co-op banking.

Nearly 1,500 delegates—another record high—renominated Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum for new two-year terms by acclamation.

They started the names of 22 incumbent executive board members and 40 other candidates for 23 seats on the way to a September referendum among 400,000-plus members. And they adopted a series of policy statements on bread-and-butter union issues, good citizenship, and legislative programs for a "better America."

After Potofsky presented donations of $10,000 to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and $50,000 to the Urban Coalition—with an additional $200,000 pledged to the latter for recreation and education programs in big-city slums—the delegates took these actions:

- Voted to intensify efforts to bring "every worker in Amalgamated jurisdiction" into the union; to seek better wages and improved conditions in the next round of bargaining; and to put more emphasis on ACWA programs in the field of worker education, medical care, and the buying of union-label goods and services.
- Directed continued development of cooperative housing and other services to members. A proposal made to the convention by Borough Pres. Herman Badillo of the Bronx, N.Y., was referred to the officers for study. Badillo asked that the union and the United Housing Foundation sponsor the building of 15,000 additional low-cost housing units in the Bronx on a site which he promised to "help you find." Union sponsors are ready to open 15,400 other Bronx units this year.
- Promised to pay particular attention to the problems of the poor in urban and rural areas, and urged Congress to strengthen and improve the National Labor Relations Act and the minimum wage law; to provide more adequate funds to the Office of Economic Opportunity; and to improve workmen's compensation laws and the Social Security Act—the latter by voting some form of guaranteed income for those unable to work for a living.
- Called for policies to keep interest rates down, and backed higher taxes on individual and corporate incomes based on ability to pay, with tax-evading loopholes eliminated.

The convention sent a telegram of regret to Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, who missed the convention because of illness for the first time in 54 years. It expressed sorrow at the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and two ACWA vice presidents; and heard the announcement that Vice Pres. David J. Monas is retiring after many years of service.

The union constitution was amended to provide for the election of 23 vice presidents instead of 25.

A resolution submitted by Canadian delegates stressed the bilingual nature of the Dominion and called for "recognition by all Canadians of the French language and culture."

Political Action Stressed

The convention made no political endorsements but Potofsky stressed the union will participate actively in the presidential election campaign after the party nominating conventions.

Major convention speakers included Urban Coalition Chairman John W. Gardner, Mrs. Dolores Huerta of the Farm Workers, Executive Vice Pres. Gerard Rancourt of the Canadian Labour Congress, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Assistant Sec. Esther Peterson, and Adlai Stevenson III, Illinois state treasurer.

Wirtz gave what he called a "sort of valedictory" after nearly eight years in office, but cautioned "I am not announcing my resignation or retirement."

Describing "what it means to be an effective liberal," Wirtz said "labor, the great unifying force in American liberalism," can "move us ahead" in the direction of past gains. It must not, he said, "yield to critics who claim we can't have both" public order in the streets and social justice for the poor.

Mrs. Huerta urged all unions to help end the grape strike this coming summer by refusing to buy any California table grapes until big growers headed by the Giumarra Vineyard Corp. agree to recognize their striking workers.

'To Fulfill Its Mission':

ILGWU Ups Dues To Meet Challenge

Atlantic City—More than 1,000 delegates to the 33rd convention of the Ladies Garment Workers unanimously voted a dues increase to meet added organizing costs and other mounting union expenses.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg had urged the increase as a necessity "if this union is to fulfill its mission."

At the convention's final session, Stulberg was elected without opposition to a full three-year term as president. He will continue to serve also as the union's secretary-treasurer.

Stulberg, ILGWU secretary-treasurer since 1959, was chosen by the executive board to head the union when AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky retired from the top post in June, 1966.

The dues revision provides for a 50 cent increase in the present $2.25 a month per capita payments to the international, effective July 1, 1968. Local dues, which vary but now average $4.50 a month, will be increased by 50 cents, effective Jan. 1, 1969.

In a financial report to the convention, Stulberg said ILGWU's total income since the last convention in 1965 exceeded expenses by more than $2.5 million.

While this indicates "good financial condition," he pointed out that part of the income comes from investments. If the union had depended upon dues income alone, he added, it would have had a deficit of more than $600,000 in the three years.

'Challenges Ahead'

He emphasized that the union must increase dues to meet "the challenges ahead"—particularly the cost of a "prolonged and determined struggle against employers in our industry who have multi-millions at their disposal to perpetuate poverty among their giant corporations."

Prior to voting the dues change, the convention unanimously approved an expanding organizing program to include stepping up organizing in the South and West and seeking to unionize office employes in the garment industry.

As a measure of the union's militancy and determination, Stulberg said that the cost of strike benefits might go as high as $15 million in the next three years compared with a $1.6 million expenditure in the last three.

Just prior to discussion on the dues proposal, Stulberg called to the convention platform members of the union who were involved in recent organizing victories won by ILGWU at Laura Industries in Selma, Ala. and Marlene Industries, which has a number of plants in the South.

He introduced them as representatives of "our struggle all through the South and elsewhere." Pointing out that ILGWU is finding "a tremendously favorable response" to its organizing among the unorganized workers, Stulberg said:

"They want our help; they need our help and we intend to give it to them."

Report Adopted

The convention adopted an international report supporting the Administration's Viet Nam policy, including its "firm resolve for peace." The report condemned "an upsurge" of anti-Semitism in Iron Curtain countries, declared strong support for Israel's stand against aggression and backed AFL-CIO international programs.

Other resolutions included calls for a 35-hour work week and a $2.25 an hour minimum wage, federal standards for unemployment benefits, improvements in medicare, stronger consumer protection, curbs on the "import" of strike-breakers across state lines and improvements in a wide range of union programs.

In addition to electing Stulberg, the convention re-elected Vice Presidents Shelley Appleton, Angela Bambace, Morris Bialis, Israel Breslow, Sol C. Chaikin, Moe Falkman, David Gingold, Murray Gross, Edward Kramer, Philip Kramer, Henoch Mendelsund, E. Howard Molisani, Louis Nelson, Samuel Otto, William Ross, Alberto Sanchez, Matthew Schoenwald, Bernard Shane, Frederick Siems and Charles S. Zimmerman.

Molisani was moved up to first vice president to succeed Luigi Antonini, who retired after 43 years of service as a vice president. Salvatore Noto was elected a vice president to fill the vacancy created by Antonini's retirement.

Savings Bonds to Bring Higher Return to Buyers

Americans now can get a better buy for their dollars in U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom Shares.

President Johnson has announced that the Treasury raised the interest rate on Series E and H bonds to 4.25 percent from 4.15 percent and on Freedom Shares to 5 percent from 4.74 percent.

The higher interest rates which went into effect June 1 apply not only to newly purchased bonds, but also to issues already held by buyers for the remaining period to maturity.

But the bonds will have to be held seven years until full maturity for the higher interest rate. This makes a "sort of bonus," the Treasury said for buyers to hold the bonds seven years or longer.

The application of the higher rates will be done by paying more than the face value of the bond at maturity. That is, bonds that cost $75 will return $100.64 after seven years, rather than the $100 face value.

The sales of the Freedom Shares also was liberalized. They now can be bought over the counter by anyone who is willing to make a matching purchase of E or H bonds. Previously, Freedom Shares were limited to sales in bond-a-month plans.

AFL-CIO Present Views:

Trade Policy Linked To Living Standards

The nation's future trade programs must be shaped on the basis of how they "mix" with the political, economic and social policies of America, the AFL-CIO told an inter-agency committee in Washington.

The federation's views were presented by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger to the Trade Information Committee of the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

The committee, composed of representatives of seven government agencies, was set up by Pres. Johnson in March, 1967, to conduct a major study of U.S. trade policies and make recommendations in 1969.

Goldfinger stressed that past international trade programs—based merely upon easing the flow of goods and services among nations—are "no longer satisfactory" because of the rise of "new trading blocs" and changes in the "competitive prowess" of nations.

"The new world that has arrived and the new trading world to come represent a highly sophisticated, highly technological, highly advanced network of trade patterns," he said.

These patterns, he continued, "are much more influenced by other non-trade government and private policies than ever in the past."

Labor believes the purpose of trade is "no longer merely to ease the flow of goods and services among nations, but also to assure that the flow . . . helps improve living standards of people in the world."

As an example of what he was talking about, Goldfinger challenged the committee to probe and find an answer to the question: "What is the impact of U.S. foreign investment on trade and U.S. national interest?"

Pointing out that U.S. firms have "at least doubled" their foreign investments in the first six years of the 1960's—from $11 to $22 billion, Goldfinger said:

"The United States cannot achieve an intelligent trade policy for the 1960's and 1970's unless it comes to grips with the issues directly related to this sharp rise."

He called upon the committee to come forward with "workable" proposals for establishing international fair labor standards so that trade will work to the advantage of people everywhere.

Goldfinger cited the current "runaway" of U.S. industries to Mexico as an example of how businesses take advantage of inferior labor standards to reap huge profits at the expense of workers and our trade laws.

Changes in our tariff law are needed to prevent these firms from shipping their products back into the United States and enjoying their "profit-hungry" schemes, Goldfinger declared.

He submitted a copy of the resolution adopted by the 1967 AFL-CIO convention endorsing the work of the committee in seeking out "new approaches to international trade."

AFL-CIO VICE PRES. Paul Hall, left, reviews long-range plans of the Boy Scouts of America for youth programs in ghetto and rural poverty pockets with Irving Feist, president of the BSA. Hall, president of the Seafarers, was recently elected to the BSA's national executive council.

Scouts Hail Labor Role, Elect Hall to Council

Chicago—The national executive council of the Boy Scouts of America elected its first labor member, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, as it laid the groundwork to expand its programs.

The eight-year plan "Boypower 76" will concentrate its efforts in the ghettos and rural poverty pockets with an ambitious project to organize one-third of all boys in the country.

Over the years, organized labor has helped make scouting possible for 44 million boys and adults by service of union members in volunteer leadership work, the council said.

In a resolution, the council "expresses sincere appreciation for the labor-scouting partnership as we join hands in the interest of citizenship training, character development, and mental and physical fitness for the boys of America."

It further noted that the AFL-CIO leadership has urged local and international unions and their members to participate in scouting.

Wide support of scouting also comes from the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dept. About 25 percent of the adult scout volunteers are union members.

The aim of the "Boypower 76" program is to help prepare a new generation with the skill and confidence to master the demands of future America and supply its leaders, the council said.

The enrollment goal would bring 6.5 million boys into scouting by 1976. There are about 4.5 million boys in the movement today.

Hall, president of the Seafarers, is the first trade unionist ever selected to the Boy Scouts' national council. He was the only addition to the board this year.

Hall, active in a wide range of community work, is on the Advisory Council of the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign. He is a vice president of the Civic Center Clinic in New York, which helps youths in trouble with the law.

Last March, Hall was named "Man of the Year" by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for his leadership in efforts toward freedom, equality and justice.

Senior Citizens Urge Programs To Help Elderly Fight Poverty

Programs to help lift the nation's elderly out of poverty were proposed by more than 1,000 delegates to the seventh annual convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens in Washington, D.C.

A society that callously condemns millions of its older people to poverty should take a good look where it is heading, the 2.5 million-member organization warned.

John W. Edelman, 74-year-old president of the NCSC who was stricken with a heart ailment, said in a message from his hospital bed: "We have seen a tremendous drive by the enemies of progress to mangle or destroy essential services for the poor, including millions of the elderly poor.

"The forces of reaction have terrorized us with scare talk about monstrous deficits and inflation. They are using the elderly, who are hit hardest by inflation, as decoys in their struggle to escape an increase in taxes on their enormous profits which have grown by leaps and bounds year after year," he declared.

In the windup session of their two-day convention the delegates voted to concentrate efforts to bring social security benefits to levels high enough to lift the elderly poor out of poverty; improvements in medicare; expanded outlays for research of the aged, and other measures that would make life easier and more meaningful for the elderly.

Simultaneously, the Labor Dept. issued a report that it takes nearly $4,200 a year for a retired couple living in a large city to maintain a moderate standard of living.

The delegates also voiced support for the Poor People's Campaign and urged the NCSC to work for legislation that would snuff out poverty for all people.

Wilbur J. Cohen, secretary of health, education and welfare, told the delegates who represent 2,500 senior citizens' club in the nation, that action at federal and state-levels is needed to move the poor out of poverty.

"We cannot relax our efforts when 30 percent of our older population—5 million people—still live in poverty," he said. "In as prosperous a country as ours, where the gross national product has been increasing at an average annual rate of 5 percent a year, there is simply no reason why social security beneficiaries should not share in our expanding prosperity."

"Our goal must be to enable all retired people to command a purchasing power related to their needs. . . . We must assure them a basic income which permits them to participate fully in family and community life without being required to work and without the stigma of charity," he added.

He called for a complete range of services to restore those requiring institutional care to the mainstream of life around them.

Cohen was introduced by Nelson Cruikshank, retired director of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept.

About 50 delegates picketed the headquarters of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce soon after the convention opened to protest attacks on a bill before Congress for federally regulated safety and health standards on the job.

Two senior citizens delivered a letter from Edelman to Winton Blount, president of the Chamber, asking for a correction "of false and misleading statements" in the April issue of Nation's Business, the Chamber's magazine, attacking the occupational health and safety bill.

The convention passed resolutions:

- Calling for speedy enactment by the House of the housing and urban development bill.
- Urging higher social security benefits to guarantee individuals at least $150 a month and couples $250.
- Recommending legislation requiring sale of drugs by generic name.
- Asking that medicare and medicaid be extended to cover more people with improved benefits.
- Praising Pres. Johnson for his leadership in enactment of medicare, the 1965 and 1967 social security increases, the Older Americans Act, and the law against discrimination in employment because of age.

The possibility of lengthening man's active years was held out by Dr. Bernard L. Strehler, a University of Southern California biologist.

He called for a crash program of research into the causes of senility and asked Congress to provide the additional money needed for such a program.

The delegates re-elected Edelman, former legislative director of the Textile Workers Union of America, to head the NCSC and a delegation was dispatched to notify him at the hospital.

Apprenticeships Hit 19-Year High

Some 275,000 apprentices—the largest number in 19 years—were in training at the start of this year, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz reported.

Programs registered with the Labor Dept. or state agencies accounted for 215,000 of the apprentices. Another 60,000 were in unregistered programs.

Apprentice training programs have grown in six consecutive years since 1961 when there was of a 15-year low of 155,600 registered with the Labor Dept. and state agencies.

30,000 Win Wage Hikes In Aluminum

(Continued from Page 1)

including inequity adjustments and an increase of 1 cent per hour in the increment between job classes.

Revisions of the job classification manual with Alcoa and Reynolds will step up wages of most maintenance, trade and craft employes by one job class and also provide pay improvements for others.

The pension improvement benefit, effective June 1, 1969, increases the current $5 pension level to $6.50 per month for each year of service. It will enable workers to receive as much as $250 per month in addition to social security.

A survivorship benefit for dependent spouses which goes into effect during the second year of the agreement, provides a widow or widower a pension benefit of $100 a month with certain qualifications. Current pensioners will receive an additional $10 per month on top of their present monthly pension.

A variety of fringe benefits go into effect during the third year of the agreement including an additional paid holiday bringing the total to eight, a three-day funeral leave clause, an increase of reporting pay guarantee from four to eight hours and a guarantee of a day's pay for each day lost by workers called to serve as witnesses in court.

The new agreements also provide for an increase in shift premiums from 8 to 10 cents for second shift work and from 12 to 15 cents for night shift work effective Jan. 1, 1971.

The SUB improvements increase the weekly payments to a base of 28 hours of pay from the current 24 hours of pay with a corresponding increase in maximum payments of $15 per week to $52.50 while receiving state unemployment compensation and $20 a week to $80 when not in receipt of UC.

Substantial improvements were made in the hospital-surgical benefit plan including an extended major medical expense benefit which will pay 80 percent of covered medical expenses in excess of the benefits under the basic program.

IBEW Settles On New Pact At Jersey Bell

Newark, N.J.—Members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have ratified a new three-year contract with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. ending a six-week strike.

The new contract covering about 8,300 IBEW members, calls for wage increases totaling 19.5 percent over the three years with initial increases ranging from $4 to $12.50 per week retroactive to May 26.

Members of the Communications Workers, who had accepted contract terms earlier, honored the IBEW picket lines and supervisory personnel manned the phones.

In Illinois, IBEW members continued their strike against Illinois Bell but talks were under way as the AFL-CIO News went to press and the union reported signs of progress towards a settlement.

The union is in negotiations also with two Western Electric plants in Columbus, Ohio and Omaha, Neb. Strike sanction has been granted to the IBEW locals at both plants.

Despite Kennedy Criticism:

Congress Approves 'Crime Control' Bill

The House sent to Pres. Johnson a distorted version of his crime control bill. It includes Administration and labor-opposed provisions opening the door to widespread wiretapping by police and seeking to reverse the Supreme Court on constitutional rights of suspects and defendants.

House conservatives used the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to whip up a massive 317-60 majority for a motion to bypass the customary House-Senate conference procedure. The House then voted 368-17 to accept the Senate's bill intact.

The Senate bill included a watered-down ban on the mail-order sale of handguns. But it contained few restrictions on over-the-counter sales and no regulation of rifle purchases other than imported military-type weapons.

The Kennedy brothers had sought unsuccessfully to strengthen the gun control bill and Pres. Johnson, after the House action, said in a nationwide television and radio speech that he is asking Congress to pass strong gun control legislation. He criticized the provisions in the crime bill as "inadequate."

While conservatives sought to portray the bill as the "tough" congressional response to the assassination, the facts belied their claim.

Left unsaid was the fact that the two Kennedy brothers had spoken and voted against the provisions of the Senate bill that the conservative bloc most strongly supported—and that House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler had hoped to modify in conference.

The New York senator and his brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) left the campaign trail to be present for key votes on the bill and the Massachusetts senator led an unsuccessful drive for a stronger gun control measure than the one included in the Senate bill.

While Robert Kennedy was not present for as many votes as his brother—the votes came in the midst of his primary campaigns—he was either paired or his position was announced on the amendments.

The Kennedy brothers took the same position as the Administration and the AFL-CIO in voting for amendments—all defeated— which would have:

- Deleted or sharply limited the wiretapping authority granted to police.
- Eliminated sections reversing the Supreme Court's order that suspects must be accorded and informed of their rights before a confession can be admitted as evidence.

The original Safe Streets & Crime Control bill proposed by Pres. Johnson was intended to channel federal funds into improvement of local police departments—on the premise that crime control is essentially a local function.

The final version of the bill includes federal grants—but most of the money will be channeled through the states.

Celler told the House that he will introduce a new bill to stiffen the gun control law.

LONG-TIME CRUSADER for truth-in-lending legislation, former Illinois Sen. Paul H. Douglas (left) returns to Capitol Hill for a victory reunion with Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) and Sen. William J. Proxmire (D-Wis.), whose joint effort helped pass the bill after an eight-year battle. The three were praised by Pres. Johnson in glowing terms at a White House signing ceremony. "With this bill," the President said, "we are entering a new era of honesty in the marketplace."

'68 Campaign Comes to Halt After Slaying

(Continued from Page 1)

a favorite son, handily defeated a McCarthy challenge.

Earlier, Democratic party conventions in Michigan and Missouri indicated strong support for Humphrey in the August convention despite efforts by Kennedy and McCarthy supporters to pick up delegate strength. Humphrey has also won an overwhelming majority of the Pennsylvania delegates.

While the presidential primaries and conventions dominated the political news prior to the Kennedy shooting, there were a number of other developments:

In Texas the bid by liberal Don Yarborough to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination fell short in a runoff primary. Yarborough, who led in the first primary, lost to Lt. Gov. Preston E. Smith, an ultra-conservative. Smith will face Republican Paul Eggers in November.

In Alabama Lt. Gov. James Allen apparently won the runoff primary for the Democratic senatorial nomination from Rep. Armistead Selden in the struggle to succeed Sen. Lister Hill who is retiring.

In Montana rightwinger Republican Gov. Tim Babcock won nomination for another term and will face the state's attorney general, Democrat Forrest Anderson, in November. Rep. Arnold Olson (D) won his bid for renomination.

In Mississippi four incumbent Democratic congressmen won renomination in contested primaries. In three of the contests the conservative southerners were opposed by Negro candidates.

89-8-9

Meany Calls on Labor To Help Quell Unrest

London—The trade union movements in the industrialized nations "must of necessity play a prominent part" in resolving problems that are causing "much of the dissatisfaction and unrest we are now witnessing," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

Officially opening the centenary exhibition of books and documents as part of week-long ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the British Trades Union Congress, Meany asserted that "it is my personal conviction that constructive change can be had through the greater development and perfection of the trade union instrumentality."

The federation president presented a silver service to the TUC on behalf of the AFL-CIO and attended a dinner in London's Guildhall marking the centennial.

The dinner, attended by Queen Elizabeth and representatives of all major British institutions, was the first time in the Guildhall's 600-year history that was not paid for by the city. The TUC footed the bill.

Meany was one of two non-British trade unionists invited; the other was Donald MacDonald, president of the Canadian Labour Congress.

In his speech at Congress House, TUC headquarters, Meany reviewed the 74-year relationship between the TUC and the former AFL and the AFL-CIO, noting that it has been of "great benefit" to the organized workers of America.

The history of the TUC, he said, "furnishes ample proof of the efficacy of the federated type of trade union center which brings together all the autonomous trade unions of a nation into one coordinating body," a center which furnishes "leadership by consent."

The TUC's success with this leadership role, Meany added, is evident in the day-to-day life of Britain's workers. But, he added, this is no time for a feeling of complacency on things accomplished.

"We see around us in many parts of the world a spirit of restlessness and perhaps even rebellion against established institutions—both public and private," Meany noted.

"There seems to be an urge and a drive for change—in some cases without a clear definition of the type of change desired," he said.

The answer, Meany added, is "not to be found in rioting, burning and looting—these methods invariably lead to anarchy which, in turn, must give way to tyranny of some sort or other."

In playing a major role in this time of change, the trade union movement, Meany stressed, must apply only one measuring rod—the standard of life and health and freedom of a nation's people.

The centenary exhibition opened by Meany contains books and documents highlighting the 100-year history of the TUC.

It was on June 2, 1868 that the first meeting of union leaders took place at the old Mechanics Institute on David Street in Manchester. The unions then had little more than 100,000 members. Today the TUC represents 9 million men and women.

Tragedy Prods Nation To Probe Roots of Hate

(Continued from Page 1)

look into the causes, occurrence and control of violence.

This would include, he said, "assassination that is motivated by prejudice and by ideology, and by politics and by insanity; to violence in our city streets and even in our homes."

In his statement Meany declared "the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, ends in its prime a distinguished career bright with the promise of further achievement and service to his countrymen. It brings another intolerable heartbreak to a great American family that has already suffered far too much of humanity's burden of grief."

Meany views on the Kennedy slaying were echoed by trade union leaders across the nation in a flow of messages to Mrs. Kennedy and the family. Two AFL-CIO conventions in session when the shooting took place curtailed or cancelled their sessions.

Kennedy died June 6 in a Los Angeles hospital a little more than 24 hours after he was shot in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel. He never regained consciousness after six surgeons spent nearly four hours removing most of a .22 caliber bullet from his brain.

The Los Angeles police were holding Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 23, on $250,000 bail and were planning to charge him officially with the murder of Kennedy. Sirhan, a Jordanian, had immigrated to the U.S. in 1957 with his family.

Kennedy's body was flown to New York where a requiem mass was scheduled for June 8 in St. Patrick's Cathedral with burial in Washington later in the day in Arlington National Cemetery alongside his brother, John F. Kennedy.

Five others who were with Kennedy as he left the hotel ballroom after a victory speech on the results of the California Democratic primary were also wounded but reported in good condition. Among the five were Paul Schrade, West Coast regional director of the Auto Workers, who underwent surgery for removal of a bullet in his skull.

The shooting brought an immediate move by Pres. Johnson who ordered the Secret Service to protect all presidential candidates and their families. Congress promptly passed legislation authorizing the action.

Steel Negotiations Open for New Pact

New York—The Steelworkers opened talks with 11 basic steel companies here for a new contract to cover 450,000 members in the industry with a substantial wage increase topping the union's demands.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel presented the program outlined earlier in a bargaining policy statement of the Basic Steel Conference of the union at a session attended by about 200 union representatives and 150 company officials.

Prior to the opening session Abel declared that the union is approaching the negotiations "with optimism and confidence" and the expectation of a full agreement on all issues by Aug. 1 when existing agreements expire.

Two Named to Head Auto Insurance Study

Lee W. Huff and John Day have been named to direct a Dept. of Transportation investigation of auto insurance which is designed to protect American consumers. Huff will direct planning of the study and Day is special counsel.

Right-Winger Defeats Sen. Kuchel in Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

Counties gave him whopping margins. The heavy Rafferty votes from the right-wing strongholds of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties, however, turned the tide. Rafferty's margin opened up as the slow vote count in the South piled up. With nearly complete returns Rafferty held a 70,000 vote lead, getting 50 percent to Kuchel's 47.

Kuchel has been in public service 31 years. He was in the State Assembly when then Gov. Earl Warren named him to serve as state controller. Warren, in 1952, named him to succeed Richard M. Nixon in the Senate.

The California AFL-CIO endorsed Kuchel in the Republican primary, in recognition of his voting record.

COPE left open its endorsement in the Democratic race, indicating that Cranston as well as his two principal opponents were equally acceptable. Cranston had carried labor's endorsements in three previous races for state controller. He won two, then lost out in 1966 in the Reagan sweep.

He lost out, too, in 1964 to Pierre Salinger in a tough contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Salinger, who had been press secretary to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, went on to lose to Murphy.

Rafferty held back on making the senatorial race until he had piled up what he considered adequate financial backing. Much of it came from familiar conservative and right-wing Republicans who had been equally prominent in the Reagan and Murphy campaigns.

He campaigned against Kuchel on the grounds that he didn't represent the state's Republicans, that he too often voted with the Democratic majority, that he failed to endorse party candidates such as Barry Goldwater, Murphy and Reagan.

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School, Hospital Employes Win Wage-Hour Protection

DEATH TOLL mounted to 34 in the Jonesboro, Ark., area alone as nearly 70 tornadoes ripped across 10 states in the South and Midwest. The disaster hit many union families, including that of Donald Guy, a member of Carpenters Local 1440 and Machinists Local 911. Mrs. Guy was killed and her husband and son injured. Standing in the ruins of the Guy home are, from the left, Jesse Crays, secretary-treasurer of the Northeast Arkansas Central Trades Council, State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker, Central Trades Council Pres. Dick R. Bridger, Red Cross Volunteer Betty Crays, and Walter H. Holmes, Jr., Red Cross labor liaison representative from Atlanta. Becker appealed to all unions to aid Red Cross disaster relief fund. **(Related story, Page 2.)**

High Court Rejects Appeal by States

By John M. Barry

The Supreme Court has upheld the extension of federal wage-hour standards to 1.7 million employes of state-operated schools and hospitals as a valid exercise of the government's power to regulate interstate commerce.

The high court, in a 6 to 2 decision, affirmed the ruling of a special three-judge federal court which rejected a challenge to the constitutionality of the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The State of Maryland, joined by 27 other states and one school district, had urged the federal panel to declare the amendments unconstitutional as they applied to state employes and to enjoin Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz from enforcing them.

Both the AFL-CIO and the State, County & Municipal Employes filed briefs with the Supreme Court and earlier with the special District Court in Baltimore suporting the government's position that the amendments are constitutional.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf called the Supreme Court's ruling "another landmark in the increasing acceptance of public employes into first class citizenship."

Wurf noted that his union along with the AFL-CIO had helped secure passage of the amendments in which, he said, "Congress recognized that public employes pay the same amounts for bread or shoes as private employes."

The high court's action, he observed, "confirms the constitutional power of Congress to eliminate substandard working conditions for public employes as well as their private counterparts. It is my hope that Congress will exercise these powers to extend the protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all public employes."

The Service Employes Union, which played a leading role in winning the amendment extending protection to state employes, also ap-

(Continued on Page 7)

Joblessness Unchanged At 3.5%

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate held at 3.5 percent in May while the employment picture showed continued strength, the Labor Dept. has reported.

"The jobless rate has remained between 3.5 and 3.7 percent for the last six months, the lowest sustained unemployment rate since late 1953," the report observed.

While there was little change in the job picture between April and May, the over-the-year changes illuminated long-term trends.

There was a strong recovery in manufacturing between May 1967 and May 1968, but four-fifths of the 2.1 million increase in payroll employment came in service-producing industries, the Labor Dept. said.

On the jobless side, there was marked improvement over the year in the unemployment rates of adult men, from 2.4 down to 2.1 percent, and for adult women, from 4.1 down to 3.7 percent. But the jobless rate of teenagers remained virtually unchanged at 12.6 percent, more than triple the national rate.

There has been no improvement

(Continued on Page 3)

Victory for Consumers:

House Passes Poultry Bill, Sets Inspection Standards

By David L. Perlman

The House voted overwhelming 351-17 approval of a federal poultry inspection bill strongly supported by consumers, labor and the Administration.

The legislation sent to the Senate for action gives states two years to set up strictly-enforced inspection programs for the 13 percent of poultry and poultry products that does not cross state lines—about 1 billion pounds a year. The federal government will pay half the cost.

Poultry sold in interstate commerce is already covered by federal inspection and the House bill includes strengthening amendments to the 10-year-old federal program.

The bill requires that state programs "at least equal" federal standards, including continuous inspection and rigid sanitary standards.

A spot check by the Agriculture Dept. of retail markets in 16 states showed that 20 percent of uninspected chickens sold were unfit for human consumption—while none of the federally-inspected chickens in the sample showed signs of disease.

The House bill is similar to the meat inspection legislation enacted by Congress last year after a bitter fight in which aroused consumers proved a stronger lobby than the big meat packing trade associations.

By contrast, the extension of the principle to poultry stirred little controversy.

Congress had already felt the wrath of consumer opinion. And the big trade associations in the poultry industry represented processors who dealt almost exclusively in interstate commerce—and were already covered by federal inspection.

The House bill carries exemptions for small processors—those doing less than $15,000 worth of business a year—and permits exemptions of growers who do their own process-

(Continued on Page 8)

Outraged Public, LBJ Call For Gun Controls

An aroused public rallied behind Pres. Johnson's call for a strong gun control law—to cover rifles such as those used to assassinate Pres. John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as pistols, the weapon used to kill Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The House Judiciary Committee failed—on a 16-16 tie vote—to approve the Administration's gun control bill, introduced by Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.).

Only two Republicans joined northern Democrats in supporting the measure, and most southerners voted with GOP opponents.

But there were indications that the committee would reconsider its action in the wake of letters, telegrams and editorial blasts expressing outrage.

Pres. Johnson promptly denounced the committee's inaction as "a shocking blow to the safety of

(Continued on Page 8)

Federal Employes to Get Pay Raises on Schedule

Federal employes and servicemen will get their scheduled pay raises early in July—despite the congressional budget-slashing mood.

Pres. Johnson issued executive orders paving the way for a 5 percent raise for 700,000 postal workers, increases ranging from 3 to 8.8 percent for 1.3 million employes paid under the Classification Act, and an average 6.9 percent hike in basic pay—but not allowances—of 3.5 million in the armed forces.

The increases were provided under a 1967 law, but there had been some concern that the economy drive might force a postponement. The classified pay increases are supposed to close half the gap between present salaries and comparable pay in private industry. A third step raise is due in July, 1969.

IN A HUDDLE at the 52nd session of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, are U.S. worker delegate Rudolph Faupl, seated left, and his team of advisers. From left are AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman; W. Vernie Reed, first vice president of the Laborers; Henry Kirsch, AFL-CIO international representative, and Attorney Edward J. Hickey, Jr.

Iowa Unionists Respond in Scores To Clean Up Tornado-Ripped City

Charles City, Iowa—It was T-day plus three—three days since the massive tornado struck Charles City, ripping the insides from the community. Uprooted trees, piles of vari-colored brick, broken glass, steel girders, cement blocks mingled in a kaleidescope of tragedy and death.

Charles City, with half of its 10,000 population made homeless, was among the hardest hit in a day of horror which saw nearly 70 tornadoes tear through 10 states across the South and the Midwest, killing at least 68 persons.

Now the awesome task of clearing away the wreckage of this once thriving community was beginning. It would require not only willing hands but professional knowledge.

Thanks to the immediate response of AFL-CIO unions across the state, Charles City had both.

On the Saturday morning following the tornado, the union men started coming—plumbers, steam fitters, iron workers, electrical workers, painters, engineers, cement, auto and rubber workers.

The men responded whether there was an immediate need for their particular skills or not. They came with trucks, bulldozers, chain saws, prepared to start early and work late to get the job done. For many of them, it meant a long drive and a weekend spent in hard labor with the prospect of a long drive home Sunday night before reporting to their regular jobs Monday morning.

200 Workers Answer Appeal

But there was no hesitation when Ray Hodson, labor representative on the Des Moines United Community Service, put out the call for help.

Sixty men drove in from Des Moines alone; another 15 came from Mason City. In all, some 200 workers answered the appeal put out by their unions and broadcast over Des Moines television stations.

Hodson, who is president of Des Moines Bricklayers Local 2, realized the desperate need for help in Charles City. He met with officials of the Building & Construction Trades Council, the Iowa AFL-CIO, and the South Central Iowa AFL-CIO early Friday morning, two days after the tornadoes struck. As many members as possible were notified, and by 6 a.m. the following day the first group was on the way to Charles City.

The men reported to Jim Clark, president of UAW Local 1315, at his headquarters in the Charles City Labor Temple. They received tetanus shots from Red Cross volunteer nurses and went to work.

Side by side with the men was the Red Cross. Mobile feeding vans brought hot coffee and food to the field, and volunteers prepared and served hot food at the labor temple and at a canteen set up in St. John's Lutheran church.

Unions and their members also helped the Red Cross meet the emergency needs of the community and are continuing to work with the organization as it undertakes long-range rehabilitation assistance to the tornado victims. Because of the widespread damage caused by the tornadoes, an emergency fund appeal was issued from Red Cross Disaster Relief Headquarters, Mason City.

Solution to City Decay: Rebuild Homes, Lives

New York—Two union officials told an American Management Association conference here of organized labor's efforts to heal urban decay.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan said that a solution to the urban crisis is more than clearing the slums. Labor—together with industry and government—must provide rehabilitation of people along with rehabilitation of housing, he noted.

Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, called on society to make up for the years of neglect by the lack of training for the people of the ghettos.

"We aren't talking about 'just a job' any longer," he said in a preface on what is being done to train the hard-core unemployed.

"They must see some long range security," Davis stressed. "Therefore, it would be a mistake to think only in terms of training for a dead-end single job opportunity without a career ladder component built into the program.

Initiated by Labor

"It was organized labor, more than 30 years ago, which initiated the drive for low-rent public housing for low-income families," he recalled. Keenan is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

Keenan cited an urgent need to step up the public housing program for the construction of 500,000 low-rent units annually over the next two years.

He reminded the Management Association conference that unions have helped bring about legislation as rent supplements, model cities programs, state fair housing laws and the Fair Housing Act passed by Congress this year.

Keenan called for support of the efforts of the national Urban Coalition—made up of leaders in government, religion, civil rights, business and labor—of which he is a co-chairman on a housing reconstruction task force.

The goals of the unit, he said, are to stimulate:

- Massive increases in the production of housing available to low-income groups to eliminate substandard housing within ten years.
- More home-ownership for low-income families.
- Ways for private business to participate profitably in supplying the needs.
- Programs to apply state financial and legal resources and power to the production of housing and the creation of economically and socially balanced communities.
- Improvements in federal government administration to simplify and accelerate existing programs.

Davis cited the work of many labor and trade unions which have developed pre-apprenticeship training programs aimed at the unemployment of the city ghettos and disadvantaged youngsters.

He noted the AFL-CIO Community Services Dept. has designed a massive "buddy system" to assist recruits, which with the cooperation of the National Alliance of Businessmen and the Dept. of Labor will operate in about 50 cities.

Davis said most of the training activity in the trade union movement is designed to upgrade the "hard-core under-employed." He cited the efforts of the Steelworkers in cooperation with the steel industry where 1,500 men are training to qualify for better jobs in the steel mills.

Cooperation from industry is an important factor in the success of the training programs, Davis pointed out. He cited the C&P Telephone Co. in Washington, D.C., which had lowered hiring qualifications to take on the trainees.

In ILO Voting:

Worker Delegates Rap Imprisonment

Geneva—Worker delegates championed the cause of human rights from the outset of the Intl. Labor Organization's annual conference by refusing to join with the government and employer representative in electing Argentina's Secretary of Labor Reuben San Sebastian as president of the four-week session.

Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss labor leader, told the conference that by abstaining in the vote the workers were protesting against the imprisonment of an Argentinian trade unionist guilty only of "participating democratically in a decision of his organization's international trade union secretariat."

Moeri, chairman of the conference's worker-group, was alluding to the five-year prison sentence given earlier this year to Eustaquio Tolosa of the Argentinian dockers union.

The Argentinian government prosecuted Tolosa because he had voted at a 1966 meeting of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation in London in support of a boycott against it for its anti-labor policies.

Moeri stressed that by refusing to subscribe to San Sebastián's election the workers were not challenging his good will or ability. At the same time, Moeri continued, the workers' decision not to vote against him was to be interpreted as a "gesture of conciliation."

Seek Release of Unionist

"It is our earnest hope," Moeri said, "that the government of Argentina will seek to improve its relations with trade union organizations and that it will release the imprisoned trade unionist."

When opening the conference, or general assembly, of the 118-member United Nations specialized agency in Geneva's Palace of Nations, Roberto Ago of Italy, chairman of the ILO's Governing Body emphasized the session's human rights theme.

He urged the more than 1,000 delegates and their advisers to use the general debate as an opportunity to lay down guidelines that will enable the ILO to best address itself to the "highest and noblest" of its tasks. This is, he said, "the determination, the affirmation and the safeguarding of fundamental human rights."

The head of the ILO executive body urged that the agency make a special effort "to meet the aspirations and needs of young people."

Earlier, David Morse, the ILO director general, had urged the conference to draw new guidelines to achieve for all "the ideals of freedom and dignity, economic security and equal opportunity."

Human Rights Is Theme

Morse said in a human rights report setting the theme for the conference that there must be no slowdown in "the promotion of the rule of law, of political democracy and of civil and political rights."

In a special report on South Africa's apartheid policy, Morse said the racial segregation imposed on that country is leading "not towards parallel development but to oppression."

He said other nations have the responsibility to demonstrate "by their example" that racial divisions can be overcome by democratic means and values.

In a report to the ILO Governing Body, Morse noted that Spain is now stalling on an invitation it made to the ILO to send a committee to make an on-the-spot study of the Spanish labor situation.

The invitation was extended last year after repeated complaints by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and national labor federations over the denial of union and human rights by the Franco regime.

Now, Morse said, the Spanish governments insists that the ILO committee postpone its visit until action has been taken by the Spanish parliament on new labor legislation.

The assassination of Robert F. Kennedy cast a pall over the conference. During the first plenary meeting following the announcement of the Senator's death the entire conference stood to observe a minute's silence in tribute to his memory.

After directing that messages be sent to the senator's widow and to Pres. Johnson to express the "very deepest sorrow of every member of the conference," the chairman asked that the minute's silence be used "to renew our common desire to strive for peace and justice among all men."

Human Rights Program

Affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions joined in submitting to the conference a resolution calling on the ILO Governing Body to assure the coordination of the agency's activities into a "significant concerted human rights program."

The resolution demands the allocation of "sufficient financial resources" for this purpose. It also asks that action be taken on the proposals made by Morse for new international stands on freedom of association as well as on income security and protection for the aged.

Another resolution by the free workers noted the growth of companies operating in more than one country and called for the ILO to consider measures designed to develop "international industrial relations."

Rudolph Faupl, the American worker delegate who heads a five-man AFL-CIO conference team, was elected by the workers to its executive committee. The group also named Faupl to sit on the conference's key selection committee, which directs the work of the session.

Summer School Tip Brings Union Win

When Ed Haines, AFL-CIO assistant organizing director, spoke to the Indiana State AFL-CIO's summer school last year, he told the group how useful organizing leads are in selecting targets for campaigns.

Wanda Phillips, one of the union members attending the course, knew of some workers at the Amerace Corp. plant in her hometown of Medora, Ind., who would be interested in a union. She passed on the suggestion.

Miss Phillips recently received a letter of thanks from AFL-CIO Regional Dir. F. J. Pat McCartney.

"Thanks to you and your help," McCartney noted, a successful organizing drive was conducted and the Papermakers & Paperworkers won bargaining rights in an NLRB election for a unit of 209 workers.

Convention Decision:

State-County Forms Political Action Unit

By Eugene A. Kelly

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the State, County & Municipal Employes convention here gave the green light to stepped-up activities in two fields deemed vital to the union's security—organizing and legislative action.

The 17th SCME convention highlighted five days of committee meetings and floor debate by voting to mandate a "massive and concerted" drive to organize nearly 1.6 million nonunion employes of town, county and state governments. Also it established a permanent legislative and political action arm called PEOPLE to coordinate union efforts on behalf of legislation benefiting public employes, and in securing maximum collective bargaining standards in all states.

The committee—Public Employes Organized to Promote Legislative Equality—will work with AFL-CIO COPE and labor central bodies to forward the goals of the labor movement, with special attention to problems peculiar to the public service. Union Pres. Jerry Wurf will serve as chairman.

Delegates from 1,900 locals representing nearly 400,000 members re-elected Wurf by acclamation for another two-year term, and gave Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames his first full term by a vote of 2,465-959 in a contest with Al Bilik of Cincinnati.

Four new vice presidents were chosen—James Curry, who defeated incumbent Ruby Wicker, San Bernardino, Calif.; James A. Hartford, Denver, Colo., winner over incumbent George L. Hammond; Juan F. Casanas, who defeated incumbent Saturnin Mauge, Canal Zone. Earl Stout beat Anthony Fiorello to succeed retiring William J. McEntee, Philadelphia. William Charron, Detroit, kept his seat by outpolling two opponents. John Sterrett was elected to a newly created vice presidency representing New York City. Twelve other vice presidents were unopposed.

The convention adopted 21 constitutional amendments designed to strengthen or improve union services. It created a skilled trades department authorized to develop a program to help members in skilled classifications and to develop apprenticeship programs.

The convention raised the pay of the two top officers $5,000 in two installments—to bring the president's salary to $32,500 and the secretary-treasurer's pay to $27,500.

One convention session was a memorial to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., shot to death in Memphis while fighting to win union recognition for striking sanitation workers. The convention adopted a resolution introduced by the strikers' Local 1733 thanking all who helped win a first contract, and especially commending the AFL-CIO and Pres. Meany "for the unstinting financial, moral and fraternal support given us during the 9-week strike."

The convention urged Congress to extend social security coverage to all state and local employes, with a 50 percent increase in benefits; and called on the federal government to underwrite a massive program aimed at reducing unemployment and ghetto unrest by creating 2 million jobs, public and private, at wages above the poverty level; providing job training for those who need it most; improving education, providing 6 million housing units, new and rehabilitated, and taking other long-range steps to help the poor.

Organizing the unorganized, gaining collective bargaining rights and negotiating substantial wage increases is still, however, the "quickest and most effective method of bringing the working poor into the mainstream of our economy," the convention asserted.

ADDRESSING State, County & Municipal Employes convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey makes one of his last public appearances before he halted campaign activities following the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Pres. Jerry Wurf of SCME is at the right.

IAM Contract Lands Gains in Aerospace Pay

Burbank, Calif.—The Machinists won a $1.15 an hour raise in wages and fringes for 1,016 members at Menasco Manufacturing Co. after a seven-day strike.

The three-year contract is the first settlement since the union started negotiations with several West Coast aerospace companies in late April. The firm makes aircraft and space components.

Menasco workers had walked out after rejecting a $1.04 an hour offer by the company.

The new contract will boost wages and fringe benefits 50 cents an hour retroactive to May 20, when the previous contract expired. Additional raises of 30 cents will come next year and 35 cents in 1970.

A cost of living bonus will be continued in the three-year pact.

The increased fringes include improvements in a pension plan, an additional paid holiday—making a total of ten—and larger contributions by the company for employe life and medical insurance.

All the costs of expanded benefits for dependents will be covered by Menasco. The company will reduce the employes' costs of medical coverage for dependents over the second and third years of the contract.

Employes will be given the choice of two medical plans. One includes psychiatric care, prepaid maternity coverage and prescription drugs.

The contract also provides for improved vacations. Workers with ten years service will receive three weeks paid vacation, compared with three weeks after 15 years in the previous contract.

The Machinists and the Auto Workers are continuing negotiations with McDonnell Douglas Corp., Boeing Co., Lockheed Aircraft Co., Aerojet-General Corp., and several others.

Jobless Rate in May Holds Steady at 3.5%

(Continued from Page 1)

in the job situation for teenagers, white or Negro, in the past six months, Labor Dept. manpower expert Harold Goldstein told a news conference.

The jobless plight of teenagers is an ominous factor in the job picture. With the close of school in June, they flood into the labor market in search of work. Next month's job report may show how well the special summer jobs programs absorb this influx of youngsters.

Unemployment reductions since the first half of 1967 have been concentrated among blue collar workers in goods-producing industries, particularly durable goods, the Labor Dept. report added. The jobless rate for blue collar workers averaged 3.8 percent in April and May, about equal to the lows of the Korean war period.

The unemployment rate for Negroes was 6.4 percent in May, double the 3.2 percent rate for whites, the report noted. There was a relative over-the-year improvement in the Negro rate. While the white jobless rate improved slightly from 3.4 percent to 3.2 percent, the Negro rate dropped from 7.7 percent to 6.4 percent.

Nevertheless, as the Labor Dept. noted, the ratio between the white and Negro jobless rates has held fairly constant for the past 15 years.

Of the 2.3 million total unemployed in May, 1.8 million were white and some 466,000 were nonwhite. With this small base, the non-white rate would tend to be more volatile.

On hours, the Labor Dept. reported a rise of six-tenths of 1 percent to 40.6 hours in the factory workweek. This rise represented a rebound from the sharp drop in April which was attributed to religious holidays and civil disorders.

The workweek for all rank and file workers on private payrolls averaged 37.6 hours in May, down two-tenths of 1 percent from May 1967. Trade, where the workweek fell six-tenths of 1 percent over the year, was the only sector to show a significant drop.

A two-cent rise in average hourly earnings to $2.82, along with a small increase in hours, boosted the average weekly earnings of rank and file workers to $106.03 in May. This was up $1.59 from April and $5.48 or 5.5 percent from May a year earlier.

Institute Offers Data on Extremists

The Institute for American Democracy has offered full access to its files and tape library on extremist groups to the Eisenhower Commission, which is investigating violence in America.

Dr. Franklin H. Littell, chairman of the institute, warned in a letter to Dr. Milton Eisenhower that organized extremist propaganda is seeding violence. Eisenhower is chairman of the presidential commission.

"On both the far Left and the far Right, we find groups deliberately accelerating the polarization of American attitudes to advance their own self-interests," Littel said.

Ohio AFL-CIO Bids Full Use Of Voting Data

Cincinnati—The Ohio AFL-CIO followed up its success in the Democratic senatorial primary last month by urging all unions in the state to take advantage of its new computerized voting lists and data processing system.

The sixth convention of the state central body approved a recommendation from COPE calling for maximum use of the computerized registration lists of union members.

The computer operation was a major aid in turning out a strong labor vote in the primary for former Rep. John J. Gilligan, who defeated the conservative incumbent, Sen. Frank J. Lausche, by a margin of more than 125,000.

Use of the computer enabled the State AFL-CIO to break down more than 700,000 names and addresses of union members by county, ward, precinct, street and telephone number for an intensive get-out-the-vote drive.

Gilligan was a featured speaker at the state convention, which was shaken at mid-point by news of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Gilligan devoted the bulk of his speech to a tribute to the Kennedy family, and the delegates adopted a resolution urging the nation "to live together without malice."

The assassination caused cancellation of appearances by a number of speakers, including Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The convention re-elected Pres. Frank W. King and Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith and chose 26 vice presidents who make up the executive board of the State AFL-CIO.

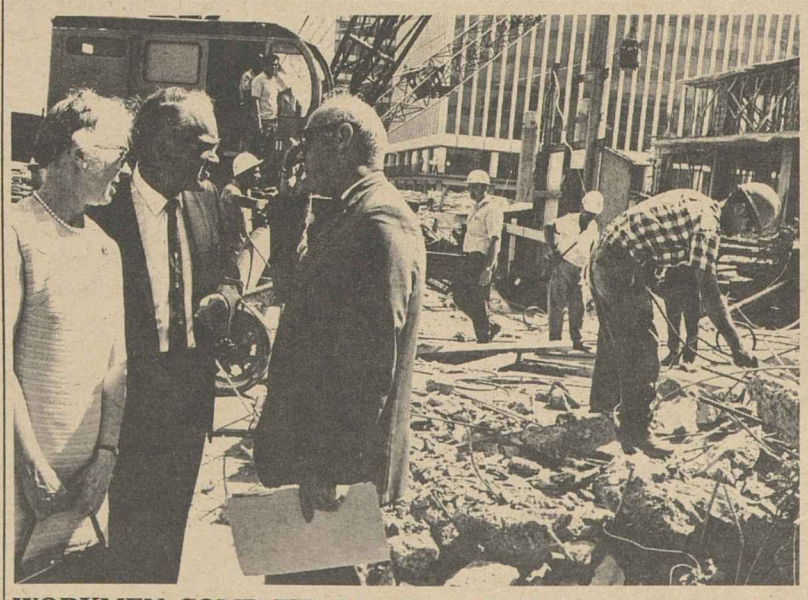
King, a state senator, is from Toledo and is a member of both the Bricklayers and the Teachers. Smith is a member of the Steelworkers and was legislative representative of the Ohio AFL-CIO before his appointment as secretary-treasurer last year.

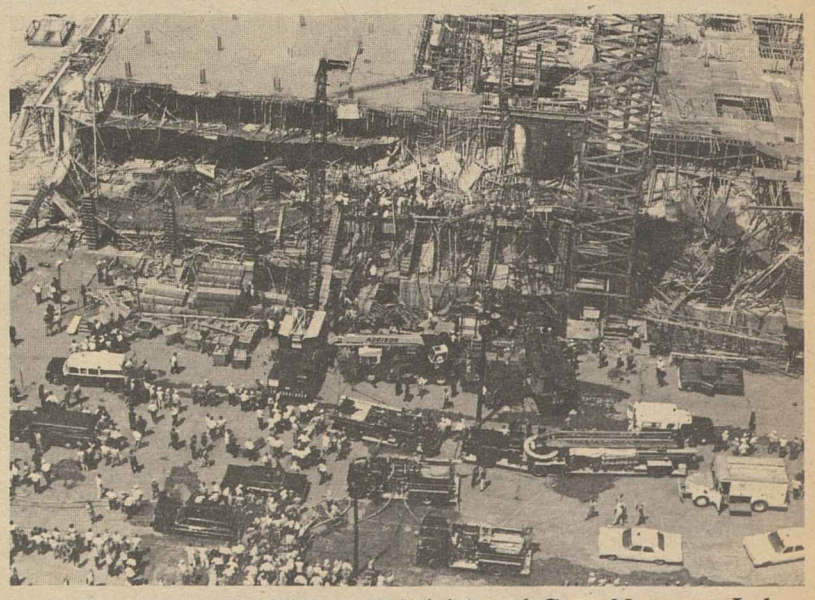
2 Unions Set Up Organizing Pact

York, Pa.—An agreement to cooperate in organizing activities in Pennsylvania has been entered into by Steelworkers' District 7 and Machinists' Lodge 98.

The pact also provides that AFL-CIO's regional office in Philadelphia will serve as the intermediary in resolving any jurisdictional differences that might arise between the two unions.

The agreement was worked out in meetings here attended by Steelworkers' District 7 Dir. Hugh Carcella; Business Mgr. Carl Burtner of IAM Lodge 98; members of their staffs; and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. George Craig.





WORKMEN COMB THROUGH rubble of Crystal Mall in Arlington, Va. as government representatives who support strong job safety measures inspect the wreckage. Three men were killed when the third story of structure collapsed, bringing down an avalanche of wet concrete and reinforcing rods on the workers. Another 29 workers were injured. Inspecting the scene the day after the disaster are, from left, Asst. Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Gene Newman, Labor Dept. safety expert. Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), who with O'Hara sponsored the Administration's Occupational Health & Safety bill in Congress, also viewed the construction sight after the tragedy. A county building inspector said supporting timbers gave way when concrete was being poured on the third floor. Virginia has no safety standards covering this type of construction.

Thunder on the Right

THE EXCITEMENT, glamor and drama of the 1968 campaign is gone. The nation mourns Robert Kennedy as it slowly emerges from the shock and horror of the assassination. The easy confidence and optimism characteristic of American political life has given way to new questioning, new doubts. The nation is troubled.

But slowly the political machinery is grinding again; there are primaries to be held and conventions scheduled to select delegates for the national conventions. And as the campaign continues in its new subdued and somewhat worried mood there are disturbing signs of a movement towards the ultra-conservatives, the rightists, the extremists.

Almost obscured by the tearing tragedy of Los Angeles was the defeat in the California Republican primary of liberal Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel by Max Rafferty, a Goldwater Republican with wide support from the radical right including the John Birch Society.

The Rafferty victory, coming after the previous elections of Gov. Ronald Reagan and Sen. George Murphy, indicates the continuing erosion of moderate-liberal Republicanism in the most populous state in the nation from the highwater mark of the Earl Warren days.

* * *

IN TEXAS, growing liberal strength fell short in the battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination when Don Yarborough lost in the runoff—after leading the first primary—to an ultra-conservative Democrat.

In Montana, Gov. Tim Babcock, a loud voice for Goldwater in 1964, easily won the GOP nomination for another term.

In Alabama, the Democratic primary to select a successor to retiring Sen. Lister Hill produced two runoff candidates who were supporters of former Gov. George Wallace, with the more conservative of the two securing the nomination.

The rightists have taken a few defeats, however. In Ohio, the ouster of Sen. Frank Lausche by former Rep. John J. Gilligan was a stunning victory for the labor-liberal coalition in the state. In West Virginia, a labor-liberal candidate edged out a conservative to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. And in Florida former Gov. Leroy Collins managed to squeeze out a victory for the Democratic senatorial nomination over a conservative opponent.

* * *

WHAT EMERGES to this point is a resurgent right wing in areas of the country where it had exhibited strength earlier and where for the past few years the extremists had been relatively quiescent.

There is a real danger, however, that the resurgence will spread to upcoming primaries as the conservatives step up their campaign to win control of the new Congress and key state houses.

The labor-liberal coalition has proved effective in the contests where it has been alerted to the danger of the rightwing thrust, where it has put aside internal differences and concentrated on the real enemy of reaction.

This must continue in the difficult days ahead as the campaign moves into a new mood that could generate a dangerous apathy.

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'Who's Extinct?'

Violence, Hate, Assassination:

Find the Causes, Seek Cures, Senate Leader Asks of Nation

The assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy plunged the nation into despair and despondency over ever-increasing political and social violence. The questions raised by the slaying, and other recent murders, were eloquently posed in the Senate by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield. Here are excerpts from his remarks and those of Vice Pres. Humphrey, who was granted the unusual privilege of addressing the Senate.

SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD

THE ASSASSINATION of Robert F. Kennedy marked the passing from the living scene of a man of courage, dedication, integrity, and patriotism.

I grieve in a personal sense for this man's passing, and I grieve in a national sense because I wonder what is wrong that there can be a killing not of just a Robert Kennedy but also a President Kennedy, a Medgar Evers, a Martin Luther King, Jr., a Lt. William G. King, Jr., USMC of Orlando, Fla., a Lt. Thaddeus Lesnick, of Fishtail, Mont., a small ranching town in my state, and a Thomas Williams of the District of Columbia.

We have a lot of questions to ask ourselves; a lot of answers to find, and not too much time to do it. The very best will be expected of all of us to see us through the travail of our domestic and foreign difficulties, and we cannot afford not to measure up.

What does it take to awaken us from our deep sleep? What in the name of God has happened to us?

Are we so blind that we cannot see?

Are we so deaf that we cannot hear?

Are we so dumb that we cannot understand?

Are we so filled with hatred that we cannot love and appreciate one another?

Are we so immersed in ourselves that we cannot live with one another in peace and amity?

Are we so violent that we fail to comprehend the basic tenets and needs of a democracy?

Are we too sorry for ourselves; too involved with our materialism; too far away from the spiritual values of our heritage; and too wrapped up in our self-esteem?

How do we learn? How do we mature as a nation? How do we overcome the divisiveness which marks our country in this hour of trouble?

We can learn by recognizing and living up to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; by recognizing that we are a government of laws and not of men; and by punishing those who flout the Constitution and the laws made thereunder and by protecting those who live by them.

The killing of all of these men from Massachusetts, from New York, from Mississippi, from Georgia, from Florida, from Montana, my own state and my own constituent and from the District of Columbia was totally callous. Criminals who perpetrate these crimes must and will be called to account or otherwise the law has no meaning, responsibility, no credit, and anarchy will become the norm of our society.

We cannot recall the lives of any of the human beings whom I mentioned. We can, however, learn from what has taken place and attempt to find out the causes, seek the cures, and do what we can to bring an end to the disrespect, irresponsibility, and outright contempt for life and law which is so prevalent today.

VICE PRES. HUMPHREY

THIS IS A DAY of national sorrow and personal grief.

A valiant, brave, and good man, a gifted colleague to every member of this body, and a personal friend of many, has been taken from us.

We have lost a great American, a man whose deep concern, compassion, conscience, and commitment have inspired all of us in this chamber—as well as millions of fellow Americans and countless other men and women throughout the world.

As has been said—and well said—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was an uncommon man, with uncommon faith in the ultimate worth of American democracy and its processes. He underwrote his faith with a life of vigorous action, and was taken from us by an irrational act of hatred while doing the most sacred work of a free man; namely, the work of public policy and public affairs.

It is now the obligation of all of us, in our sorrow and pain, to realize the society of human and individual justice which Sen. Kennedy sought. For the high purposes to which we have dedicated our nation cannot longer survive except in the reality of freedom and justice.

May our nation find the strength, the faith, and the wisdom to dispel the forces of unreason and hate—of extremism and violence—from our midst. May it find a way to replace them with the love of man and the love of God.

The New Brotherhood:

'New Left' Making Its Mark On World in Waves of Violence

The following is excerpted from an article in the June 9, 1968 edition of the Washington Post by Brian Crozier, a British journalist, entitled "The New Brotherhood of Violence."

WHAT HAVE THESE names in common: Stokely Carmichael, Che Guevara, Regis Debray, Frantz Fanon, Houari Boumedienne, Fidel Castro, Tariq Ali, Daniel Cohn-Bendit, Herbert Marcuse, Rudi Dutschke, Karl Dietrich Wolff?

Answer: All advocate revolutionary violence and all have shown, by word or deed or both, that they consider Marx and Lenin obsolete. One might go so far as to add three more names to the list. Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and Vo Nguyen Giap.

If one is searching for a common denominator, an all-embracing label for the philosophy these people preach and practice, one might do worse than to term it "post-Leninist violence."

Take, for instance, Tariq Ali. This young Pakistani, living in England and apparently aware that he is safer there than he would be at home, would not, I imagine, object to being called a professional agitator.

In the current fashion of this unusual calling, he has been seen heading demonstrations—to be accurate, students' protest demonstrations—not only at universities up and down the United Kingdom but also in several European countries. Interviewed not long ago on television and asked about his politics, he hesitated, then said: "I suppose you could say I'm a Guevarist."

Similarly, Rudi Dutschke, the German student leader critically wounded in an affray in Berlin in April, named his baby son Hosea Che. The late Che Guevara, deprived so early of his life after the collapse of his guerrilla movement in Bolivia last October, would surely have been sensitive to this sincerest of compliments.

Daniel Cohn-Bendit, much in the news lately as a major leader of Parisian student riots, goes further. "We claim freedom of expression within the faculty," he said in a recent interview, "but we deny it to supporters of the Americans."

This, of course, is totalitarian talk, and it is well to be aware of it. But there is another strand in Cohn-Bendit's equipment: identification with the colored peoples' "struggle," especially in the Third World. As he sees it, it is the duty of the militant students to help the struggle of the Third Worlders by destroying the centers of exploitation in France and other Western countries.

SIMILAR VIEWS are expressed by such American student leaders as Tom Hayden, Carl Oglesby and Mark Rudd. The countries such young people visit for inspiration are North Viet Nam and Cuba.

More nihilistic is the philosophy of the late Frantz Fanon, the French-speaking Negro psychiatrist from Martinique who became the ideologist of the Algerian National Liberation Front during its long war against France. In his major work, "The Wretched of the Earth," he expounds a simplistic philosophy.

The Negroes turned to Black Power and to the inspiration of Frantz Fanon. It was not surprising to find Stokely Carmichael turning up in Algiers last summer and declaring that the works of Fanon had introduced him to Algeria's revolutionary struggle.

Nor was it surprising that his travels had taken him to Cuba and North Viet Nam as well as Algeria. In Havana, where Carmichael had attended the Latin American Solidarity Organization's conference, he described the American Negroes as "internal Vietnamese" and called for Negro guerrilla warfare in the streets of American cities.

Fanon, revered in Houari Boumedienne's Algeria and Fidel Castro's Cuba as a major revolutionary prophet, thus serves as a spiritual link between Black Power and the Fidelista guerrillas in Latin America.

Regis Debray is the link between the rebellious students of the West and the Latin American guerrillas.

The Debray story had all the elements to attract rebellious youth: his own youth, his rejection of an impeccably bourgeois background, his intellectual prowess, his decision to join Che Guevara's guerrillas in the Bolivian mountains, his utopian advocacy of rural warfare and dismissal of the Communist Party's leadership in favor of the charismatic figure of a Fidel Castro. As he languishes in his Bolivian jail, his legend grows, and so do the sales of his explosive little book, "Revolution in the Revolution?"

The Che myth, carefully fostered by Castro's intelligence service, is of the great guerrilla leader and theorist, liberator of a half-continent, the Simon Bolivar of the 20th century. Objectively, the truth is that he was a moderately successful tactician whose only major success was a pushover victory against a bankrupt regime in Cuba, and he was uniformly unsuccessful elsewhere.

No matter: the students want their myth and they will have it. Che Guevara is therefore the greatest revolutionary pinup of today, greater than aging Ho Chi Minh and even than that truly masterly strategist of revolutionary war in all its horrors, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap. And he is greater, certainly, than Mao Tse-tung, for all the welcome excesses of his Red Guards, or Marshal Lin Piao, for all his utopian calls to the countryside of the world to rise up and encircle the "cities" of capitalism.

'Hungry For Knowledge':

Youth Responds in Eagerness To School on Labor Movement

TWO UNION-SPONSORED projects to involve younger members more directly in the labor movement's operations and activities have produced encouraging results, the AFL-CIO's director of education reported in a network radio interview.

Student reaction at a series of 10 labor education schools held exclusively for younger trade unionists around the country shows they are "hungry for knowledge" about the labor movement and "anxious to join in its role" as a socially progressive force, said Walter G. Davis.

The sole criterion for enrollment in the projects was age, Davis said, with 30 the ceiling. Local unions and central bodies were asked only to send "young people who should show an interest in the local union," he added.

Response from both unions and members was good, Davis said; "We had to turn down prospective students for every school." Davis appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union educator said the pilot programs were shaped in light of a recent study indicating a rapidly-growing proportion of younger union members in the United States, and another showing that textbook and other classroom treatment often leave high school graduates with many "misconceptions" of what the labor movement is all about.

DAVIS SAID that while there was some apprehension that such efforts might draw resistance from older union leaders, such fears proved baseless.

"We have been encouraged by business agents and other leaders of the unions," he said. They have cooperated by recruiting students and by setting up committees and other local activities to keep the younger workers involved with the union after they have completed the course, he reported.

The aim, he emphasized, is to give young members a better background in labor's history and goals and keep them active in the union movement at the local level.

Reporters questioning Davis were Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Murray Seeger, Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS, retirement is becoming part of the life pattern for most Americans.

Greater longevity and pensions, improved social security and other programs have combined to make retirement at an earlier age more attractive.

"Retirement," said Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) "has become an institution in itself. We are in the midst of a retirement revolution involving significant and far-reaching changes in both the nature and dimensions of retirement."

Mondale should know. He has become an authority as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Retirement and the Individual, a panel of the special Senate Committee on the Aging.

Not only the Senate, but also the House of Representatives and numerous government agencies, particularly the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, are devoting much of their energies and resources to problems of retirement and aging.

The number of Americans 65 and over has increased sixfold—from 3 million to 19 million—since 1900.

Mondale predicts that in the next 15 to 20 years, we will have over 25 million—an increase of 40 percent—and by the year 2000 we will have over 28 million, an increase of 55 percent.

"One out of every three Americans alive today," Mondale said, "some 65 million people, reach retirement age between now and the year 2000."

Mondale poses this question: "Are we ready for the retirement revolution?"

"In terms of income," he answered, "we obviously are not. To become retired now usually means that the individual must subsist on half or less of his previous income."

Recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Dept. of Labor released its study on a moderate standard of living for a self-supporting, retired couple in urban areas in the autumn of 1966.

BLS said that such a budget would require an average expenditure of $3,869 a year at 1966 prices—about $4,000 in larger metropolitan areas. Since the study was made, however, the cost of living has gone up 4.7 percent.

This budget dollar is broken down so that more than 61 cents goes for food and housing. Transportation takes 8.9 cents and clothing and personal care a similar amount. Medical care is 7.3 cents, gifts and contributions 6.0 cents and other family consumption 7.6 cents.

IT IS POSSIBLE for an elderly couple to live on such a budget if they have a mortgage-free house or pay no more than $950 a year in rent, spend no more than $284 for medical care, eat out little or not at all, have a pretty decent wardrobe, etc.

Then there are the possible contingencies:

What about maintenance of the home? Suppose there is a major illness? How can needed travel be sustained?

Some communities are finding partial answers to these questions. Transportation and movies are provided the elderly at reduced costs. Cooperatives are heaven-sent for some retired.

Fundamentally, though, as Mondale points out, we are unprepared for retirement in terms of attitude.

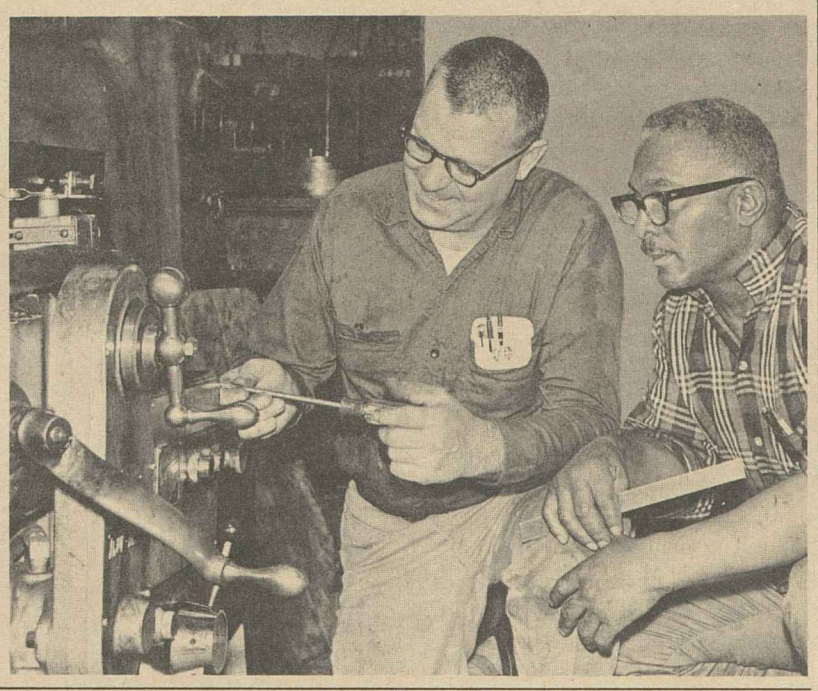
The other day, the National Council of Senior Citizens held its seventh convention in Washington. It has 2.5 million members.

The 1,000 delegates didn't pretend to have all the answers to the retirement problem, but they asked for more safeguards to make the twilight years more liveable.

For example, they are seeking protection of private pension plans; they seek better housing and more realistic funding for housing programs; they want to stop the gouging on drug prices.

Possibly, for many younger persons, there are far more urgent needs than those of the elderly, but with older citizens becoming more numerous in proportion to the general population, the needs cannot be overlooked.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS of worker education programs to involve younger members more directly in union activity were reported on Labor News Conference by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, center. He was questioned by Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.



WORKER-FATHER of the Year is Franklin C. Moffett, president of Machinists Lodge 995. He was chosen the worker-father by the National Father's Day Committee for his wide range of community service activities in the Norwalk, Conn., area, including the Boy Scouts, parent-teachers association and high school fathers' club. Moffett, a machine maintenance man at Bridgeport Brass, makes an adjustment on a machine (right) while co-worker David Williams watches. He takes the news of his appointment as the worker-father with a grin at home with his family. From left are his son, Steven, 11; wife, Julia; Moffett, and son, Franklin Jr., 17. The Moffetts also have two married daughters.

Furniture Workers Increase Dues For Organizing Drive, Strike Fund

Memphis, Tenn.—"The real way to abolish poverty is to unionize America," Pres. Morris Pizer told delegates to the 15th constitutional convention of the Furniture Workers here.

Blasting the Taft-Hartley Act as a "massive stumbling block in the path of progress," Pizer called for an all out drive to repeal the repressive sections of that legislation. He urged a program of full employment and called for an organizing drive to give every worker a union wage.

In a resolution that was unanimously adopted, the delegates made organizing the "primary" task of their union.

At a special night session which ran past midnight, they voted to increase per capita payments by 25 cents a month to expand the UFWA organizing campaign and bolster the strike fund. On the same ballot, the delegates raised the local union minimum monthly dues to $4, instead of $3.50.

Present to help the UFWA leaders with their organizing plans was AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, who was greeted with a standing ovation.

A major organizing victory was reported at the convention with the signing of a collective bargaining agreement with Louisville Chair Co. in Kentucky—where the Furniture Workers had won the drive they began in 1962. Special thanks was given to guest speaker Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label Dept. which gave major support to the Kentucky campaign.

The union won two NLRB elections at the plant by solid margins over a six-year period—but the dinette manufacturing company refused to bargain and it took a strike of nearly 10 months to win a contract.

The new three-year agreement announced at the convention provides pay increases, vacations and holidays, grievance procedures and seniority provisions.

But it also includes—at the company's request—a clause which Pizer said provides for the UFWA to advise the company's customers "that it's all right for them to buy from this company now."

He cited it as testimony to the effectiveness of the "don't buy" campaign.

AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan told the delegates that labor "early recognized the relationship between the ballot box and the bread box. When we stick together," he stressed, "we win."

As Barkan sounded a call for "dollars for COPE," UFWA Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford rose to announce that "28 locals here today have already fulfilled their COPE quota for this year."

Pizer and Fulford were re-elected to the union's top offices. Also re-elected were Vice Presidents Frank Marino of the Eastern Region, Sam Sloan of the Midwestern Region, Carl Scarbrough of the Southern Region and Fred Stefan of the West Coast Region.

Pizer termed the convention "hardworking and exciting." He said that "from the first day, when we opened with one moment of silence to commemorate the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, to the final day when we adopted a resolution of all-out support for the Poor People's March, our members showed their dedication to the program of the labor movement for a better America."

IBEW Project Updates School Shop Courses

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is helping to make possible a whole new approach in teaching craftsmanship in junior high schools in the technological world of today.

IBEW, along with the National Electrical Contractors Association, helped plan the electrical program. The two organizations are contributing $80,000 to provide scholarships to train the teachers.

Other building trades unions have announced that they plan to cooperate in the program for their particular jurisdiction.

Working under a government grant, the program has been three years in preparation. It was introduced in some junior high schools last September to replace the old "shop course." Within a five-year period, it is expected to be a standard course in every junior high school in the United States, the IBEW said. The course is called "Industrial Technology."

The construction technology teacher-training program is the first of its kind. IBEW and NECA have agreed to support 20 students per year over the next four years. Each student will get a four-year, $4,000 scholarship to cover tuition, fees and other expenses.

In addition, a work-study summer job for degree credit is part of the scholarship program. The IBEW and the contractors will work together in placing each student in a ten-week job in some phase of construction work, usually in or near his home town.

Push for Liberals:

Textile Union Girds For Election Drive

By John R. Oravec

The Textile Workers Union of America convention, cut short because of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, pledged an all-out drive this year to elect liberal candidates who align with the aims of the labor movement and basic needs of the American people.

The 1,100 delegates to the TWUA's 15th biennial convention stressed that their political efforts are "not prompted by any desire for political power or the advancement of selfish interests" but as citizens to bring "what is good for America . . . and good for labor."

A resolution called for the setting up of machinery in all the union's locals and joint boards "to get the vote out" on Election Day.

The delegates noted that the defeat of liberal congressmen in the 1966 election led to a "retreat from the great social welfare programs" of the 89th Congress.

A coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats—spearheaded by giant business associations—is counting on further political gains in 1968 to pave the way for restrictive labor legislation in 1969, the resolution warned.

The political action resolution also called on locals to break down union membership lists by wards and precincts for an all-out program to register TWUA members and their families for the elections.

Dolores Huerta, of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, brought tears to the eyes of the delegates as she reviewed her feelings in Los Angeles the night of Sen. Kennedy's assassination. Mrs. Huerta was on the podium in the Ambassador Hotel with Kennedy minutes before he was shot.

She said Kennedy showed his love for the farm workers by going into the fields to study their problems and needs.

The convention was halted for silent prayer after word of his death and the remainder of the program was compressed to permit an early adjournment.

In another resolution, the TWUA called on the textile industry to face the responsibilities of automation. It asked the managements of the companies to offer workers displaced by technological changes equivalent jobs or training and education to obtain such jobs.

It asked for the establishment of a Textile Automation Fund to finance severance pay; provide necessary assistance for retraining and education, and for relocation of the displaced workers.

Early in the convention, the delegates had unanimously endorsed the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as the man who could best "unite the American people."

A delegation was dispatched to Resurrection City of the Poor People's Campaign and presented a check for $2,000 to Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Another $2,000 was voted to support the June 19th march.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin were re-elected without opposition. Twenty incumbent vice presidents were elected from a field of 23 candidates.

Other resolutions called for:

- Federal legislation for the protection of consumers on auto insurance, drug prices, product standards, sanitary foods and clothing.
- An increase of 25 percent in strike benefits to locals.
- A consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens and Kayser-Roth textile products.
- Federal import quotas on textile products and improved wage standards in the domestic textile industry.
- National health insurance, expanded medical education and training, and construction of more hospitals and nursing homes.

The convention also voted to invite other unions in the textile industry to consider merging into a single industrywide union.

Lumber Industry Honors Terzick

Boca Raton, Fla.—The National Forest Products Association honored Peter E. Terzick, general treasurer of the Carpenters, for his "cooperative efforts in seeking solutions to problems of mutual interest."

Terzick received the 1968 Forest Products Industry Award for Industry Cooperation. He was cited for his struggle to gain relief for a lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest troubled by increasing log exports.

Terzick was credited with bringing national attention to the problems of the lumber and sawmills in Oregon and Washington on which 40,000 workers are dependent.

Delegates Clear Tables Of J. P. Stevens Labels

It was like waving the red flag in front of a bull when a delegate to the Textile Workers Union of America convention discovered that his tablecloth at the Washington Hilton Hotel bore the label of a J. P. Stevens Co. brand

He stood up and announced he was not going to sit at any table covered by the cloth of a firm which has repeatedly been found guilty of law violations in denying textile workers the right to organize.

With that he gave a mighty yank and off came the cloth. Other delegates followed suit. Ashtrays, water glasses and other objects clattered to the floor. The convention, minus the tablecloths, resumed its business.

A hotel official was apologetic: "We're a union house, that's why they (union conventions) stay with us. We try to buy union goods but you can't look into everything."

The consensus was the hotel would "look" a lot closer in the future.

Supreme Court Rejects States' Appeal:

School, Hospital Employes Win Wage-Hour Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

plauded the Supreme Court decision, and SEIU Pres. David Sullivan called on the states to pay back wages "immediately."

"Those recalcitrant states which have held back wages in escrow," Sullivan said, "must pay overtime and even the difference in the minimum wage. . . . It is only true justice that these workers be treated as those in private employment. . . ."

Sullivan noted that the union has been fighting for years for proper wages and conditions for workers in hospitals, nursing homes, state mental institutions and schools.

The 1966 amendments to the wage-hour law, among other things, extended protection to 9.1 million more workers including employes of schools, hospitals and bus lines, whether publicly or privately operated. Nearly 1.7 million workers at publicly owned schools and hospitals were covered by the amendments.

The amendments set the minimum wage for the newly covered workers initially at $1 an hour effective Feb. 1, 1967. This went to $1.15 on Feb. 1, 1968, and is scheduled to increase by steps to $1.60 in 1971.

Overtime pay of time and one-half would be payable to the newly covered employes after 44 hours a week in the first year, 42 hours this year, and 40 hours next year (80 hours over two weeks for hospital workers).

The amendments specifically exempted teachers and persons "employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity." Both the Supreme Court and the special District Court construed this language as excluding professional medical personnel as well.

The states made clear that their main concern was the requirement for payment of overtime. Maryland said this section of the law would cost it $4.4 million in the first year alone. It had agreed with the Labor Dept. to keep complete records of pay and overtime pending resolution of its suit.

The Labor Dept. said there was an understanding that if the amendments were upheld, state workers would be paid retroactively any money due them under the FLSA formula.

States' Rights Argued

The states first attacked the "enterprise" concept of the FLSA under which all employes of "an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce" are protected by the Act. The Supreme Court's majority opinion, delivered by Justice John M. Harlan, said that the constitutionality of the "enterprise concept" was settled in 1941 in U.S. v. Darby and that the ruling "is as rational now" as it was then.

Maryland and the other states also argued that Congress had no right, even acting under its commerce power, to interfere with "sovereign state functions."

But the Supreme Court said "this argument is simply not tenable."

It is clear, Harlan's opinion declared, "that the federal government, when acting within a delegated power, may override countervailing state interests whether these be described as 'governmental' or 'proprietary' in character."

The court cited the specific exemptions of classroom teachers and other professionals and said the states' claim that Congress was trying to tell them how to perform medical and educational functions "is not factually accurate."

Congress, the court said, "has 'interfered with' these state functions only to the extent of providing that when a state employs people in performing such functions it is subject to the same restrictions as a wide range of other employers whose activities affect commerce, including privately operated schools and hospitals."

The high court observed that "it is clear that labor conditions in schools and hospitals can affect commerce" and cited Maryland's admission that 87 percent of the $8 million it spent on school supplies and equipment in 1965 went for direct interstate purchases.

Continued Review

The commerce section of the opinion concluded with the declaration:

"This court has examined and will continue to examine federal statutes to determine whether there is a rational basis for regarding them as regulations of commerce among the states. But it will not carve up the commerce power to protect enterprises indistinguishable in their effect on commerce from private businesses, simply because those enterprises happen to be run by the states for the benefit of their citizens."

The high court agreed with the District Court that questions of enforcement by the Labor Dept. and the law's application to employes of specific schools or hospitals should be decided in future cases.

Justice William O. Douglas, in a dissenting opinion joined by Justice Potter Stewart, charged that the majority ruling is "such a serious invasion of state sovereignty protected by the Tenth Amendment that it is in my view not consistent with our constitutional federalism."

Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate in the case.

MARKING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY of the British Trades Union Congress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presents a silver service to George Woodcock, general-secretary of the TUC. Meany was in London for the TUC anniversary festivities, which included a dinner attended by Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

High Court Allows Suit Challenging School Aid

The Supreme Court opened the door to suits by individual taxpayers challenging the constitutionality of federal expenditures on the grounds that they violate the First Amendment's ban on an official "establishment of religion."

By a vote of 8-to-1, the court swept aside a 45-year-old ruling that had barred such taxpayer actions. It sent back for trial a suit by a group of New Yorkers challenging provisions of the 1965 Elementary & Secondary Education Act.

The suit, which had been dismissed by a special three-judge District Court, charged that the education act violates the "establishment of religion" clause by providing federal funds to pay for textbooks and other educational materials for students of parochial schools.

The high court, in clearing the way for such taxpayer suits, did not rule on the merits of the case. But in another decision it raised doubts as to the chances for success, at least as far as textbooks are concerned.

The court, by a 6-to-3 vote, ruled that a New York state law requiring public school systems to loan textbooks to private and parochial school students does not violate the constitutional separation of church and state.

Warning Cited in Brief

In the case involving the taxpayers' suit, the AFL-CIO had joined the Justice Dept. in urging the court to continue to bar such suits. To permit them, the federation's brief warned, "would mean that every action of the legislative and executive branches of the government would be subject to judicial review."

The high court's majority opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Earl Warren, said there is "no absolute bar" to taxpayer suits challenging "allegedly unconstitutional federal taxing and spending programs."

But, the court said, the taxpayer must establish a "logical link" between their status as taxpayers and the federal expenditures being challenged. And the challenge must involve a "specific limitation" on the congressional taxing and spending powers.

In other actions, the court:

- Agreed to hear three cases from Mississippi and one from Virginia charging that recent changes in state laws were aimed at reducing Negro voting power.
- Upheld the authority of policemen to "stop and frisk" suspicious persons when there are reasonable grounds to believe the safety of the police or other persons is threatened.
- Agreed to review a Florida state court order limiting picketing by three of the unions on strike against the Florida East Coast Railroad. The state court limited picketing by the three unions—the Trainmen, Conductors & Brakemen, and the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen—to a single entrance at the Jacksonville terminal.
- Ruled in two New York City cases that public employes cannot be fired for refusing to waive immunity in testifying before a grand jury since this presents them with a choice "between surrendering their constitutional rights or their jobs."
- Denied review of a case in which the Steelworkers were upheld by both the National Labor Relations Board and the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals when the union suspended a member for five years for seeking its decertification.

Hearst Balks on Moves To Step Up Bargaining

Los Angeles—A special meeting called by federal mediators to end the 185 day strike-lockout at the Hearst-owned Herald Examiner collapsed when the company refused to begin serious, continuous negotiations.

Mediators, in a surprise move, had summoned top international officials of the key unions involved to what was expected would be meaningful bargaining.

But the company's posture, union leaders reported, indicated no purpose could be served by holding a meeting.

The dispute has idled 2,000 members of 10 AFL-CIO unions and the Teamsters since last Dec. 15. It is the longest newspaper dispute in California history.

Union leaders who flew here from Washington and elsewhere for the abortive meeting included John J. Pilch, Typographical Union President; W. J. Farson, Newspaper Guild executive vice president; George Hardy, Service Employes vice president; James Sampson, president, and Ray Jeffers, vice president, of the Stereotypers, and Dan Streeter, treasurer, Lithographers & Photoengravers.

Others on hand were Don McGaughan, Pressmen's vice president, and John Snider and D. O. Townsend, Machinists.

William Rose of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service convened the session. Four other federal and state mediators stood by for expected bargaining. Company negotiators made no comment.

Farson said the meeting was designed "apparently to develop some realistic bargaining. This did not materialize."

Publisher George R. Hearst Jr., grandson of William Randolph Hearst, founder of the press empire, has been publishing the Herald-Examiner with the aid of about 100 imported professional strikebreakers and regular non-union personnel.

Circulation and advertising of the onetime flagship of the Hearst newspaper chain have plummeted, however.

Numerous earlier peace attempts by mediators—including a special three-man city panel—failed in the face of Hearst indifference to the moves.

Hearst also has spurned pleas by the clergy of Los Angeles to end the use of strikebreakers.

Unlike nearly 100 U.S. cities and 14 states, Los Angeles has no law banning the use of professional strikebreakers.

PROTESTING ATTACKS by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on the occupational health and safety bill, delegates to the National Council of Senior Citizens convention picketed the Chamber's headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Welfare Group Elects Perlis As Secretary

AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis has been elected secretary of the National Conference on Social Welfare, the largest organization of professional social workers in the nation.

Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen was elected president.

Perlis, in an address to 8,000 delegates assembled in San Francisco, said "the only answer to extremist minorities is a consensus of the majority committed to reform and reconciliation."

The only question confronting Americans todays, he said, is whether "we have the will to reform our society peacefully—and pay for it by eliminating poverty and by promoting participation."

He called for the election of "a catch-up Congress, not just another do-nothing Congress or even a do-something Congress."

AFL-CIO Testifies:

Trade Bill Impact On Jobs Stressed

The Administration's foreign trade bill contains "constructive suggestions for interim action," the AFL-CIO declared, but does not come to grips with a number of serious problems affecting American workers.

The federation "supports most of the purposes" of the bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Ways & Means Committee. But the basic consideration is to "view what is actually happening in the world" and to direct the nation's attention "to the kinds of problems which are arising . . . in a changing world."

Biemiller and Nathaniel Goldfinger, AFL-CIO director of research, said that the bill's provisions on adjustment assistance are a "forward step" toward a "meaningful program" that would end the "shameful mockery" of the experience of the past six years of Tariff Commission rulings.

The section providing safeguards and/or assistance to workers or firms adversely affected by imports is "absolutely essential," the AFL-CIO declared, if the promise of the 1962 Trade Act is to be realized.

The statement supported sections providing for extending tariff-cutting authority of the 1962 law for interim trade agreement operations but stressed that "truly reciprocal action" is necessary especially in terms of non-tariff barriers erected by some nations.

Biemiller emphasized that "the AFL-CIO will oppose any effort to undercut social and economic progress in the name of supposed international amity or economic efficiency."

The federation reasserted its convention position that no industry should be asked to absorb a tariff cut greater than 50 percent by any change in the valuation of imports.

It voiced its support for extension of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 for three years on the grounds that the adjustment assistance program set up by the act has worked well.

Beyond the specifics of the Administration's bill—supported earlier in testimony by a large group of cabinet officers—the AFL-CIO testimony centered attention on a number of problems connected with international trade.

It pointed out that since 1960 the major change in the trade picture has been "the shift to rising imports," and that since 1965 the U.S. competitive position has weakened.

These problems, it said, are not directly related to unit labor costs, pointing out that while units costs were declining from 1960 to 1966 the trade surplus varied up and down. The glib explanation of higher labor costs as the villain in the trade picture does not hold water, the statement declared.

Turning to the role of foreign investment by U.S. firms, Biemiller traced the doubling between 1960 and 1966 of direct investment in manufacturing in other countries, adding that if the United States is going to make adequate decisions on trade policy "it must know in some detail about the activities of U.S. companies abroad and their impact on exports, imports and employment now and in the future."

There has been no real action, either, Biemiller said, on international fair labor standards and the necessity persists for "an effective system of assuring that the benefits of international trade flow to workers in various countries . . . there must be assurance of rising standards for labor."

The testimony included the text of the recent AFL-CIO convention resolution on trade and its support for agreements with other countries on textiles, wools and cottons and similar agreements in areas of unfair competition.

Outraged Public, LBJ Call For Gun Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

every citizen" and "a bitter disappointment to all Americans and to the President."

Johnson said there is "no excuse for failure to act . . . Of the two million guns added each year to the arsenal already in the hands of millions of Americans, one million are sold by mail order houses in interstate commerce, and 30 percent of the murders by firearms committed each year in this country are by rifle and shotgun fire."

The AFL-CIO at its 1967 convention called for a ban on mail order sales of all firearms and had supported an unsuccessful effort in the Senate to add a ban on mail order rifles as well as handguns to the crime control bill.

The final version of the crime bill, which includes sections permitting wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, was still on Pres. Johnson's desk as the AFL-CIO News went to press. There were reports that some Judiciary Committee members were using a hold-up on stronger gun legislation as a means of putting pressure on the President to sign the bill.

In the Senate, supporters of strong gun control legislation appeared to be picking up strength —particularly among senators from sparsely settled hunting states who previously had been adamant against any restriction on rifle sales.

Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) announced that he is switching his position in the belief that South Dakota sportsmen "will agree with me that additional restrictions on purchases of rifles and shotguns are not an unreasonable price to pay in the hopes of reducing the horrible misuse of firearms in our society."

Another group of senators sponsored additional legislation to require national registration of all firearms. The Justice Dept. has urged all states to consider registration and permit systems for guns.

Meanwhile, the Post Office Dept. announced that it will notify local police departments before delivering any firearm.

Glass Union Is Victor In Pennsylvania Vote

Pittston, Pa.—The Glass Bottle Blowers won bargaining rights for employes of the newly-established television bulb plant of the Owens-Illinois Co. in an NLRB election here.

Pres. Lee W. Minton said the GBBA also represents several hundred employes of a similar Owens-Illinois television operation in Columbus, Ohio.

Stop It!

Rockefeller, McCarthy Renew Campaign Drives

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy opened come-from-behind drives to capture the Republican and Democratic nominations for president as the 1968 political campaign resumed.

All of the candidates had suspended public political activity during the grief-filled pause that followed the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The full and immediate impact of the slaying, which brutally narrowed the presidential contest, was still uncertain less than two weeks after the night of horror in Los Angeles.

But a choice must inevitably be made by the nearly 400 delegates to the Democratic convention already committed to Kennedy as the result of primaries and state conventions.

The New York Times, following a state-by-state survey of delegates committed or leaning to Kennedy, predicted that the great majority of them—more than 400—would shift their allegiance to Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey. This would build the Vice President's convention strength to more than 1,600 delegates, far more than the 1,312 needed for nomination.

Considering only firmly committed delegates, a United Press Intl. survey found that Humphrey had added 100 convention votes in the week after Kennedy's slaying, sending his total to 662½. McCarthy, the UPI survey reported, picked up fewer than 10 convention votes in the week, for a total of 264.

McCarthy insisted, nevertheless, that Humphrey still does not have the Democratic nomination locked up.

Announcing the resumption of his campaign, he expressed doubt over the delegate counts showing Humphrey far out in front.

"I don't think there has been a final judgment yet on what the Democratic party will do next August," he said. The Democratic National Convention opens in Chicago on Aug. 26.

Because of the assassination, McCarthy said his campaign from here on will be "somewhat more restrained, more personal." He acknowledged that "overtures" were being made to Kennedy supporters and announced plans to visit a number of states in the quest for delegate support. The first stop will be New York, where district convention delegates will be chosen in the state primary June 18.

Both McCarthy and Rockefeller returned to the campaign trail after meeting separately with Pres. Johnson. The President, following his withdrawal from the race last Mar. 31, had offered to provide all candidates with Cabinet briefings on the nation's foreign and domestic problems. After the Kennedy slaying, Johnson immediately ordered Secret Service protection for all the major candidates, and Congress promptly passed authorization for the step.

Rockefeller made it clear that he was mounting a major drive to head off former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, who had piled up big majorities in most of the Republican primaries and has a 5-to-1 lead over the New York governor in committed convention delegates.

Kicking off the stepped-up Rockefeller efforts were a college commencement address, a speech at the National Press Club, a half-hour network television broadcast and the first of a series of full-page newspaper advertisements in 40 major cities.

In other political developments:

- Illinois Republicans renominated Sen. Everett M. Dirksen by a margin of nearly 500,000 votes and chose Richard B. Ogilvie, president of the Cook County (Chicago) board of commissioners, as the GOP candidate for governor. The Democratic statewide candidates ran unopposed. Dirksen will face Atty. Gen. William G. Clark and Ogilvie will seek to unseat Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro. One incumbent Democratic congressman, Rep. Barratt G. O'Hara, 86, the oldest member of the House, was defeated in the primary by Abner Mikva, who ran with the support of the Democratic organization.
- In South Carolina, large numbers of Republicans crossed party lines to give conservative incumbents easy victories in the Democratic primary. These included Sen. Ernest F. Hollings and Representatives L. Mendel Rivers and John L. McMillan who had been challenged by more liberal opponents. A runoff appeared necessary between James Mann and E. C. Burnett for the seat being vacated by Rep. Robert T. Ashmore.
- Texas delegations to the national party conventions committed themselves to favorite sons—Gov. John Connolly for the Democrats and Sen. John Tower for the Republicans. The Democrats bound their 104 delegates to the unit rule, and a clear majority reportedly favors Humphrey's nomination. State GOP officials said the 56-vote Republican delegation includes "12 to 16" supporters of California Gov. Ronald Reagan, with the rest favoring Nixon.

Clean Poultry Bill Approved In House Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

ing. The House voted down a Republican amendment to raise this exemption to $100,000.

The legislation permits a state to take more than two years to put its program fully in effect if it is already well under way when the two-year period is up. However, if a state fails to set up an adequate program, or lets its enforcement standards slip below the promised level, the federal government will step in with its own inspection program.

Major support for the legislation came from the Meat Cutters, whose members risk infection and disease when they work in uninspected plants.

The union's top officers, Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, hailed the House passage of "a strong consumer protective and worker protective bill" and expressed the hope that the Senate will "act quickly" to complete action on the legislation before Congress adjourns.

There has been no congressional action, however, on Pres. Johnson's concurrent request for the start of a fish inspection program.

"If poultry inspection is spotty today, fish inspection is virtually non-existent," Johnson told Congress.

Ironically, it is because of the magnitude of the problem that opposition from the fish processing industry is so great. In both the meat and poultry areas, there had been a substantial federal inspection program in operation and the problem was reduced to extending coverage to the minority of meat and poultry sold without crossing state lines.

6-15-68

Dr. Ley Named Food & Drug Commissioner

A strong supporter of consumer protection programs, Dr. Herbert L. Ley, Jr., has been named head of the Food & Drug Administration.

Ley has been assistant to Dr. James L. Goddard, the retiring FDA commissioner. His appointment to the top post, made by HEW Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen, had the strong support of labor and consumer groups.

Other top HEW appointments have been announced by Pres. Johnson. He nominated James Henry McCrocklin, president of Southwest Texas State College, to be the new HEW under secretary, the post held by Cohen before he became department head.

Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., presently director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, has been nominated assistant secretary for community and field services. Lynn M. Bartlett, now a deputy assistant defense secretary, becomes assistant secretary for education.

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House Passes Tax Boost, $6 Billion Budget Slash

Efforts Seen to Keep Key Programs Intact

Congress moved towards final passage of a bill tieing a $6 billion budget slash to a tax increase that Pres. Johnson has termed "essential" to the nation's economy.

The House approved the spending cut-tax hike package by a 268-150 vote on June 20 and final Senate action was expected the following day.

Pres. Johnson had fought for three months to get Congress to accept a smaller budget cut but the House late last month decisively rejected a $4 billion compromise as too little.

The exact impact of the bill remains to be seen. It sets a spending ceiling $6 billion below the amount proposed in the President's budget for the fiscal year which starts July 1. But a significant part of the reduction is being made by Congress itself through cuts in appropriations bills.

In effect, Congress is telling the President that if it does not cut the budget by $6 billion, it is up to the White House to determine where additional cuts should be made.

Administration sources have indicated that every effort will be made to avoid cutbacks in high priority domestic programs.

The AFL-CIO had supported the efforts to reduce the amount of the budget cut, and the federation's Executive Council warned that the "meat-ax approach" of the conservative coalition in Congress "can only lead to chaos."

The legislation imposes a 10 percent surcharge on both corporate and individual income taxes. But while the corporation tax hike is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1968, the individual tax hike goes back only to Apr. 1. In effect, that means individuals will be paying 7.5 percent more in income taxes for this year and corporations the full 10 percent.

The bill also continues excise

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ACTORS' EQUITY members didn't have to picket long to win a contract settlement with New York theaters and road shows. After three days, an all-night negotiating session at the home of Mayor John Lindsay brought agreement on higher minimum pay and stronger job security. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Meat Unions Sign Pact On Merger

Chicago—The Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen and the Packinghouse Workers have signed a merger agreement that will unite the two unions into a single 500,000-member organization.

The agreement is subject to approval by conventions of both unions scheduled for the week of July 8 in Los Angeles and San Diego.

If the delegates to the conventions ratify the actions of their top officers and executive boards, the two unions will meet in joint session at San Diego on July 12. The Meat Cutters are meeting in San Diego; the Packinghouse Workers in Los Angeles.

The merger agreement was signed in Chicago on June 6 by the two principal officers of each union: Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters and Pres. Ralph Helstein and Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway of the Packinghouse Workers.

The new union will carry the name of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen and it will be governed by the Meat Cutters constitution.

The merger pact calls for a president, secretary-treasurer and 26 vice presidents. The two principal officers and 21 vice presidents will be nominated and elected at the Meat Cutters convention; five vice presidents will be nominated and elected by the UPWA convention.

Officers Indicated

The agreement made no mention of specific plans for the officers of the new union. But the release announcing the merger pact declared that "it is understood, however, that Pres. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Gorman will be candidates for reelection and that UPWA Pres. Helstein will be a candidate for election as special counsel and vice president—the designation of one of the five vice presidents to be selected by UPWA. One of the UPWA vice presidents will be a Canadian.

The agreement provides that at the next convention of the Meat Cutters in 1972 delegates from local unions in the UPWA this year will nominate and elect five vice presidents who will be confirmed by the convention. From 1976 on, all the officers will be elected by regular procedures.

A "merger implementation agreement" makes provision for assignments of other officers and staff

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J.P. Stevens Again Hit By NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has again found J. P. Stevens & Co. guilty of illegally firing union supporters, spying on union meetings and threatening workers.

It is the fifth consecutive NLRB ruling against the nation's second largest textile manufacturing chain, which the labor board earlier accused of "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully" preventing its workers from organizing.

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America said the latest decision "brings nearer to reality the day when Stevens workers will be able to take part in a truly free representation election."

He said the NLRB ruling also reaffirms the need for an executive order denying firms which consistently defy the National Labor Relations Act the right to receive government contracts.

The NLRB upheld the recommendation of a trial examiner that four workers fired last year from J. P. Stevens plants in Dublin, Ga., on trumped-up charges be rein-

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AFL-CIO Rallies Support:

Strong Gun Curbs Urged as Essential

The AFL-CIO termed passage of effective gun control legislation before Congress adjourns "essential" and urged its state and city central bodies to help rally support for a strong bill.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called for enactment of a law which would:

- "Provide for the registration of all guns in private possession.
- "Prohibit the interstate sale or shipment of rifles and shotguns, as well as pistols and revolvers and ammunition to be used in them.
- "Ban the sale of guns and ammunition to persons under the age of 21, and persons convicted of major crimes, drug addicts and persons of unsound mind."

Such a law, Biemiller said in a letter to state and local AFL-CIO officers, "will not curb the hunter or gun hobbyist, but will go far to make our streets and communities safer."

He noted that the most recent AFL-CIO convention called for effective gun control legislation. Since then, he said, "the tragic assassination of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has dramatized the urgent need for such a law."

Congress, meanwhile, began responding to an unprecedented outpouring of public opinion demanding a strong gun control law.

Tens of thousands of letters and telegrams poured in on Capitol Hill. Persons who had never before circulated petitions knocked on neighbors' doors and collected signatures in their shops and offices.

The House Judiciary Committee did an about-face and voted 29-6 approval of the Administration's bill, barring mail order sales of all weapons and prohibiting interstate sales of ammunition.

The bill also limits over-the-

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Johnson Asks For Revisions In Crime Law

Pres. Johnson signed the crime control bill but strongly criticized many of its provisions and called on Congress to repeal or modify them.

He said he approved the legislation because it included large-scale federal grants to improve local law enforcement—the main thrust of the original Administration bill. It also includes a new program of college tuition grants to attract better-trained police officers.

But, Johnson added, Congress "has taken an unwise and potentially dangerous step by sanctioning eavesdropping and wiretapping by federal, state and local officials in an almost unlimited variety of situations."

The President urged Congress to repeal these "unwise provisions," warning that they could result in "a nation of snoopers bending to

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CWA Votes Support of Humphrey As Key to Nation's Unity, Progress

The Communications Workers 30th anniversary convention in Washington endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for President, calling him a man "who can mold national unity and forge national progress."

The convention, which drew more than 1,800 delegates and alternates, overwhelmingly adopted a resolution backing Humphrey's candidacy.

The Vice President originally had been scheduled to address the convention banquet, but because of his moratorium on political activity following the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy he spoke briefly to thank the delegates for their endorsement.

The CWA resolution recited the high points of Humphrey's record as a senator and as Vice President, declaring that since he first came to Congress in 1949, the nation's progress "has been stamped with the ideas and ideals of Hubert Humphrey."

It noted the key role he played in conceiving or winning enactment of such programs as the Peace Corps, arms control and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Food Stamp and Food for Peace programs, and federal aid to education.

"The entire field of social legislation, minimum wage, jobless pay, trade union welfare, manpower training, area redevelopment, urban problems and consumer protection has been directly affected by his legislative leadership and imaginative concern for the well being of his fellow man."

The convention recalled Humphrey's direct support for the CWA as mayor of Minneapolis during the union's battle with the Bell System in 1947 and observed that against this background its endorsement was "appropriate."

The delegates followed up with another resolution calling for strong registration and voting drives by every local in cooperation with COPE during this "critical" presidential election year.

Earlier, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne had keynoted the conven-

(Continued on Page 2)

2 Meat Unions Plan Merger At Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

officials of the UPWA. This includes Hathaway who will be in the headquarters staff in charge of merging locals.

The ever increasing size of business enterprises, the agreement notes, is "destroying equality at the collective bargaining table" and "it has become categorically imperative for local unions to achieve more effective representation in collective bargaining by integrating their membership in the same and allied industries and combining their resources at every level of operation."

A statement of principles and purposes incorporated into the merger agreement notes that under the merger "rivalry will be replaced by cooperation, conflict will be converted into mutuality of enterprise and the waste of duplication will be replaced by conservation of resources." An earlier attempt to bring about a merger, in 1956, was unsuccessful.

The Meat Cutters was chartered by the AFL in 1897. Lloyd has been president since 1957; Gorman secretary-treasurer since 1942.

Started in 1937

The Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee was created by the CIO in 1937 and became the UPWA in 1943. Helstein, who had first served as general counsel, was first elected president in 1946; Hathaway was elected secretary-treasurer in 1952.

The co-chairmen of the merger negotiating committee were Clifton C. Caldwell for the Meat Cutters and Jesse P. Prosten for the UPWA.

Both unions are headquartered in Chicago. After merger it is contemplated that the present offices of the UPWA will be consolidated into the building owned by the Meat Cutters.

LABOR'S JOB extends beyond wages and hours and involves the welfare of people and the health of the nation's communities, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared as he addressed the 30th anniversary convention of the Communications Workers.

Fair Housing Decision Cites Power to Ban Bias

Congress' constitutional power to legislate against discrimination—"the badges and incidents of slavery"—has been spelled out in a U.S. Supreme Court decision banning bias in all sales and rental of property.

In a 7 to 2 decision finding that an 1866 civil rights law is a fair housing statute—more sweeping than the law enacted by Congress earlier this year—the court declared that under the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery Congress has the power to determine the relics of slavery and the "authority to translate that determination into effective legislation."

The court's decision means that persons can sue under the 1866 law to bar racial discrimination in sales or rentals by private homeowners. These transactions are not covered by the 1968 statute.

The century-old statute was passed to enforce the 13th Amendment and Justice Potter Stewart, for the majority, said Congress intended the law to be a fair housing law.

The case grew out of a suit brought by a couple—the husband Negro, the wife white—charging that a St. Louis suburban subdivision refused to sell them a home site because the husband was Negro. They invoked the 1866 law but two lower courts dismissed the case on grounds that neither the law nor the Constitution banned racial discrimination by private owners in real estate transactions.

The high court accepted the case for review before Congress had enacted the present fair housing law.

In other actions the court:

- Ruled unanimously that an Alabama law denying welfare benefits to dependent children of mothers who engaged in extra-marital sexual intercourse was in violation of the Social Security Act of 1935.

Under the act, states participating in the dependent children program are required to furnish aid to all eligible individuals and a child is eligible for aid if he has been deprived of parental support through death, absence or incapacity.

- Divided 5 to 4 in finding that jailing chronic alcoholics for public drunkenness did not violate their constitutional rights.

- Ruled that community antenna television systems (CATV) do not have to pay license fees for copyrighted shows they relay to subscribers' television sets because the programs are not performed within the meaning of the Copyright Act.

Balanced Trade Policy Urged to Insure Jobs

Three AFL-CIO unions called on Congress to adopt a balanced trade policy that contains safeguards against the flow of imports and the loss of jobs.

The Steelworkers told the House Ways & Means Committee, which is holding hearings on the Administration's trade expansion act and numerous other bills, that there is a real need for steel and iron ore quotas because of the sharp rise in foreign steel capacity well beyond the needs of these countries and a reasonable share of the U.S. market.

The Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers, in a joint statement to the committee, urged international agreements in the apparel and textile industries regulating trade in these areas.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, in a joint appearance with steel industry spokesmen, said the union's position lies "within the framework of an expansionary trade policy—but one which is balanced." Quota restrictions of 10 percent should be enacted, he urged, "until such time as world overcapacity is moderated."

He pointed out that competition should arise from lower cost factors and not from the compulsion of excess facilities. Overcapacity is the "crucial malady."

The apparel unions declared that "as a result of the peculiar characteristics of the apparel industry, it is urgent, in the national interest, that it be safeguarded against the impact of cut-throat foreign competition, much of which originates in the lowest wage areas of the world, and against the destructive consequences that would follow as some irresponsible domestic firms yield to the temptation to produce garments abroad for export to the United States."

The need for regulating trade in apparel is not a question of "choosing between free trade and protection," the unions said. The problem is one of weighing the full consequence for the nation as a whole—of permitting the erosion of an indigenous industry which provides a large number of jobs to persons for whom few alternative job opportunities exist.

Swankin to Head Labor Standards

David A. Swankin, a 34-year-old career federal employee, has been appointed by Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz as director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards.

Swankin will head the bureau where he began his government career as a management intern in 1957. Since last January, he has served as acting head of the bureau.

The Bureau of Labor Standards develops and administers safety and health regulations for several federal laws, promotes occupational safety and health, and develops standards in the field of labor legislation and law administration.

On CWA's 30th Anniversary:

Beirne Issues Call For Social Action

(Continued from Page 1)

tion with a call for a sweeping program of social action to improve the quality of life in America.

Beirne outlined the record wage increases won by CWA last month after an 18-day strike against the Bell System, but added, "Today, with major social and economic problems staring us in the face, we cannot afford to think only of ourselves. Self-interest and patriotism meet this year at the cross road. This land is our land, and we must be concerned with the broader aspects of our nation."

After contrasting CWA's current contracts with the average wage in the telephone industry when the union was founded 30 years ago, Beirne cautioned:

"A solid wage rate won't buy happiness in a land of violence, a land of slums. Five weeks vacation won't buy you a good time in a land of poisonous air and polluted waters.

"What I'm saying is that, in the America of the coming 1970s, this union cannot be an island. We must be community-minded. We must contribute our ideas to the commonwealth. We must think in terms of the common good, not just our own special interest."

More Than Wages

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany struck a similar note the following day in an address to the delegates, declaring that "our job is more than just wages and hours. . . . The health of the community is involved; the health of our neighbors; the health of the nation."

Meany observed that "in perhaps the most affluent period in the history of the American economy . . . we still have too many millions of people living at poverty levels, and we still have a long way to go before the promise of the civil rights law becomes a reality for those whose skin is not white."

"We must build the houses that America needs," he continued. "We must build the schools that we need to educate our children in this age when education is more important than ever before. We must build the hospitals and health centers and more and better cultural and recreational facilities that America should have."

Such a program is not going to be accomplished, he suggested, "by burning and looting." These things lead to "anarchy," he declared, "and if I know my history, anarchy . . . is always succeeded by a dictatorship of some kind." It is, he said, going to be accomplished by private industry and the federal government. In the area of jobs, he said, the government must be "the employer of last resort" and in housing it must be "the landlord of last resort."

This, he continued, means political action, and "this means pressure by pressure groups, and frankly we concede we are a pressure group, and we are going to continue to press Congress."

Meany said he could not "buy" the suggestion that America is "sick" because of the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The slayings, he said, were the products of diseased minds which represented not a national sickness, but problems the nation could solve.

He urged the CWA delegates not to "sell America short," because it has produced a system that has enabled workers to advance "to a greater degree than in any other land."

Meany also reviewed for the convention the AFL-CIO procedures under which the Auto Workers recently withdrew from the federation. He expressed "regret" over the withdrawal, "for anything that divides the labor movement cannot help and must harm us in some way." But, he said, "we have to carry on, and I am quite sure that we will carry on effectively."

He noted that the loss of the UAW reduces the federation's membership total to 13.5 million, but this is "still 700,000 more than we had three years ago."

Harry Damino, Doll Workers President, Dies

New York—Harry O. Damino, president of the Doll Workers since 1953, died June 17 of a heart ailment. He was 75.

Damino had been elected to a fourth term as president of the Doll Workers at the union's convention last month in Liberty, N.Y.

He also has been serving as manager of Local 223, the largest affiliate of the union with 15,000 members in the New York City area, since 1953.

Damino was born in Italy and came to the United States in 1914 to work as a doll maker. He participated in a general strike in 1933, the first walkout in the toy industry to protest low wages and intolerable working conditions.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Louis Isaacson, first vice president of the union, will step up as president to fill the unexpired four-year term held by Damino.

MORE THAN 1,800 delegates and alternates were on hand for the Communications Workers convention at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington. Photo was taken from balcony where additional hundreds of visitors observed the convention proceedings.

Elected New President:

'Vital' Role for IUD Promised by Abel

The Industrial Union Dept. will continue as a "vital and progressive force" within the AFL-CIO. I. W. Abel, the newly elected president of the department declared.

Abel, president of the Steelworkers, was elected by the IUD Executive Board at a special meeting in Washington on June 14 to fill the post left vacant by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The UAW's decision to withhold its per capita payments to the AFL-CIO led to its suspension by the federation's Executive Council and the consequent ineligibility of Reuther to hold the IUD presidentcy.

The Steelworkers president told a news conference that he regretted "the recent development that has led to this change in leadership . . . We will miss those who have severed a long and rewarding relationship and we would have preferred that the relationship could have continued."

Noting that the IUD has a dues-paying membership of more than 5 million involving 59 international unions, Abel stressed that the department will be a "strong and viable arm" of the federation.

He commented, however, that "there will be a period of reappraisal of IUD priorities because of the changed financial condition." The UAW is no longer eligible for membership in the IUD.

Flanked at the news conference by Jacob Clayman, administrative director and Nicholas Zonerich, organizing director, Abel announced that the board had voted to continue them in their present posts. The post of executive director, held by Jack T. Conway, who had announced his resignation earlier, was not filled pending a further examination of the department's needs and future functions, Abel said.

He told reporters that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had addressed the board meeting and reviewed the events leading up to the change in leadership. Meany praised the activities of the IUD, Abel said, voiced his regret at the latest turn of events and expressed the hope that all segments of the labor movement will be eventually united.

Abel, in reply to a query, said that the IUD's finances were "not the best" but that the department was "not broke" with reserves of over $600,000. The department has an income of about $100,000 per month, based on a 2 cent monthly per capita.

IUD's overall situation will be reviewed by a special committee, the new president said, and will make necessary adjustments in programs and priorities. He did not forsee the need for outside assistance.

The board adopted resolutions expressing appreciation for the work and leadership of Reuther and Conway. Reuther had been president of the IUD since its establishment in 1955; Conway had served as executive director since 1963.

The board also adopted a series of statements urging Congress to reject the House-Senate conference report linking a 10 percent tax surcharge to a $6 billion cut in federal expenditures because of the cuts to be made in urgently needed social programs; asked the President to veto the crime control bill because of its "wholesale destruction" of democratic safeguards, and called for tax reform legislation to plug flagrant loopholes.

NEW IUD PRESIDENT I. W. Abel addresses the department's Executive Board—after his election—on the challenges ahead. Seated, left to right, are Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller, who acted as temporary chairman of the meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who pledged full federation cooperation to the department, and Nicholas Zonarich, organizational director of the IUD.

NLRB Again Condemns Stevens Union-Busting

(Continued from Page 1)

stated with back pay plus 6 percent interest.

It went beyond the examiner's recommendations for the customary posting of a compliance notice to direct that the notice be read to all employes on the job and mailed to their homes as well as be posted on the bulletin board.

The board also directed the firm to provide the TWUA with the names and addresses of workers in the two plants and to give the union access to the plants and to company bulletin boards for a one-year period.

'Iron Curtain' Penetration

This, the TWUA said, will enable the union "to penetrate the iron curtain" erected by the Stevens firm to keep its plants unorganized.

The three-member NLRB panel was unanimous in its decision, but the J. P. Stevens firm announced that it has filed a court appeal—the same delaying tactics it has used in all the other NLRB rulings.

An early decision directing the rehiring of 71 union supporters finally took effect this year after a federal appellate court upheld the NLRB and the Supreme Court refused to review the case. The union said the latest case bring to 111 the total of Stevens employes found to have been illegally discharged since the TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. began the organizing campaign five years ago.

The notice which the NLRB said must be read to all workers at the Dublin, Ga., plants includes a promise by the company that:

- "We will not discharge any employe because of union activities . . .
- "We will not spy on union meetings or on employes attending them . . .
- "We will not threaten employes with loss of jobs or the closing or moving of the plant . . . because they attended union meetings or engaged in union activities or chose a union to represent them.
- "We will give back to Robert Brown, Rollin Dewitt Loyd, Larry Kelley and Larry Greenway [the fired workers] their jobs and seniority, and we will make up the pay they lost and also pay them 6 percent interest."

The record of the case includes graphic descriptions of top management officials, including the plant manager and personnel director, driving slowly back and forth in front of the union meeting place and parking across the street to watch every person entering.

It contains testimony detailing the interrogation of workers as to union meetings and warnings by supervisors that "this mill is not going to operate under a union" and that "it would shut down first."

The NLRB panel on the case was composed of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

Dues Assessment Boost Sought To Rebuild Guild's Defense Fund

Cleveland—Top officers of the Newspaper Guild called for action to strengthen the union's international defense fund, drained of almost $1.5 million by strikes in Los Angeles, Detroit and San Francisco.

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., noting that the defense fund had spent more in benefits during the last six months than in any half-year in its history, urged the Guild's annual convention to approve an international executive board program designed to increase the fund's assessment income.

The program, which includes an increased and more equitable schedule of assessments, would boost the fund's present monthly income of $115,000 from assessments by approximately 65 percent, Perlik said.

The fund is presently paying $240,000 a month in benefits to Guild members on strike in Los Angeles and locked out in Detroit.

To prevent the fund's depletion, Perlik reported, the Guild has had to negotiate a $500,000 loan from the Auto Workers and is presently negotiating elsewhere for an additional $500,000.

Urging approval of the assessment program, Perlik declared:

"I don't believe this convention will do other than provide the reassurance our valiant members in Los Angeles are looking for as they pursue their fight against one of the most ruthless employers this or any industry has ever encountered."

Calls For Boycott

Pres. James B. Woods asserting that events have demonstrated Hearst is "out to break the newspaper unions" at the struck Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, urged a nationwide boycott against any advertiser utilizing the Herald-Examiner.

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, reviewing the six-month-old strike, voiced confidence in its outcome. Noting that union solidarity has been instrumental in winning recent newspaper strikes in San Francisco, Vancouver and Utica, Farson said he was convinced that "continued interunion co-operation will also carry the day in Los Angeles and Detroit."

Farson reported that the Guild has been meeting informally with officers of the Communications Workers "to explore a CWA suggestion that we jointly consider the feasibility of the Guild's becoming an autonomous division of the CWA." He said the Guild plans to continue these discussions "as well as with our sister unions in the publishing and communications industry."

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy told the delegates that his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination had succeeded in bringing youthful dissenters "back inside the system," refuting the claim that "the spirit of independence, the spirit of revolt," cannot be effective "within the system."

Pres. Johnson, in a special message to the convention, hailed the Guild for "vital contributions" to recent progress in enacting "a wide range of humanitarian legislation to train our unemployed, raise minimum wages, provide better health care for our elderly, rebuild our cities, improve health and educational facilities and end discrimination."

"There were at least two bright spots in the depression year 1933," Johnson declared. "One was the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt; another was the founding of the American Newspaper Guild."

Vice Pres. Humphrey sent a message applauding the Guild's efforts in encouraging the hiring and promotion of minority-group members, and helping to alert the American people to "this nation's deeply rooted diseases of poverty, prejudice, ignorance, crime and violence."

"I have great faith in the heirs of Heywood Broun," said Humphrey, referring to the newspaper columnist who was the Guild's founder and first president.

Meeting in the city where the Guild's Local No. 1 was organized 35 years ago, the convention paid tribute to 11 founders of the Cleveland Guild. They were presented with busts of Broun, following the convention banquet.

At the banquet, Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes called on the government to "provide an incentive program so that private employers can be encouraged to take on the hard-core unemployed—to give them jobs and to train them."

Laborers' Project To Train 100 Men

St. Louis—One hundred jobless men will be trained here as construction laborers under Pres. Johnson's JOBS program, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced.

The contract, funded with $365,400 from the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration, was signed with a new nonprofit corporation in St. Louis, Construction Job Opportunities, Inc.

The Laborers union and the National Alliance of Businessmen participated in the contract signing.

Training of the student construction workers will be conducted in a variety of job fields. The men will be paid while they learn in the program which provides for 13 days of classroom instruction spread out over the training period of one year.

They are expected to earn $4.72 an hour upon completion of the training period, the Labor Dept. said.

Equal Working Rights Due For 6 Million More

Six million more workers will get protection from job discrimination when the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission extends coverage July 2 to an additional 195,000 employers.

The expansion of coverage is provided in the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It will give the EEOC jurisdiction over a total of 328,000 employers and protection for about 44 million workers, said EEOC Chairman Clifford L. Alexander.

But Alexander expressed concern whether the commission could properly handle complaints if budget cuts voted by the House are imposed.

He said the volume of complaints is heavy now and that it takes nearly 16 months to process the average case. The volume is expected to increase as the coverage is expanded, Alexander stated.

Closer to the Goal

THE 30-YEAR-OLD wage-hour law has reached another milestone as it moves closer to its goal of providing a full-time, year-round worker with a minimum wage above the poverty level.

The U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the extension of wage-hour standards to 1.7 million employes of state-operated schools and hospitals is a highly important step toward the goal.

The court swept aside the challenge to the constitutionality of the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act by 28 states which claimed that Congress had no right to interfere with "sovereign state functions." The only interference, said the court, is that a state "is subject to the same restrictions as a wide range of other employers whose activities affect commerce, including privately operated schools and hospitals."

This adds up to the simple proposition that whether a worker is employed as a school custodian in a private or public school or in a similar function in a private or public hospital he is entitled to wage and hour protection under the federal law.

The thrust of the decision is to affirm once again the power of Congress to help eliminate substandard working conditions—in this case for public employes. This power should be extended to assure that no state or local government can create a situation where it can pay its employes less or work them longer without overtime than the minimum established on the national level.

The cry of "states' rights" has for too long been used as a dodge by many states to walk away from their responsibilities in the areas of social welfare legislation, consumer protection as well as basic standards on wages, working conditions, safety and other areas of direct and critical interest to those who work for wages.

* * *

THE COURT DECISION has cleared the air on the legality and validity of the wage-hour law coverage for state workers in specific areas. But much more remains to be done.

There are 11 million workers in the United States who are not now protected by the FLSA. If the drive to wipe out poverty is to be in any sense meaningful, then minimum wage protection must be extended to these millions—most of them in low-wage jobs and occupations.

To really have an impact on those living in poverty—millions of them in the category of "the working poor," the wage floor must be increased to $2 an hour and that floor must be applied across the board, including the farm workers given protection for the first time in the 1966 amendments but whose minimum is limited to $1.30 an hour.

To those who would throw up their hands in horror at the prospect of further improvements the words of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in evaluating the impact of the 1967 improvements are worth noting: that the changes have benefitted workers at the bottom of the wage ladder without causing additional unemployment or price increases.

The wider coverage, the higher minimums provided a positive, healthy effect in increasing purchasing power by $4.3 billion—buying power that generates new strength in the American economy.

The court has struck an important blow for progress. The job now is to secure continuing advances from Congress—a job that will be in large part decided in the November elections.

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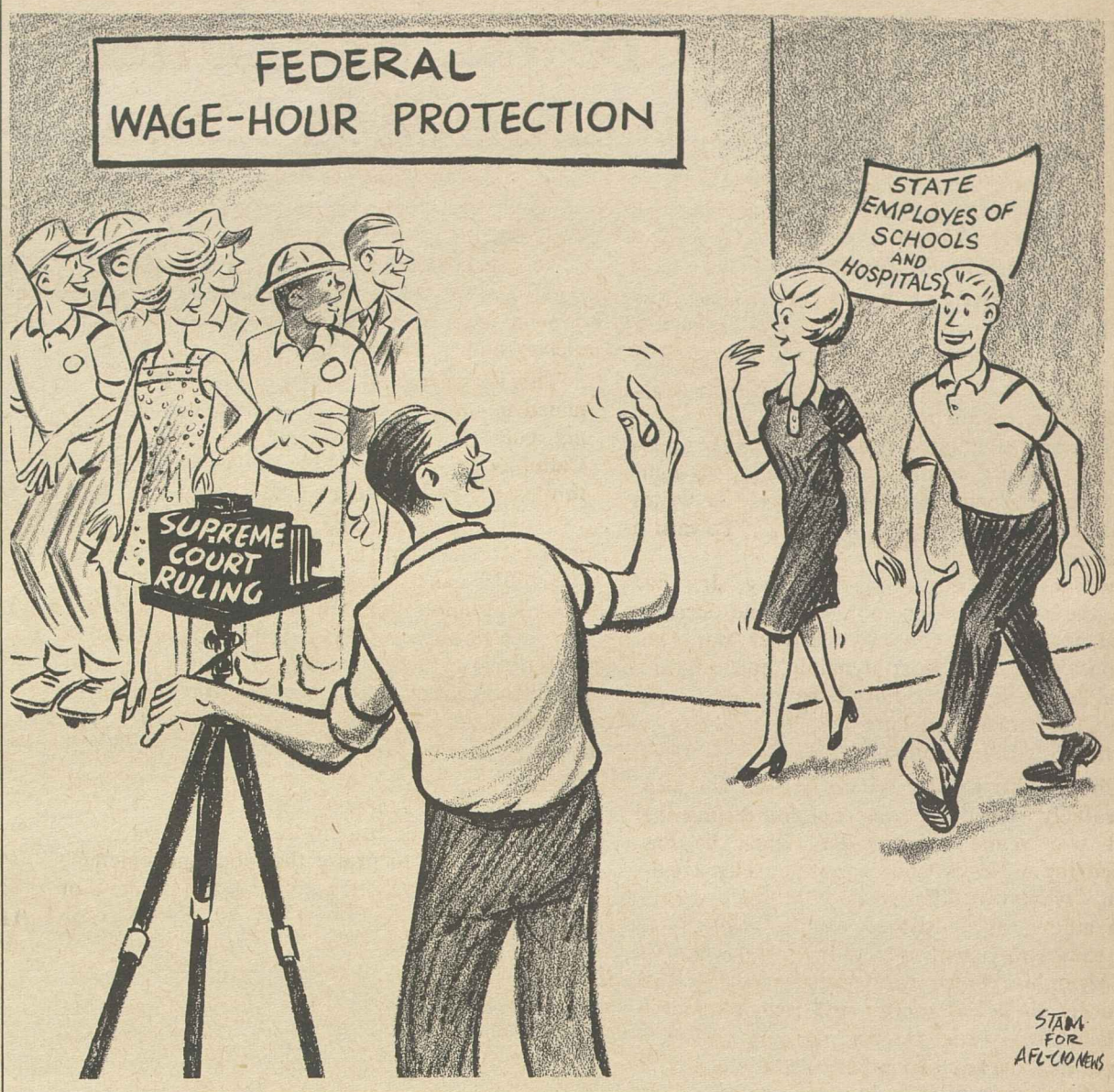


Sharing Prosperity:

Affluent Society Seen Obliged To Meet Basic Social Needs

The following is excerpted from an article in the June 1968 AFL-CIO American Federationist by Elizabeth Wickenden, "Sharing Prosperity—Income Policy Choices."

THE ROLE OF WORK in the modern society is central to any income policy discussion. Popular attitudes place the highest value on work not only as the basis for income, but also for self and community esteem.

Most of the current self-help efforts of the poverty program are directed toward fitting the poor to work and creating new job opportunities for that purpose. Yet some writers maintain that cybernation is already making obsolescent this traditional nexus between work and income. They look to the day when every individual or family would be paid a stipend as consumer, somewhat in the tradition of the Townsend old age pension plan. To my mind, this makes much better sense than the complexities of a largescale, all-purpose program based on income deficiency.

But this dream of lying under the cybernetic bread-fruit tree has its setting in an unpredictable future. At the present time, it is consistent neither with technological realities nor most people's wishes.

It seems an absurdity to talk about work as obsolescent when we have not enough houses, schools, hospitals, cultural centers, parks and playgrounds; when we lack teachers, nurses, librarians, social workers, youth leaders, day care for children, social centers for the aged, homemakers for the ill and handicapped, doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs; when our streams and our air are polluted, our parks neglected, our highways and airways corrupted by commercialism and our choices for enriching our spare time similarly constricted.

And all this leaves out the desperate needs of the rest of the world for our food, our machinery, our scientific know-how, our support for the instruments of cooperation.

I DO NOT THINK EVERYONE should have to work or work so long and so hard as many do at present. Considering that we are all born dependent, die dependent and spend varying periods of our life dependent, our fear and rejection of "dependency" is somewhat absurd.

But for the moment work still offers for most people the most satisfying sense of identity and achievement, the most acceptable source of current and deferred income.

Most people are quite willing and conditioned by habit to spending their money for benefits derived from the work of others. But they need to place as high a valuation on direct services as they do the products of labor and as high a valuation on services financed by taxes as on those purchased in the marketplace. For the more mechanical become our processes for producing things, the more we can free our energies for the fundamental human task of mutual service.

I feel that the government should guarantee a job at standard wages to everyone willing and able to work, should pioneer in the development of new kinds of work for persons of all ages and backgrounds, should subsidize retraining and relocation for all those displaced by economic change, should facilitate work for those with family responsibilities through social services such as day care and visiting nurse service, should treat education at the higher levels as compensable work, should place a value on work in the home (the Chase Manhattan Bank recently evaluated the average housewife's labor at over $8,000 a year), and should extend expanded social insurance protections to all these categories.

THE IDEA OF a guaranteed job, implicit in the Employment Act of 1946 though never implemented, seems revolutionary to many laissez-faire advocates who see in the labor reserve a necessary good to industry and effort.

But in 1906, Beatrice Webb noted in her diary a speech by Winston Churchill advocating a minimal guarantee of income with the state as a "reserve employer of labor." It is evidently not ideas and proposals that are lacking, nor even in our time the means—but rather the will to implement them.

It seems obvious that no system based on work-related benefits and universal public services can meet all needs. Some people, either because of physical or emotional disabilities, are never connected with the workforce.

But a national income policy that sets its sights on the prevention of poverty and alienation does not reduce the obligation to provide protective, alleviative and restorative measures on a basis of decency and dignity when they occur. It is simply that we cannot afford to risk the destruction or weakening of preventive measures by an ill-conceived emphasis on alleviative measures which carry such a seductive allure of economy to the rest of society.

'To Keep the Record Straight':

Msgr. Higgins Takes on Critics Of American Labor Movement

This commentary on "The Future of American Labor" is contained in The Yardstick column by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director, Social Action Dept., U.S. Catholic Conference.

"**THE AMERICAN** labor movement, one has been repeatedly told in recent years, is either dead or dying. In fact it may well be stirring to new life. . . . The unions have indeed organized a decreasing percentage of the labor force. Yet, in terms of numbers, they are, and will remain, the largest institution in the country committed to domestic social reform." Thus writes Michael Harrington in his new book, "Toward a Democratic Left."

The late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had made the same point on more than one occasion —and, in fact, had gone even further than Harrington. "The two most dynamic and cohesive liberal forces in the country," he told the 1961 AFL-CIO convention, "are the labor movement and the Negro freedom movement."

Civil Rights Leader Bayard Rustin has also repeatedly voiced the same opinion during the past two years. Echoing Dr. King, he has called for a Negro-labor coalition. This coalition, "whatever differences now exist within and among its constituent forces," he wrote, for example, shortly after King's assassination in Memphis, "must resolve to unite this fall in order to defeat racism and reaction at the polls. Unless we so resolve, we may find ourselves in a decade of vindictive and mean conservative domination."

Harrington and Rustin have been pilloried by the New Left for voicing such a "reactionary" point of view with regard to the liberal or progressive potential of the American labor movement.

THE NEW LEFT is not alone, however, in thinking that the American labor movement is "either dead or dying" and that talk on the part of labor leaders about a Negro-labor coalition is nothing short of hypocritical in view of labor's record in the field of race relations. All sorts of liberals who stand, in varying degrees, to the right of even Harrington and Rustin—to say nothing of the latter's venomous critics on the New Left —are busy writing uncomplimentary obituaries of organized labor.

The most recent examples that have come to my attention appeared within the past month in two Catholic periodicals—the Commonweal and U.S. Catholic.

The Commonweal, in a May 31 editorial on Walter Reuther's threat to disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO, says in summary, that the House of Labor has become "merely an adjunct of the state, its leaders having succeeded in their quest to breakfast with Presidents and convene in the Fontainbleau."

The editor of U.S. Catholic goes the Commonweal one better. "Some people won't admit it," he writes, "but there was a time when there was much idealism in the American labor movement. There is undoubtedly idealism in labor unions today but apparently very little of it in high places. As the arteries of the American labor chiefs harden, so do their social attitudes. And ironically the most creative, even idealistic leadership for social renewal in the United States is today coming from industry and commerce."

This would be very "ironic," indeed, if it happened to be true—but, with all due respect to my good friend R.E.B., the editor of U.S. Catholic, I wonder if it is really as true as he thinks it is and so dogmatically states it to be.

I have great admiration for the "creative, even idealistic leadership" of many industrialists, but off-hand I can't think of any major piece of social legislation that "industry and commerce" have put through in recent years, whereas I can think of many significant reforms—including several in the field of race relations—which the labor movement has vigorously supported and which never would have been adopted if the leaders of the so-called House of Labor were as conservative as the Commonweal and U.S. Catholic have so blithely made them out to be.

I say this not to praise the labor movement—which, God knows, has more than its share of faults and imperfections—but simply to keep the record straight. And if I am wrong about the record, I trust that R.E.B. and the editors of the Commonweal will put me straight—with a minimum, preferably, of disgruntled liberal rhetoric and a maximum of cold hard facts, including some verifiable information as to precisely which organizations in our society are doing more than organized labor to enact the "unfulfilled New Deal programs" referred to in the Commonweal May 31 editorial.

I also have great admiration for many rank-and-file union members, but I have yet to come across any reliable evidence that union rank-and-filers, on the average, are more progressive than the allegedly sclerotic officials who preside over the House of Labor. On the contrary, every available scientific study of rank-and-file attitudes on current social issues—and notably in the field of race relations—clearly indicates that this is definitely not the case.

If these polls are accurate—and I have no reason to think that they are not—it would appear that the Commonweal and U.S. Catholic may be oversimplifying a complicated problem by aiming so much of their critical fire at the labor movement's top brass. Surely the labor movement is too conservative in many respects, but if the rank-and-file are, on the average, more conservative than their elected officers (in the UAW incidentally, as well as in some of the old line crafts) where do we go from here?

I really don't know, but I have a hunch that doctrinaire anti-Meany rhetoric, spiced with peevish cracks about labor leaders who like to foregather at the Fontainbleau, isn't going to take us very far. (Some of the most "liberal" conventions of recent years have been held in hostelries every bit as fancy as the Fontainbleau.)

Incentive for Efficiency:

Soaring Cost of Medical Care Spurs Proposals for Controls

THE SOCIAL SECURITY director of the AFL-CIO has called for hospital efficiency incentives and reasonable controls on doctors' fees to check the medical care cost spiral.

"We are doing neither now," charged Bert Seidman, and medical care costs "continue to go upward at a tremendous rate." Seidman was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Seidman said that the present cost-plus system for reimbursing hospitals under public and private insurance plans actually encourages inefficiency.

He urged that "average costs" for all hospitals be used as the reimbursement standard, which he said would spur hospitals to trim costs. He pointed out that under such a system, "the more efficient a hospital was, the more it would get in terms of reimbursement over its costs."

Seidman turned aside a suggestion that recently-improved hospital wage rates are the main factor in the medical costs spiral.

"HOSPITAL PERSONNEL . . . the nurses, the orderlies, people who work in the cafeterias and laundries . . . have been among the lowest-paid workers in this country," he asserted, and "in effect, have been paying the cost of medical care for the rest of the population." Extension of minimum wage law coverage to these workers and stepped-up organizing have stimulated the beginnings of a wage catch-up for them, he said.

"Hospitals should have taken steps to improve their efficiency in other ways, but they haven't," he asserted, "and this is what has really contributed to the increase in costs."

Reporters questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs feature were Theodor Schuchat, nationally syndicated columnist for the North American Newspaper Alliance, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT A TIME WHEN LABOR is coming in for all sorts of denunciation by industry, notably for union efforts to work cooperatively on collective bargaining goals of mutual interest, a statistical report on large mergers during the past 20 years is of particular significance.

Briefly, the report made by the Bureau of Economics of the Federal Trade Commission clearly reveals "a striking increase in the number of large mergers taking place."

The report deals specifically with manufacturing and mining mergers from 1948 through 1967. The figures are simple, but overwhelming:

In 1948 there were four mergers of companies with more than $10 million in assets. In 1967, there were 166 such mergers of companies with total assets of $8.17 trillion.

Over the 20-year period, there were 1,083 of these large mergers for a total agglomeration of $39.5 trillion in assets.

What is obvious, in the face of such statistics, is the vast growth of manufacturing and mining corporations, both in the number of workers and in assets, that today's labor movement must face across the bargaining table.

Perhaps of even greater significance is the change in the character of mergers which has made it essential that the labor movement use new techniques in bargaining for their members on some semblance of equality.

During the past 20 years, there were 193 "horizontal" mergers. These are mergers that involve companies which produce one or more closely related products in the same geographic market.

During this same period, there were 156 "vertical" mergers. These are mergers involving companies with a buyer seller relationship, such as an aluminum ingot manufacturer with an aluminum product fabricator. In the past, this type of merger has helped create the "vertical" or industrial kind of union set-up.

BUT TODAY'S MERGERS are of a type to further complicate the problem of unions—"conglomerate" mergers which have grown at a startling rate. During the past 20 years, such "conglomerate" mergers among companies with assets of more than $10 million have totaled 734—more than two-thirds of the total mergers for the period. Total assets of the companies involved were $26.6 trillion, also more than two-thirds of the total assets involved in all mergers.

A breakdown of the conglomerate mergers is also of extreme importance to today's unions, since they create new and complex relationships between labor and management.

One type of conglomerate merger is that which involves companies which produce somewhat related products which, however, are not in direct competition, such as a soap manufacturer and a bleach manufacturer. There have been 529 mergers of this type during the past 20 years.

Another type of conglomerate merger is that between companies that produce the same product, but in different areas of the country. There have been only 54 of such mergers during the 1948-1967 period, but enough to cause labor-management problems.

Finally, there are conglomerate mergers that involve companies producing entirely different products. The report suggests as an example, a ship builder and an ice cream manufacturer. There have been 151 such weird mergers—frequently tax loss gimmicks —during the past 20 years, further complicating the labor-management picture.

Inevitably, unions representing different segments of the working populations caught up in these mergers have found it essential to cooperate despite the efforts of giant industry to thwart such cooperation. The fight of General Electric against the "Committee on Collective Bargaining" representing 11 AFL-CIO unions—a fight that has reached the level of the National Labor Relations Board—is an example of how vital labor cooperation is in meeting the challenge of today's giant corporations.

HOSPITAL EFFICIENCY incentives could help break the medical care cost spiral, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, center, told reporters on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Jersey Unions Put Emphasis On Elections

Atlantic City—The New Jersey AFL-CIO was warned that a shift of 25 seats in the November elections could produce a "reactionary" Congress and that four liberal seats were in danger in the state.

Officers of the state body at its 7th annual convention called for a massive registration drive aimed at the 750,000 unregistered voters in the state and set a special one-day convention in September to make endorsements of presidential and congressional candidates.

Pres. Vincent J. Murphy told the 1,500 delegates representing 500,000 AFL-CIO members in the state that history will rate Pres. Johnson "as one of the finest Presidents." He scored those opposing the President's Viet Nam policies as encouraging "our enemies in the belief that we are so divided that we are too weak to continue our efforts."

The assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy caused the cancellation of scheduled addresses by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy.

New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes hailed the state body's role as a "full partner" in his administration's efforts "to raise New Jersey from a fifth to a first class state." Murphy had called on the delegates earlier to support the governor's program of a billion dollar bond issue for housing, roads and other institutional aid.

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) told the delegates that the nation's attempts to eliminate poverty and racism were being slowed by a fear that the levels of income and education of those above the poverty level would be reduced to help the poor rise. Case called for reforming the tax structure as the best method of combatting poverty and raising the necessary funds.

The convention adopted resolutions urging Congress to pass the "strongest possible" gun control bill and mourning the assassinations of Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

It voted also to finance an annual state college scholarship program.

HONORARY DEGREE from Columbia University was awarded AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky, right, for being an "enthusiastic advocate for the oppressed . . . and counselor to government in international labor matters." University Pres. Dr. Grayson Kirk, center, bestowed the Doctor of Laws degree on Dubinsky, who headed the Ladies' Garment Workers for 34 years. At left is sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, who also was honored at the commencement.

Organized Labor Seen Major Unifying Force

Chicago—The greatest issue facing the nation today is unity, Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services Activities told 250 unionists at a conference sponsored by the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council.

Perlis described organized labor as a major unifying force in the country with its programs of collective bargaining, community service and political and legislative activity.

Perlis spoke at a luncheon of the CFL-IUC conference on "Union Responsibility—Action in the Community."

Workshop sessions were held on consumer counseling, social security, model cities, family services, youth and unions, pollution, the Committee on Political Education in 1968 and civil rights and human relations.

Perlis said that what the nation needs is "people power" as opposed to black power or white power. He called for a new kind of movement—"militant moderation"—to help solve the problems of the poor and reinstate them to full citizenship.

Too much poverty and too little participation are in a large measure responsible for riots in the streets and revolts on college campuses, Perlis commented.

"Poverty becomes even more unbearable in the midst of affluence and exclusion of some becomes less tenable in the face of freedom for the many," he said. If we are to survive as a free society, then we must open all doors to all our facilities and institutions to all our people, black and white.

"And we must have the national will to tax ourselves equitably to provide the funds for the rehabilitation of our cities and the training and employment of the unemployed," Perlis said.

John Ballard, executive director of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, described the work the council is doing to bring social welfare agencies closer to the people. The idea is to have the agencies work in the community "where the problems are" rather than wait in downtown offices and have people come in with their problems.

Arthur Kruse, executive director of the Community Fund and Crusade of Mercy—Chicago's joint appeal for the Community Fund and Red Cross, praised labor in helping to raise funds for social welfare agencies.

Other speakers included Albert Towers, first vice president of the CFL-IUC, and Paul A. Iaccino, assistant to the president of the CFL-IUC, who arranged the conference. Resource personnel on the workshop panels included representatives of labor, government and the community.

New York Teachers Give Shanker 3d Term

New York—Albert Shanker was re-elected president of the United Federation of Teachers here—largest local of the American Federation of Teachers—easily defeating two other candidates.

Shanker polled 20,254 votes in the final count to win his third consecutive two-year term. Candidate Sol Jaffee garnered 2,273 and Keith E. Baird 2,101.

For Workers 40 to 65:

Age Discrimination Barred by New Law

A new federal anti-discrimination law went into effect this month—aimed at giving equal job opportunity to persons between the ages of 40 and 65 who too often have been turned away, or turned out, as "too old."

The problem of age discrimination in employment has been around since the industrial revolution, Harry Conn observes in an article in the June issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's magazine.

Conn, an editor of Press Associates, Inc., notes that in the early days of industrialization it was not uncommon for employers to fire an older worker and replace him with a youngster.

Few employers use—or could get away with—such tactics today. But age discrimination still exists because, once unemployed, the older worker has a much harder time finding a job.

Conn cites findings of a study conducted for the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research by Dr. Harold L. Sheppard.

Sheppard says the older workers become unemployed for a number of reasons: mass layoffs because a firm goes out of business or moves to a new location; or due to illness, or particular job skills become obsolete because of automation.

The longer they are unemployed, Sheppard is quoted, "the more discouraged they become, the less they continue to search actively for new jobs."

It was not until the late 1940s that the federal government gave any serious attention to the problems faced by older workers. In 1950, special studies were conducted in five areas to determine the specific nature of job problems affecting the older workers. Guidelines were issued by the U.S. Employment Service to its local agencies in 1951 as a result of these studies.

Further studies by Congress in the late 1950s and in the early 1960s by Pres. Kennedy's Council on Aging brought the problems into sharper focus.

Limited progress was made with the passage of the Older Americans Act of 1965. But it left much to be desired, Conn writes.

Last year Pres. Johnson called for stronger legislation against age discrimination in employment in his "Message for Older Americans."

In testimony at Senate hearings, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz pointed out that there are 37 million men and women in this country between the ages of 45 and 64, and by 1975 there will be 44 million between 45 and 54.

Wirtz also noted that in 1964 about half of all private job openings were barred to applicants over 55; a quarter to those over 45 and almost all to those over 65.

This and other testimony led to the passage of the Age Discrimination Act of 1967 which became effective this June 12.

The law protects individuals 40 to 65 years old from age discrimination by employers of 25 or more persons in an industry affecting interstate commerce, by employment agencies serving such employers and by labor unions.

An employer cannot fail or refuse to hire or to discharge or to otherwise discriminate against any individual as to compensation, terms or privileges of employment because of age.

In addition, an employer cannot limit, segregate or classify his employes so as to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or adversely affect his status, as an employe, because of age. And, finally, it is against the law for an employer to reduce the wage rate of an employe to comply with the Act.

An employment agency violates the law if it fails or refuses to refer for employment, or otherwise discriminates against, any individual because of age or to classify or refer anyone for employment on the basis of age.

Unions cannot discriminate by excluding or expelling any individual from membership because of age or by refusing to refer any worker to a job because of age.

There are some exceptions, particularly when bona fide occupational qualifications are of such a nature that age is an undeniable factor. However, it should be noted that no employe benefit plan shall excuse the failure to hire any individual.

The Secretary of Labor is charged with enforcing the law. He can make investigations, issue rules and regulations for administration of the law and enforce its provisions by legal proceeding when voluntary compliance is not obtained.

N.Y. Non-Profit Groups Get Bargaining Rights

Albany, N.Y.—A bill bringing employes of non-profit organizations into the mainstream of New York labor topped a series of solid gains for workers enacted by the state legislature before its recent adjournment.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett said the legislature produced "a second Magna Carta for labor" when it ended the 31-year-old exclusion of non-profit organizations from the state labor relations law.

The action means that workers at such institutions—schools, colleges, charitable and religious agencies—are now protected by the state labor law and under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Relations Board.

Another major gain, Corbett noted, was a bill to give supplemental cash to victims of job-connected total disability or their widows.

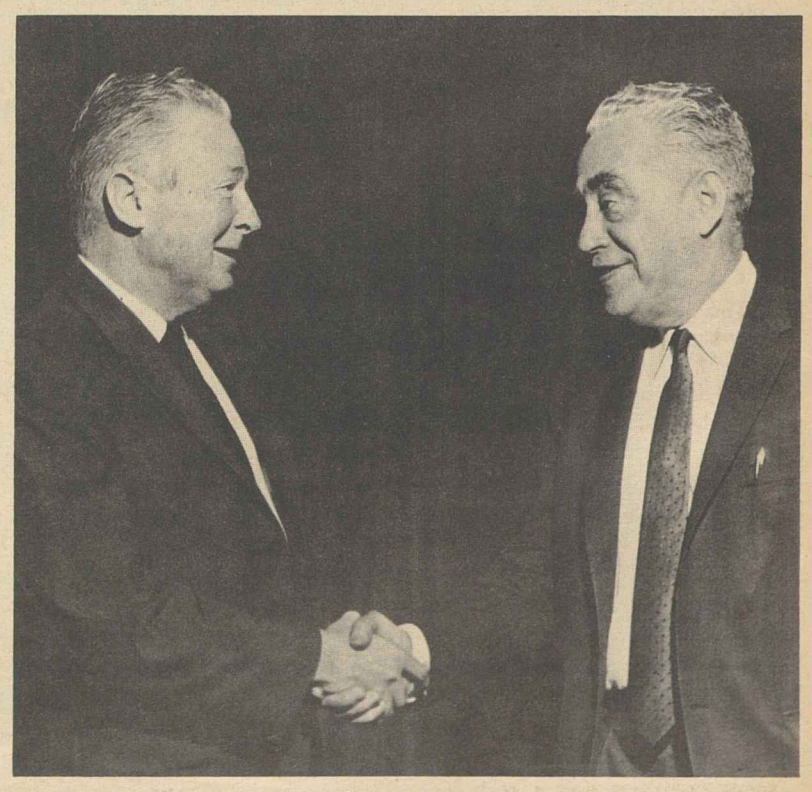
Until now, benefits under workmen's compensation laws have been frozen to living costs at the time of injury or death, and as a result some beneficiaries receive as little as $5 or $10 a week. The new bill could bring their benefits up to $50 a week depending on prior wage income.

In addition, the legislature voted increases of $10 a week in benefits to workers who are injured, ill or unemployed. Maximum benefits were hiked to $65 under jobless insurance, to $65 for non-job-related illness or injury, and to $70 under workmen's compensation, plus an additional $15 during periods of total disability.

Repeal of the state labor law's exclusion of non-profit organizations was a major goal of locals of the State, County & Municipal Employes and the Service Employes, both of which represent workers employed by such institutions and agencies.

An original sponsor of the measure was Assemblyman Seymour Posner (D-Bronx), a former member of SCME Local 1707, which is made up of community and welfare agency employes.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



VETERAN TEAM was re-elected to the top offices of the Furniture Workers at the union's 15th convention in Memphis, Tenn. Fred Fulford, left, starts his 10th term as secretary-treasurer; Morris Pizer begins his 12th term as president.

Kenin Cites Advances:

Musicians' Future Tied to Arts Gains

Shreveport, La.—Cultural progress in the nation, aided by subsidies for the performing arts, will bring closer the day "when the professional musician will come into his own" and receive the financial reward he deserves, Pres. Herman D. Kenin told the Musicians 71st convention here.

Kenin reviewed for the more than 1,100 delegates representing 290,000 members of the AFM, his 10 years as president of the union, the activities and progress of the past year and the prospects ahead.

The convention was preceded by a traditional entertainment by local and national musical groups.

Kenin's review touched on the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision which culminated an eight-year legal fight and in which the court upheld the foundations of the entire union structure in terms of the federal anti-trust laws.

He cited the creation of the AFM Employes Pension & Welfare Fund, which now covers 55,000 members in all phases of the musical industry, and the Phonograph Record Special Pay- of Actors' Equity since 1964, which this year will distribute $5 million to AFM members.

The Music Performance Trust Funds, set up in 1948, have disbursed about $78 million to furnish free live music to the American people and provide employment for musicians, Kenin reported.

He noted with particular pleasure the increasing economic security established for symphony orchestra members, recalling an AFM survey in 1960 which showed the average annual take-home pay of such musicians as less than $75 per week over the year.

On national subsidies, the AFM president declared: "I can think of no single aspect of both our country's cultural and artistic growth which has developed so rapidly and holds so much real future for performers."

Kenin touched also on the creation of the Council of Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employes, of which he is president, and the pilot programs now under way in the development of community cultural programs.

As to the future of the American musician, Kenin told the delegates progress in the cultural areas "may be closer than we suppose and when it does come, it is bound to bring with it a new and unprecedented flowering of the arts—in which music will have an indispensable role."

This will bring closer the day also when the professional musician "will at last receive the financial recompense he deserves, and the individual respect and appreciation which he so fully merits as a practitioner of a great and noble profession."

"This is the great promise of the next decade," he predicted.

The convention was greeted by Shreveport officials, Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) and Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana AFL-CIO.

"GERSHWIN ON BROADWAY" night at Philharmonic Hall in New York's Lincoln Center brings together notable show business personalities for the charity and arts and culture program of Bartenders Local 15 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. From left are Ira and Leonore Gershwin, musicman Skitch Henderson and Pres. Jack Townsend of the Bartenders local. Henderson conducted the 100-piece orchestra performing in the program which was put on in cooperation with the New York City Central Labor Council's Committee on the Performing Arts.

Fire Fighters, Community Services To Join in 5-City Neighborhood Plan

'Round the clock neighborhood Community Service referral centers will be established in five test cities by the Fire Fighters and the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities. The centers will guide people in need to agencies which can help them.

Fire Fighter Pres. William D. Buck and AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis announced that the programs would be launched in Dayton, O.; New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Des Moines, Ia. and Bridgeport, Conn.

"Our members have long been involved in community services," Buck said. "In working with the AFL-CIO CSA on this project, we hope to provide a long-needed service that we are uniquely equipped to give."

The United Community Funds & Councils of America, coordinating body for all community fund groups in the United States and Canada, issued its endorsement of the program, Perlis reported. It has urged all of its affiliated agencies to cooperate with the Fire Fighters and the AFL-CIO in the program.

Perlis welcomed the aid of the Fire Fighters in the program, noting:

"Fire Fighters know their community. They are dedicated to protecting and enhancing their cities. They are well trained to know their neighborhoods. And they are available 24 hours a day, every day of every year to lend assistance.

"They are devoted to protecting people, and the number of lives saved by their acts of bravery each year is enormous," he added. "Fire fighters are truly the friends and protectors of their communities."

Buck and Perlis, in a joint announcement, said CSA representatives and agency personnel will train fire fighters to be "effective referral agents, a bridge between the person with a problem and the agency with a solution."

"We have found that many citizens in our communities simply do not know where to turn for help," they added. "Even though there are many health and welfare agencies, they and their functions are not clear to most people in the community."

CSA staffers will instruct the fire fighters on the functions and responsibilities of the agencies. The union members participating in the pilot project will then know where to send those with personal and family problems, such as the need for medical care, hospitalization, aid to the aged, child welfare, adoptions, housing, transportation, legal aid and the multitude of other services that are available.

Perlis suggested the program to the Fire Fighter executive board last September. The board endorsed the program, and mayors and fire chiefs in the five pilot cities have agreed to cooperate in the venture.

Actors Win New Gains As 3-Day Strike Ends

New York—The lights were turned on again in New York's theater district as an all-night mediation and bargaining session brought agreement on a new three-year contract and an end to a three-day strike by Actors' Equity Association.

The announcement was made by Mayor John F. Lindsay shortly before 6 a.m. on June 20. He had brought both sides together for intensive negotiations held at Gracie Mansion, the mayor's official home.

The new contract, outlined at a membership meeting that afternoon, provides a $15 increase above the former $130 weekly minimum the first year of the contract, and additional $5 raises the second and third year. It also includes an agreement on conditions under which foreign actors may be employed in Broadway shows.

Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Actors' Equity, said he was "very pleased that the mayor has interceded and helped us come to this happy solution."

Curtain Down on 29 Shows

The strike closed 19 Broadway shows and ten road companies, June 17. It affected 500 Equity members in the Broadway casts and about 330 in the road companies.

Leading the strike was Frederick Douglas O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity since 1964, who stressed that the public doesn't realize that 80 to 85 percent of those in Equity's jurisdiction earn less than $5,000 a year.

Four other Broadway productions with separate actor-management contracts and a wide assortment of off-Broadway shows were not involved in the dispute.

Equity members earlier had rejected a "final offer" from the owners and producers proposing a $35-a-week pay increase to be spread over 48 months.

Other issues involved the proposed increase in the weekly road company differential, strict regulation of the use of foreign actors and foreign companies on the Broadway stage, and elimination of the practice of reducing the size of the chorus of a musical after it has been playing 20 weeks.

Meadiators Brought In

Efforts were undertaken immediately at City Hall in cooperation with the State Mediation Board to seek a basis for agreement since such a shutdown has repercussions in other areas, particularly midtown restaurants and taxicabs.

Meanwhile actors and actresses carried signs as they picketed in front of theaters informing the producers and the public, "Actors on Strike—No show until we get a decent contract—Actors' Equity Association, AFL-CIO."

Road shows halted had been playing in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Boston, Las Vegas, Wilmington, Del., and Lambertville, N.J.,

The strike was the third by Equity since 1960. The 1960 stoppage lasted 11 days and brought the union members their first pension plan. That in 1964 caused cancellation of only two Sunday matinees before an agreement was reached.

State-County Wins In University Vote

Amherst, Mass.—An AFL-CIO union won bargaining rights for 800 employes of the University of Massachusetts in a representation election conducted by the State Labor Relations Board.

The State, County & Municipal Employes were the choice of employes in three units where an unaffiliated union also was a contestant. SCME won in the service maintenance unit, 348-196; agricultural college, manual unit, 27-9; security unit, 27-11.

Organizing staffs of the AFL-CIO and the SCME worked together on the campaign.

Blind Strikers Guided To Better Deal by IAM

St. Louis—A 14-month strike by about 50 blind workers against the Lighthouse for the Blind here is over. And an agreement to correct working conditions is being pressed by the Machinists District 9.

More than a year ago the blind workers presented their case to the IAM. Working conditions were intolerable, they said.

But the National Labor Relations Board refused to order a representative election. It contended the Lighthouse was a charitable institution and was exempt from the federal labor law.

The workers also had no coverage under federal minimum wage standards or Workmen's Compensation.

As their efforts to negotiate any improvements failed, they struck the Lighthouse and joined IAM Local 1345.

They began receiving strike benefits from the district and the local even though they had never paid union dues. After six months their benefits were raised to $40 a week when the Grand Lodge added its contributions.

The strike was settled after the IAM requested the St. Louis United Fund to withhold its $66,000 annual disbursement to the Lighthouse. The 30,000-member district is one of the major supporters of the United Fund campaign.

Joseph Cointin, directing representative of the district, said the strike ended with an agreement in principle. It provides for:

- IAM advice and assistance for Lighthouse workers in legal and grievance matters.
- A guarantee that all strikers will be recalled if they want to return to the Lighthouse.
- Improved services for the blind, including vocational guidance counselors and training programs.
- Creation of an employes committee to handle safety problems and grievances.

"With guidelines now firmly established," Cointin said, "we can sit down, discuss and work out particular details to re-establish the Lighthouse as a training institution and an employment center for the blind and handicapped workers—as it was originally designed to do."

Kansas City Vote Picks AFT Unit

Kansas City — The American Federation of Teachers won bargaining rights for Kansas City teachers as the AFT affiliate here defeated the Kansas City Education Association by a vote of 1,317 to 1,100.

This is the third major victory in representation elections for the AFT over a three-week period. AFT affiliates earlier won elections in Toledo and Pittsburgh.

Resumes Campaign:

Humphrey Asks Dual Agenda On Civil Order, Social Needs

By John M. Barry

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey returned to the battle for the Democratic presidential nomination with a call for a two-pronged attack on the nation's domestic problems through an "agenda for civil order" and "an agenda for social justice."

Humphrey outlined his proposals in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., his first political appearance since the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He gave full endorsement to the recommendations of the National Commission on Civil Disorder, the so-called riots commission, and called for a domestic version of the Marshall Plan to help solve the poverty of the nation's urban ghettoes.

The Vice President declared that "it must be clear that violence, crime, looting, burning cannot be condoned and must be stopped."

"It must be equally clear," he asserted, "that the conditions that breed crime and violence have to be sought out—and then rooted out."

New Phase

The speech represented the start of a new, "issues oriented" phase of the Humphrey campaign, but the newsmen questioning him concentrated on political matters, particularly his allegiance to the Johnson Administration's policies on Viet Nam and other issues.

Humphrey responded that the U.S. goal in Viet Nam has always been a political solution rather than a military victory, and that he has always agreed with this. He said there was now "reason for hope" in the Paris peace talks, but warned that the efforts for peace at the conference table would be no easier than those on the battlefield.

As for his relationship to the Johnson Administration, he noted that as Vice President he was part of that Administration.

"One does not repudiate his family in order to establish his own identity," he declared. But, he noted, Pres. Johnson had never asked him to create a Humphrey Administration identical to the Johnson Administration.

"Hubert Humphrey as Vice President is a member of a team," he said. "Hubert Humphrey as President will be captain of the team. There's a lot of difference."

Humphrey's resumption of campaigning came two days after his rival for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, a fellow Minnesotan, posted a surprising victory in the New York State primary election.

McCarthy supporters won more than half of the 123 contests for district delegates to the Democratic national convention, and a McCarthy backer, Paul O'Dwyer, was the upset winner of a three-way contest for the nomination for U.S. senator.

McCarthy won 63 of the delegate seats at stake, with 30 going to supporters of Kennedy, 11 to Humphrey and 19 uncommitted. In the aftermath of the assassination of Kennedy, Humphrey had withdrawn his support of the delegate slate pledged to him, but this appeared to have little impact on the result.

McCarthy's showing in the district delegate contests prompted his campaign aides in New York to demand that the Democratic State Committee give the Minnesota senator more than half of the 65 delegates-at-large to be selected at a meeting, June 28.

'Third Man'

O'Dwyer had been regarded as the third man in the race for the senatorial nomination, with most of the attention focused on Eugene H. Nickerson, the candidate of the Kennedy organization, and Rep. Joseph Y. Resnick, a Humphrey backer.

With reports in from 12,583 of the state's 13,408 election districts, O'Dwyer had 266,500 votes to 250,405 for Nickerson and 217,141 for Resnick.

A former city councilman, O'Dwyer is strongly opposed to the war in Viet Nam and has attacked the Administration even more vehemently than McCarthy himself. He helped form the Coalition for a Democratic Alternative, an anti-war organization. In 1965, O'Dwyer ran last in a four-way contest for the Democratic nomination for mayor, but in Tuesday's primary he carried all five boroughs of the city. He will oppose the Republican incumbent, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, in the November election. Javits also won the Liberal Party nomination.

The results for convention delegate seats reflected a wholesale shift of Kennedy supporters in the state to the McCarthy camp. Among the resulting casualties was Theodore C. Sorensen, one of the late senator's principal campaign managers who headed a slate of three in the 17th disrict which lost by more than 10,000 votes to a McCarthy slate.

Sorensen had sought the election of himself and other Kennedy delegates, despite the loss of their candidate, to permit them to go to the convention committed to the senator's "ideals" in influencing the choice of a presidential nominee.

Although the primary results were being hailed by McCarthy followers as a vote against the Viet Nam war, there were major contradictions to this view.

Incumbents Win

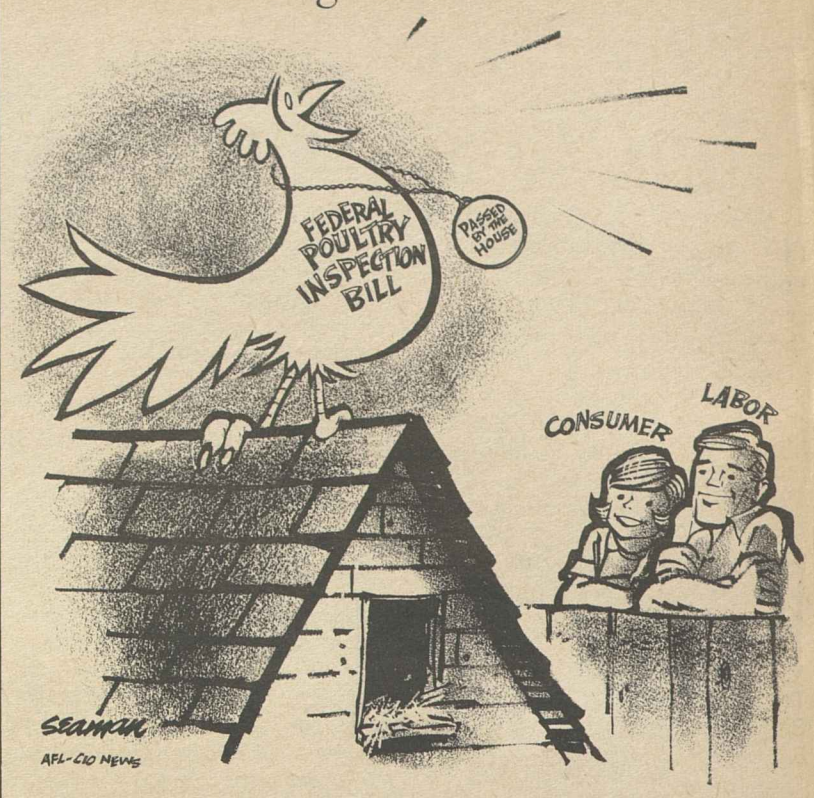
In contests for the House of Representatives, for example, not a single pro-Administration incumbent was defeated, even in districts where McCarthy supporters swept the delegate seats. This was the case in Manhattan's 19th district, where Rep. Leonard Farbstein easily turned back the challenge of City Councilman Theodore S. Weiss, the only congressional candidate given a personal endorsement by McCarthy.

Other incumbents who defeated anti-Administration candidates were Rep. John M. Murphy and Rep. John J. Rooney.

In one district, Nassau County's 5th, a sharp critic of the Administration's Viet Nam policy, Allard K. Lowenstein, won the Democratic nomination for the House seat being vacated by Rep. Herbert Tenzer, while the McCarthy delegate slate also won. In November, Lowenstein will oppose Mason L. Hampton, Jr., the nominee of both the Republican and the Conservative parties.

In other major contests, Rep. Bertram L. Podell, a Kennedy supporter, won renomination over two challengers in the 13th District; Adam Clayton Powell, who had been denied his seat in the current Congress, narrowly defeated a former aide in the 18th District; and Rep. Emanuel Celler held on to the 10th District against the challenge of Rep. Edna Kelly, who had been redistricted out of her old seat.

Something to Crow About!



Labor Rallies Support For Strong Gun Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

counter sales to residents of the state where the store is located, sets a minimum age for purchases, bars possession of firearms by persons who have been convicted of felonies, narcotics addicts, mental defectives and other categories.

Just nine days earlier, the same committee had been blocked by a tie vote from acting on the legislation.

A similar bill won 9-0 approval from a Senate Judiciary subcommittee and the full committee was expected to act on it quickly.

Pres. Johnson, in signing the crime bill, prodded Congress again to act "immediately" on gun control legislation. "We dare delay no longer," he declared.

The main unresolved question appeared to be the extent of controls—and particularly whether a federal registration of guns will be included in a new law.

The Administration's original bill left registration to the states, but many key senators and congressmen now believe that the votes are on hand for the strongest possible law.

Senators Switch

Just a month ago, before the latest assassination of a national figure, the Senate had voted 53-29 against adding a mild ban on mail order sale of rifles to the ban on hand gun sales through the mail which was included in the crime control bill.

Indicative of the switches is that of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana who, along with most western senators, had opposed legislation which might be resented by hunters.

Mansfield has told newsmen that he will now support any move on the Senate floor to strengthen gun control legislation by requiring registration of all firearms and permits to own them.

The powerful National Rifle Association, chief lobbyist against gun controls, sought to drum up a counter volume of mail to congressmen and senators.

To keep up the pressure on Congress, a citizens' group supporting effective gun curbs and registration was set up under James V. Bennett, former director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

In a parallel area, there were demands for stronger gun curbs and licensing laws at the city and state levels.

San Francisco's Board of Supervisors, by a 7-3 vote, gave tentative approval to a law requiring that every one of the estimated 700,000 pistols and rifles in the city be registered with the police. The measure is subject to a final vote on July 1.

Police in a Los Angeles suburb nervously appealed to the public to please unload their firearms before turning them in.

Following the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, there was a rush of people voluntarily handing over their guns. But it quickly became apparent to the police officers that a lot of the well-intentioned gun owners hardly knew one end of a weapon from the other.

6-22-68

House Approves Increase in Taxes Linked to $6 Billion Slash in Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

taxes on automobiles and telephone bills, postpones for one year the "freeze" on the number of children in each state eligible for aid to families with dependent children, and lifts the tax exemption on new industrial bond issues amounting to more than $1 billion.

In other major congressional developments:

- Pres. Johnson hailed House committee approval of legislation authorizing some $5.5 billion over the next three years to provide 1.2 million new or renovated housing units for low and moderate income families.

The bill, similar to that already passed by the Senate, would be a big first step towards the 6 million apartments and homes the President has set as a 10-year goal.

- The House Foreign Affairs Committee cut nearly $600 million from the President's foreign aid budget request, even though the amount sought was the lowest in the 21-year history of the program.

Republicans had sought even heavier cuts and indicated they will renew their fight when the bill reaches the House floor. Further battles over the program can be expected when Congress gets around to appropriating the money authorized in the bill.

- Two Republican opponents of bargaining rights for farm workers stalked out of a closed session of the Senate Labor Committee, leaving it without a quorum to act on a subcommittee-approved bill. Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), sponsor of the bargaining rights bill, accused Senators Paul Fannin of Arizona and George Murphy of California of trying to filibuster to block action and then leaving to break the quorum.

- The House again this year knocked out funds for the Dickey-Lincoln public power project planned in Maine to bring low-cost electricity to a New England area which now pays the highest rates in the nation.

- The House Education & Labor Committee unanimously approved legislation providing an additional $100 million a year for three years to provide free school lunches for more than 4 million needy children. The money would come from funds the Agriculture Dept. returns to the Treasury each year because of restrictions on transfers of funds.

- The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a House-passed bill creating three-day weekends by shifting the observances of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Veterans Day to Mondays and making Columbus Day a national holiday on the fourth Monday in October.

Johnson Asks For Revisions In Crime Law

(Continued from Page 1)

the keyholes of the homes and offices in America, spying on our neighbors."

Johnson also criticized "vague and ambiguous" portions of the bill dealing with rules of evidence and rights of suspects.

He pledged that federal law enforcement agencies will not abuse their powers and "will continue to conform to the Constitution."

Likewise, Johnson said, the federal government will continue to confine wiretapping and eavesdropping to cases involving the national security—and then only with the approval of the attorney general.

On gun control, the President reiterated his position that the curb on mail order sales of small arms "is only a half-way step." He stressed that there is a "compelling" need for quick passage of the Administration's gun control bill.

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Congress Urged to Speed Passage of Job Safety Bill

HUBERT HUMPHREY FANS besiege the Vice President seeking autographs following a banquet at the 30th anniversary convention of the Communications Workers in Washington. The convention's 1,800 delegates overwhelmingly endorsed Humphrey to succeed Pres. Johnson. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Rail Pacts Bring Hikes To 400,000

By Duane Emme

The Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union announced tentative settlements in separate wage-rules disputes with the nation's railroads.

Their announcements brought to seven the number of railroad unions that have reached agreements for their members through 1968 negotiations with the carriers. The unions, all told, represent some 400,000 workers.

The other five — all seven are AFL-CIO affiliates—are the Railway Clerks, Train Dispatchers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Transportation - Communication Employes and Hotel & Restaurant Employes (for dining car workers).

Another AFL-CIO affiliate, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and an unaffiliated union, the Locomotive Engineers, were still negotiating with railroad managements as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The Trainmen, largest of the operating unions, received a settlement proposal from the carriers in lengthy negotiations that were concluded only 24 hours before the union would have been free to strike under the Railway Labor Act.

Although the union withheld details of the proposed settlement pending the convening of its general chairmen's association for ratification, it indicated the terms were in line with the "pattern" set in earlier agreements.

BRT Pres. Charles Luna indicated he would recommend acceptance of the settlement to the association.

Soon after the BRT announced receiving its proposal, the Switchmen also announced reception of an offer, which in its case must be ratified by a referendum of the union's members.

The "pattern" as set in the earlier agreements calls for:

- General pay increases of 2.5 percent effective Jan. 1, 1968; 3.5 percent on July 1, 1968; another 2 percent on Jan. 1, 1969, and a further 3 percent on July 1, 1969.
- Improvements in vacations and holiday rules, and new procedures for handling inequities in wages.
- A moratorium on strikes effective through Jan. 1, 1970. No new notices may be served in areas covered by the agreements prior to Sept. 1, 1969. Notices on other matters may be advanced prior to

(Continued on Page 7)

Death List Seen Rising Needlessly

American workers will die needlessly if Congress fails to act speedily on the Administration's Occupational Health & Safety bill, the AFL-CIO warned.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee that the legislation is needed, "not next year but this year."

He noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had testified for the bill at House hearings in mid-March.

In little more than three months since then, Biemiller said, some 4,180 workers have been killed on the job and 646,000 have been injured.

It is impossible to count the number who may be dying of diseases caused by their work, he noted. Many may be completely unaware that working conditions or the materials or chemicals they handle and breathe are the cause of their ailments.

Biemiller vigorously rejected the "leave it to the states" attitude of major business organizations which are fighting federal safety legislation.

"Unfortunately," he said, "the states have been unable or unwilling to move adequately" in the safety and occupational health areas.

The Administration's bill, he stressed, does not abolish or replace state programs. To the contrary, it provides help and encouragement for states to develop and improve safety programs.

For states meeting federal standards, Biemiller noted, the bill "provides 90 percent of the program costs for planning, for experimental

(Continued on Page 8)

Appropriations Battle:

School Aid Slashed By House Coalition

A conservative budget-cutting coalition dominated House voting on federal aid to education appropriations.

It upheld committee-imposed slashes in the basic program of help to schools with large numbers of needy students. The amount voted was $126 million below last year's appropriations, $135 million below the President's budget request—and only 39 percent of the amount which would have been needed to fully finance the program at the level originally authorized by Congress.

The House also voted to keep in the bill language inserted by a Mississippi congressman in an effort to keep the Office of Education from enforcing school desegregation guidelines.

Through intricate parliamentary maneuvering, the cut in school funds was accomplished without pinning House members on the record in a direct rollcall vote.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had wired all House members urging support for restoration of the money cuts and deletion of the anti-civil rights provision. There were indications that these could have been accomplished if rollcalls could be obtained on the key votes.

On another section of the omnibus appropriations bill, a rollcall brought defeat of a Republican amendment to hack $100 million from anti-poverty funds of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The money slash—going beyond the cuts already made by the Appropriations Committee — was initially approved on a non-record vote.

Rollcall Effective

But when a rollcall forced Republican congressmen to go on public record, the cutback was rejected, 220-181.

In a few areas in the education bill, additional sums were voted. The biggest addition was an extra $138 million in grants to schools attended by children of government civilian employes and servicemen. This is politically popular since virtually every congressional district gets some share.

The House also approved money to finance aid to teacher education. But it rejected efforts to add $5 million for special pro-

(Continued on Page 6)

Grape Strike Expanded by Farm Workers

Coachella, Calif.—The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee encountered strong worker support and employer opposition as it extended its organizing drive and grape pickers' strike from Delano to Southern California's fertile Coachella Valley.

UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez had been here earlier on an organizing mission. His efforts were intensified when the AFL-CIO Executive Council extended the Giumarra grape boycott to all struck grapes, and called on every union member to support UFWOC, the "newest and neediest member" of the family of organized workers.

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher spent 10 days in the Coachella Valley, between the Mojave Desert and the Mexi-

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany, Wirtz Mark Wage-Hour Milestone

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz marked a milestone in the history of the wage-hour law by pointing to a need for a further increase in its minimum wage.

They were interviewed on NBC-TV's Today Show by a network correspondent, Herb Kaplow, on the 30th anniversary of Pres. Roosevelt's signing of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Meany reiterated labor's call for a $2-an-hour minimum as an essential weapon in the nation's attack on poverty. The highest minimum under the law is now $1.60 an hour.

Wirtz said that he expects the minimum will soon be increased by Congress, adding that such action "will depend upon what kind of Congress and what kind of President is elected" in November.

Enactment of FLSA in 1938, Wirtz said, was a determination "that we have a national interest" in setting minimum standards for wages and working conditions. "It marked a very sharp turning point," he added.

Meany agreed, pointing out that the law has made "consumers out of millions of people in a substantial way," people who otherwise would not be able to buy products and stimulate the economy.

He emphasized that unions sought the law and subsequent improvements in it even though their members consistently have been "over" its minimum standards.

They have supported the law, he said, because of the realization that

(Continued on Page 6)

Fortas Is Nominated To Succeed Warren

Pres. Johnson accepted "with the deepest regret" the resignation of Chief Justice Earl Warren and sent to the Senate the nomination of Warren's successor and a justice to fill the vacancy.

The President nominated Associate Justice Abe Fortas to become the 14th Chief Justice of the United States. Fortas, 58, was a noted liberal lawyer and confidant of Johnson before being named to the high court in 1965.

To fill the vacancy on the nine-member court, Johnson nominated Homer Thornberry, a former Democratic congressman from Texas who is currently on the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. Thornberry, 59, served in the House from 1949 to 1963.

Warren has since 1953 presided over a court which has handed down momentous—and controversial — decisions involving school segregation, apportionment of legislatures, civil rights and civil liberties.

He told Johnson, in a warm personal letter accompanying his resignation, that he is in good health and is retiring "solely because of age." Warren is 77.

Eleven Republican senators have said they will fight the "lame duck" appointment.

However, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen disavowed the criticism, praised both Fortas and Thornberry, and predicted that both would be confirmed by the Senate.

TRUMPET PLAYER Carl "Doc" Severinsen salutes delegates to the 71st convention of the Musicians at a concert in the Shreveport, La., Municipal Auditorium. Severinsen, who conducts NBC's Tonight show orchestra, told the audience he was 16 when AFM Pres. Herman Kenin inducted him into the union in Portland, Ore.

Musicians Tune Up for Long Year Of National-Level Contract Talks

Shreveport, La.—The strength and unity of the Musicians face another major challenge in the year ahead, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said in adjourning the union's 71st convention.

Reporting a year of membership growth and the successful completion of eight years of legal struggle against anti-trust law charges, Kenin rallied 1,100 delegates from 641 local unions in Canada and the United States to prepare now for negotiations with employers representing many of the AFM's 290,000 members.

Every one of the union's national-level contracts will expire within a year, Kenin reminded the convention. Wage, pension and fringe improvements must be sought from motion picture producers, television and radio networks, and from agencies producing advertising commercials and broadcast jingles, he said.

Kenin and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard were voted another one-year term without a contest, as was Vice Pres. J. Alan Wood of Toronto, Ont. Vice Pres. Hal C. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa., won re-election by defeating William A. Seeman, Perth Amboy, N.J.

Five incumbent executive board members won election contests from challengers. The winners were J. Martin Emerson, Washington, D.C.; Victor Fuentealba, Baltimore, Md.; A. A. Tomei, Philadelphia, Pa.; John V. Tranchitella, Los Angeles, and David Winstein, New Orleans.

Delegates and their wives were saluted by Shreveport Local 116 at a special concert given by local music groups, and a band conducted by Carl "Doc" Severinsen, conductor of the National Broadcasting Co.'s Tonight Show orchestra. Severinsen was 16 when Kenin, then president of the Portland, Ore., AFM local, inducted him into membership, Severinsen recalled.

The convention heard reports on union business, made technical changes in the constitution and picked Las Vegas, Nev., for the 1969 convention city.

The union is in healthy financial condition with 13,000 new members added in the past year, Ballard said in his secretary-treasurer's report. He noted a steady increase in the number of locals covered by the AFM's Employes' Pension and Welfare Fund.

Kenin reported a continuing decrease in the number of segregated local unions—12—and said the AFM will continue its efforts to end the practice of racial separation by locals.

Another major AFM activity has shown steady growth, Kenin said—the Congress of Strings, which yearly offers summer scholarships to talented string players, chosen in local competitions for intensive training by outstanding symphony musicians and orchestra conductors.

Last year the congress was divided into separate schools—at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Former scholarship winners are performing with every major symphony orchestra and many other professional groups, the convention was told.

Special Tributes

A dramatic moment in convention proceedings followed the traditional memorial service for members who died during the year. The delegates joined in a special memorial to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., both shot to death by assassins.

Kenin noted they were not members of the AFM and added "in the ultimate sense of the word, they were related to us and spiritually kin to us through qualities rare in humankind."

Executive Dir. Carol Morse of Young Audiences told the convention her organization has presented over 12,000 concerts to school audiences in the past 19 years and employed 1,000 AFM members.

Young Audience is a non-profit group with affiliated chapters in 34 states. It brings live chamber music concerts into schools.

The convention cheered delegate P. S. Cook of Atlanta, Ga., aged 90 or more, who recalled the days when a musician had to be versatile enough to play five or six instruments and rugged enough to perform while marching on cobblestone and wood pavement.

Virginia Labor Scores State Merchants' Lobby

Roanoke, Va.—Virginia labor has adopted a program aimed at pursuading the state Retail Merchants Association to forsake its "anti-union, anti-poor" lobbying tactics.

The program is embodied in a resolution approved overwhelmingly by some 450 delegates to the 13th annual Virginia AFL-CIO convention here.

State federation affiliates will "survey" merchants through the state to see if they are aware of, and agree with, RMA's "constant opposition" to anti-poverty, employment and social welfare measures.

The union representatives will try to "convert" merchants who are found to be antagonistic to these programs by pointing out to them that they prosper only to the extent that workers prosper.

The unconvinceables, the resolution pointed out, will be considered for "lawful treatment" that "might serve to prove to them the importance and the value of the patronage they receive from union members."

Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Julian F. Carper, who dealt with the program at length in his keynote address, said:

"It is rather difficult for me to understand why, of all people, the merchants are hell-bent on keeping one-fifth of Virginia workers below $1.15 an hour, a starvation wage, which ultimately means less purchasing power for these people and less business and profits for the merchants."

In other key actions, the convention called for strengthened anti-poverty programs; supported enlarged manpower training and apprentice programs and vowed to continue efforts to repeal the state's right-to-work law.

Delegates also pledged labor's backing for a referendum, on the November ballot, to permit issuance of $81 million in bonds to finance state improvements in educational and mental institutions.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), a main convention speaker, stressed that "labor is right" in maintaining that the nation's economy can sustain and extend social welfare programs and still meet requirements of the Viet Nam war.

Another principal speaker, state Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk, was given a long, standing ovation when he appeared and also won the convention's endorsement for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Howell charged that Virginia's "mis-baptized" right-to-work law is responsible for the state lagging far behind other states in per capita income. "Free and open" collective bargaining, he said, could add $2.3 billion a year to purchasing power in the state.

Abuse of Workers Scored:

Faupl Urges ILO To Renew Spirit

Geneva—U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl called on the Intl. Labor Organization to rededicate itself to the "cause of freedom and justice throughout the world."

In his principal address to the ILO's 52nd conference here, the leader of the AFL-CIO delegation warned that the ILO would betray its mission if it shrunk from "efforts to eliminate flagrant abuses of the basic freedoms of workers wherever and whenever they occur."

RUDOLPH FAUPL

Faupl had just scored the ILO staff for failing to mention in its reports on human rights to the session of nearly 1,200 trade unionists, employers and government representatives the existence of slave labor camps in the Soviet Union.

"This organization clearly flouts its most fundamental purposes when it hesitates even to investigate grievous charges of violations of its basic principles," he said.

Faupl was all the more outspoken in his criticism because he praised at the outset of his speech the way in which the Freedom of Association Committee of the ILO's executive council had contributed "so magnificently" to the protection of human rights.

"In countries all over the world," he recalled, "countless trade unionists have been freed from oppression, imprisonment and even imminent death because of the untiring efforts" of this committee.

Faupl also blasted the hard-line Communist delegations for their political attacks in defiance of conference rules against the United States because of what he described as American efforts to "safeguard the freedom and independence of the Republic of Viet Nam."

In the United States, he pointed out, "unlike the countries whose representatives made these political charges, there are free trade unions which, under the most difficult circumstances, are working tirelessly to safeguard the interests of workers."

Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, leader of the U.S. government delegation, and Edwin P. Neilan, the U.S. employer delegate, joined in rebutting Communist slams against American intentions in Viet Nam.

The first major item of business before the three-week session was completed when the conference adopted a budget of $27,500,689 for 1969. This represents an increase of $2,664,598 over the 1968 budget.

At the same time, the conference approved a proposal that future budgets and programs cover a two-year period to permit better planning of the 118-nation organization's activities.

The worker delegates endorsed the proposal on the express condition that biennial budgeting was not an opening wedge in favor of holding the conference every other year instead of on the present annual basis. This is the goal of some economy-minded employer delegates.

Another item of business was completed with the approval of a series of measures to improve the living and working conditions of millions of tenant farmers and sharecroppers the world over.

The measures were incorporated in a formal ILO recommendation that member governments must submit within one year to their legislative bodies as a guide for future actions in this area.

AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Rep. Henry Kirsch served on a committee that drew up the recommendation, and Laborers Vice Pres. W. Vernie Reed worked with a group that shaped guidelines for labor inspection systems in agriculture. They will go before the 1969 ILO conference for final action.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman was a member of a committee that helped shape resolutions adopted by the conference on a wide range of labor and social problems.

Edward J. Hickey, Jr., an attorney for a number of U.S. unions, participated on a committee that examined reports on how well member states are complying with minimum conditions set by the ILO.

UNION BUSINESS engaged the attention of Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin, right, and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard at the AFM's Shreveport, La., convention. Delegates voted both men another term in office without contest.

Wirtz Tells CWA:

Labor-Liberal Unity Key to Nation's Goals

America can achieve "the complete human ideal" if labor and liberal forces stand and work together, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the 30th annual convention of the Communication Workers in Washington.

This "ideal," Wirtz explained, consists of providing a child with as much education as he can absorb, jobs and decent wages for all who want to work and "security and social opportunity" for retired citizens.

The convention, attended by more than 1,800 delegates and alternates, adopted resolutions covering a wide range of economic, political and international issues, in addition to union and industry matters.

Speaking at the convention banquet Wirtz said "that more has been done to eliminate poverty in the last five years than in all the previous history of government in this country."

He stressed, however, that more must be accomplished in that area, as well as in advancing civil rights, educational opportunity and jobs at decent wages. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

Wirtz warned that the danger now is that liberals may become "divided" in their beliefs and that riots and turmoil in cities may give opponents of social progress the "upper hand" in blocking it.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, whom the delegates had earlier "wholeheartedly and enthusiastically" endorsed for the presidency, shared speaking honors with Wirtz at the banquet.

He told delegates that "there isn't a grievance in America that can't be settled through appropriate political action" and "not an injustice that can ever be settled by violence."

He appealed to labor to help him carry a message through the nation—"to let the poor people know that there is a better day . . . that the nation has not lost its way, but is striving to find a better way." **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

Another convention speaker, Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd, stressed the need for solving the nation's urban transportation problems. He urged CWA and other unions to continue the fight for resolving these problems.

The convention rejected a constitutional change that would have allowed a trial board to fine or expel members for "wilfully, maliciously, and falsely" defaming the union, its officers, or its members.

It also refused a change that would extend national officers' terms from two to four years and those of local officers from two to three years.

The delegates approved a finance committee recommendation raising the national officers' salaries $2,000 to $3,500 a year to the following levels: president, $37,500; secretary-treasurer, $31,500; executive vice presidents, $29,500; vice presidents $24,500, and national directors, $21,000.

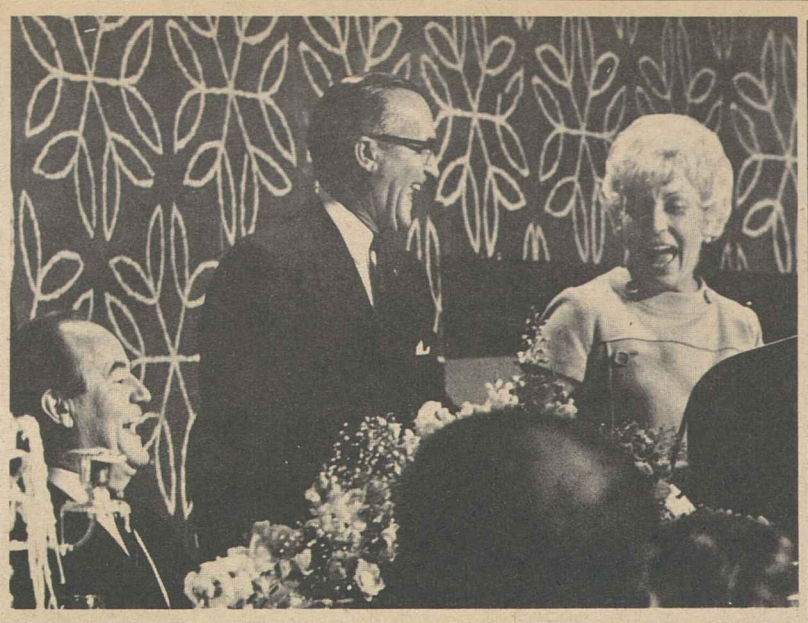
Delegates voted to conduct a study during the coming year of the union's strike defense fund, with the view toward increasing it.

An economic policy statement adopted by the convention listed these "priorities" among the nation's needs—jobs, welfare improvements, educational advancements, closing of tax loopholes to the wealthy and preservation of free collective bargaining.

It took note of CWA's recent Bell System strike—"a bargaining dialogue that we continued for 18 days with our feet"—by pointing out that it won "the most significant advance in economic terms ever negotiated by CWA."

A resolution condemning violence proposed that it be "smothered" by "a society of love and constructive legislation, at the state and federal levels." It warned: "To ignore the rising tide of violence is to become its victim."

Other resolutions dealt with the need for more federal aid for schools, passage of an Administration housing bill, a proposal by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to create a million new jobs in public employment, support for COPE, register-and-vote drives by union members, backing for United Givers Fund drives and bans on wiretapping and eavesdropping.



OLD ACQUAINTANCE was renewed as Vice President and Mrs. Hubert Humphrey exchanged remembrances on the light side with CWA President Joseph A. Beirne (center) to the delight of 1,800 delegates who attended a banquet at the 30th anniversary convention of the union.

Press On for Rights, Meany Urges NAACP

Atlantic City—It is no time to be a defeatist in the battle to end discrimination—"it is a time to fight harder," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to NAACP's 59th annual convention, Meany noted that the meeting was being held at a time "which in many respects is the most crucial since the Supreme Court decision of 1954."

This is so, he pointed out, because extremists on both sides are taking advantage of the "gap between purpose and performance"—laws have been passed to further civil rights but their application has been laggard. **(Text, Page 4.)**

The result, he continued, is that some have flouted the law by resorting to riots while others have used these disturbances as an excuse to oppose further reform.

"To those of us who have worked together for so many years toward the goal of a truly free society, rid at last of poverty, with full and equal opportunity for all, this is a disheartening time," Meany declared.

"But to be disheartened is not to be a defeatist," he added. "This is no time to give up; it is a time to fight harder."

Specifically, he cited the need for more progress in the "disgracefully slow" rate of school integration, elimination of the "evil of slum housing" and achievement of equal employment opportunity.

Meany told the delegates that the AFL-CIO has never sought to minimize its own problems with regard to discrimination and is making progress in resolving them.

Discrimination in local unions has not been entirely exterminated yet, "but with the aid of the federal law we fought so hard to enact, the few remaining abuses will soon be eliminated," Meany said.

On another front, he described progress being made in a program to remove a form of de facto discrimination—the inability of many disadvantaged youths to get into the apprenticed trades.

35 Training Programs

Through an Apprenticeship Outreach program now operative in 35 of the 50 cities where the bulk of registered apprenticeship programs are located, young members of minority groups are being trained to qualify for apprentices, Meany reported.

Cooperating in the program are the Labor Dept., AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and other groups, including the Workers Defense League and the Urban League.

Describing Outreach as a "highly important undertaking with tremendous possibilities," Meany said the AFL-CIO expects to extend its participation and he urged NAACP regional affiliates "to assist the program in every way possible."

Better Schools In Labor Urged For Caribbean

Bridgetown, Barbados—Unions in the Caribbean area must put more stress on leadership training as a vital step toward improving the economic life of all workers in the region, labor education directors of the Caribbean Labor Congress agreed here.

Delegates to the second regional conference on trade union education worked to formulate a master plan for trade union training.

Congress Pres. Frank Walcott and Sec. B. Brentnol Blackman said agreement was reached to go forward with programs aimed at reaching unionists with plant-level responsibilities.

Delegates reported on the need to develop instructors who can expand education programs for rank-and-file members and urged more sophisticated leadership training at the intermediate level. They also voted to ask labor education institutes in Trinidad, Guyana and Jamaica to extend their programs to islands which do not yet have their own schools.

Other recommendations were for the establishment of a Caribbean committee for higher labor education and development of research facilities.

Delegates expressed thanks for "meaningful assistance" given them by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the Intl. Labor Organization and others. Conference consultants included AFL-CIO Dir. of Education Walter G. Davis; AIFLD Education Dir. Charles Wood, and ILO Rep. Max Swerdlow, on leave from his post as education director for the Canadian Labor Congress.

LBJ Pushes Drive to Open Summer Jobs

Pres. Johnson has urged a redoubling of efforts by employers to find summer job opportunities for disadvantaged youths through the "Summer Jobs for Youth" program.

The appeal was made in a telegram the President sent to Henry Ford II, chairman of the National Alliance for Businessmen, following a progress report by the group.

NAB reported that it has received signed pledges from businessmen to employ 133,000 of the hard-core jobless who have been out of work because they lack skills. The goal was 100,000 by 1969.

Short of Goal

But in another area, the alliance said it has found jobs for only 110,000 youths so far this summer, against a goal of 200,000 by July 1.

The overall goal of the summer youth employment program is 800,000 jobs, with the others being provided through the Neighborhood Youth Corps, regular federal agencies and state and local governments.

The program has been termed crucial in the government's efforts to reduce unemployment in urban slums, which have been the scene of riots in past summers.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. announced that scores of companies are now training hard-core unemployed workers under contracts established by NAB in its JOBS program—Job Opportunities for the Business Sector.

Types of firms entering into contracts to date include airlines, grocery chains, punch machine operating companies, sheet metal firms and a wide variety of manufacturing plants.

Los Angeles Pilot Organizing Plan Extended to Other Areas of State

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO staff changes to extend the successful coordinated organizing program from Los Angeles and Orange counties into other California areas were announced by Organization Dir. William L. Kircher.

Kircher told a Los Angeles meeting of the two-county organizing committee that the area organizing program will continue with AFL-CIO help but under local direction.

Effective July 1, Assistant Dir. Irwin DeShetler of Region 22—California, Arizona, Nevada—will become national AFL-CIO coordinator for farm worker organizing. William Gilbert, current director of the Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee, was named to take DeShetler's former post as assistant director.

Kircher said the coordinated approach used effectively in the two-county area for several years will be applied in other parts of the region where interested unions are prepared to launch a cooperative effort with AFL-CIO help. Staff members freed by the change in assignments will assist, he said.

Kircher told a Los Angeles press conference that the change represents the third stage in the two-county coordinated program, and a further step forward.

The first step was taken in 1963 when the AFL-CIO Executive Council authorized a joint organizing effort on a pilot basis in a two-county area which long had been notorious for its anti-union employers.

The program over the years has added more than 100,000 new members to AFL-CIO union ranks after more than 1,000 National Labor Relations Board elections and voluntary recognitions.

Unity Cited

Committee leaders reported a "high degree of inter-union cooperation and unity" among affiliated unions in winning organizing objectives despite combined employer opposition.

Until Kircher made his announcement, AFL-CIO staff members engaged in the coordinated organizing program were given assignments only in the two-county area. From now on they will be part of the regional staff in order to make their expertise available for application throughout the region, Kircher said.

Delegates to the 1965 and 1967 conventions of the AFL-CIO urged unions to take advantage of the coordinated organizing approach in making organizing their No. 1 objective.

The 1967 convention recommended a "careful and critical analysis" of current union procedures to determine what additional resources, including financing and skilled organizers, are needed to reach the objective.

The convention asked all federation affiliates to set up procedures for specialized training of staff members and volunteer organizers.

A resolution called on all unions to give top priority to AFL-CIO cooperative organizing programs, recognizing the important role such programs can play in implementing each union's own organizing goals and help it meet its "general organizing responsibilities as a member of the American labor movement."

2 Maritime Unions Agree on Pensions

New York—An agreement under which members of two maritime unions can combine their service to achieve pension portability was announced by the Marine Engineers and the National Maritime Union.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the 55,000-member NMU and Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon of the 12,000-member MEBA agreed that service under either union's contract can be combined to achieve pension eligibility after 20 years. Benefits would be pro-rated to length of coverage by the NMU pension, with benefits of $250 a month, and the MEBA plan, paying $325 to licensed officers.

Humphrey on Labor

Vice Pres. Humphrey holds an honorary membership in the Communications Workers, so he spoke as one union member to another at the CWA's 30th anniversary convention banquet. Here are some of the things he said:

MY FELLOW UNION MEMBERS, we need to get our message to the people. We need to have people understand we're not interested only in a good wage, even though that is vital. We're interested in living conditions, not only for ourselves but for every American. That's the glory of the union movement.

The glory of the union movement is that it is not selfish. It understands there is strength in solidarity, that it must grow and it must include ever and ever more people.

If there is any weakness in today's union, it is that too many of us, too many of those who are active members and even officers have failed to carry the message of what the union movement of this country, the free trade movement, means to every American and means to every free man and woman throughout this world.

Look what you've done in Latin America. I know of it; I've been there; I've seen your work. You've been saving lives. You've been helping to build a free society. It doesn't come easily. You've been willing to share of some of the things that you have. You've been willing to help build free trade unions. And let me tell you right now it is impossible to have a democracy or a free government in any country without a free labor movement. Impossible.

There is no freedom that is meaningful unless men and women have something to say about their own destiny, about their lives. And the labor movement of America has been the greatest contributor to the expansion of democratic opportunity of any single force in this country.

I noticed your resolution here about COPE. Political action is tremendously important, my friends. There isn't a grievance in America that can't be settled through appropriate political action. I noticed your resolution about violence and crime. Let me tell you that there's not an injustice in America that can ever be settled by violence. Violence is the enemy of justice.

* * *

THE WAY that we should settle our problems is the way that we've learned in the processes of collective bargaining, the processes of democracy.

We've got so much in this country. You know, they tell me, "You ought not to be so positive about America; you ought to talk more about its problems." We've got immense problems, unbelievable problems, staggering problems, problems that no one ever dreamed of; problems of violence, of racial tension; problems that come from urbanization and automation; problems of bitterness and hatred.

But we have all kinds of strength too, all kinds of it. What is terribly important is that people know they have hope, that the impoverished know that there is a better day, and that you know there's a better day.

You represent the working people of this country. Let every American know that there is a better day, that the time has come to speak out in behalf of America—not a nation that has lost its way, but a restless people, a great nation striving to find a better way.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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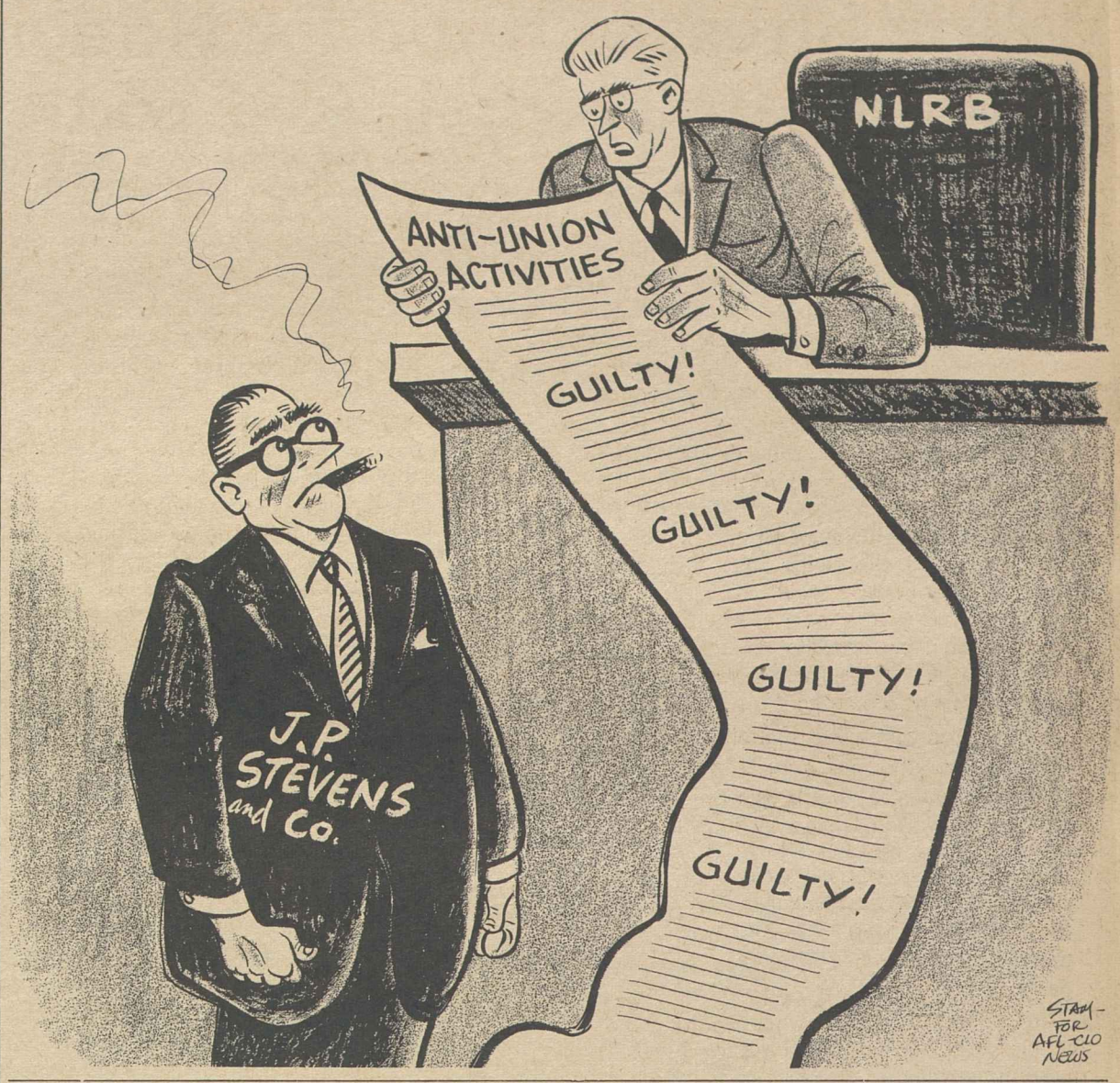
'You're a Five-Time Loser'



In NAACP Greetings:

Meany Pledges Labor Drive To Attain Civil Rights Goals

Following is the text of a letter of greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Atlantic City.

THE NAACP meets at a time which in many respects is the most crucial since the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

The legislative gains achieved in the intervening years have been without parallel, even though they have come a century late. But practical application of these gains has been laggard everywhere.

Extremists on both sides have taken full advantage of this gap between purpose and performance, seeking to thwart the first and belittle the second.

The result has been widespread violation of law on two fronts.

The laws that protect society have been flouted by arson, looting and murder. The laws to reform society have met stiffening resistance from those who welcomed the riots as a pretext.

We in the labor movement are committed to the observance of law—all the laws. We wish that those who say so much today about "law and order" in the streets would call as loudly for "law and order" in the enforcement of civil rights. But they do not; they gladly use one to obscure the other.

To those of us who have worked together for so many years toward the goal of a truly free society, rid at last of poverty, with full and equal opportunity for all, this is a disheartening time. There are some who reject our basic assumptions about America, and they include many who have every reason to know that our assumptions are right.

But to be disheartened is not to be a defeatist. This is not a time to give up; it is a time to fight harder.

OF COURSE the progress of school integration has been disgracefully slow. Of course the evils of slum housing remain, and the twin escape hatches that have been opened this year—open housing in principle and more housing in fact—are narrowed by the weight of prejudice. Of course the goal of equal employment opportunity has been tarnished by those who seek to frustrate it.

Shall we for these reasons despair of America? We say no. We say that the answer is not to burn but to build—to build an America in which everyone, black and white, has a full and equal opportunity to go as far as his talents may lead.

We in the AFL-CIO have never sought to minimize our own problems in this respect. Discrimination persisted in many local unions despite its vigorous repudiation by every national union; it has not been entirely exterminated yet. But with the aid of the federal law we fought so hard to enact, the few remaining abuses will soon be eliminated.

However, in the process of wiping out discrimination as such, we became aware of another problem—the inability of many disadvantaged youths to meet entrance requirements for the apprenticed trades. Thus de facto discrimination persisted in the face of the best intentions.

There were—and still are—some who would lower the standards of apprentice training to accommodate these youths. In our view, this would be a disservice to them and to all who rely upon craftmen's skills. Instead, our Building & Construction Trades Dept. in cooperation with the Dept. of Labor and through such groups as the Joint Apprenticeship Committee (Workers Defense League—A. Philip Randolph Education Foundation), the Urban League's Labor Education Advancement Program (LEAP), the Trade Union Leadership Council, the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC), has developed an outreach program—a program to recruit and prepare young members of minority groups for apprenticeship.

This program is now operative in 35 of the 50 cities where the bulk of the registered apprenticeship programs are located. We expect to extend it further. We think it is a highly important undertaking with tremendous possibilities, and we hope you will urge your regional affiliates to assist it in every possible way.

This, of course, is only one facet of the great tasks that must be fulfilled before the goal we share with you is finally reached. But I think it illustrates what we believe should be the approach to these critical times—an approach that seeks constructive solutions, that rejects disillusionment and destruction, that holds fast to the faith that this nation we cherish has the will and the power to achieve liberty and justice, in the fullest sense, for all.

In that spirit I wish you and your delegates a most successful convention.

'Dream' Closer Than We Think:

Wirtz Stresses Hope for Nation In Progress of Past Five Years

Following are excerpts from an address by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz at the Communications Workers' convention banquet.

I **SPENT** three and one-half hours this afternoon in front of the Lincoln Memorial [during the Solidarity Day observance] and I'd like to talk just a little about that because I think it's a very important subject. I have two reactions to reports about this afternoon, and I mean them both very, very sincerely.

I heard this said: "We will not bow down to a racist Congress." And I heard this said: "We will not bow down to an Administration that refuses to administer the blessings of this nation to the poor." I heard this said: "The promise of a Great Society was burned to ashes by the napalm in Viet Nam, and we watch the Johnson Administration perform as the unwilling midwife at the birth of a sick society." And then I heard it said: "Let my people go."

My text tonight is that it is the truth that will make us free.

Racist Congress? If the question is whether you and I, and our friends in the Congress, are in favor of the repeal of Rule 22, we are, and that problem is still before us. But it isn't a series of racist Congresses that have passed the four civil rights bills in the last five years, and that you and I have helped very much in the passage.

An Administration that refuses to administer the blessings of this nation to the poor? If the question is whether there is a very great deal still to be done to eliminate poverty in the country, and if the question is whether everybody in the Administration and everybody in this room tonight is still intent upon doing it, the answer is: Yes, we are. But the rest of the truth is that more has been done to eliminate poverty in the last five years than in the previous century, in the history of government in this country.

Please don't say that it's the use of napalm in Viet Nam that's kept us from doing what we want to do in this country and has made it a sick society. That isn't right, and the truth is too important to tinker with when it comes to matters of as much importance as it is today.

I take from the records of the last five years, or seven years, only one satisfaction, and that's all. But that satisfaction is the satisfaction of confidence that we now have learned how to do the things that we want so much to do, and without that confidence we're going to have a great problem getting on with the job.

I came away this afternoon with more hope than I've had in a very long time. I saw a lot of people at the Lincoln Memorial and along the reflecting pool and the mall and reaching up to the Washington Monument this afternoon. I saw a lot of people. I saw very few who were black, and I saw very few who were white in their attitudes toward each other. And I couldn't help realizing the gains that have come in the last few years.

I listened this afternoon to the first Negro senator since Reconstruction days, about a century, and I sat beside what I guess is the first Negro Cabinet member ever in history, and I didn't think about it until it came to the point of trying to think of what I'd say tonight. Then I realized a little of the gains that we're making and how they should be set, beside all of the statistics of the jobs that remain to be done.

I find myself tonight almost daring to hope things that I wouldn't have dared to hope before. The signs at the Lincoln Memorial this afternoon aside from a few, were very simple. They were "Our Dream—One America." That's all they said.

I found myself daring to believe this afternoon that there aren't going to be riots in the cities of America, this country, this summer. And I found myself believing that if that could be true, then perhaps we have come a very, very long way. I heard above the clamor of the oratory, the silent voice of an audience which was not responding very much to the extremes of forensics, but which was talking each with the person beside him and in a way it seemed to me to justify what I'm saying here tonight.

I realize that I say it within ten weeks of the murder, the assassination of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. And the names of John Kennedy and Medgar Evers are there too close beside them, and yet I find myself wondering whether in some cruel, bitter way, we may not have learned our lesson, so that now there is reason to hope where there wasn't before.

If that is true, then I can only pray that there will not be, at this stage, that outbreak of hatred and of violence which will not characterize the country as a whole, but which will be the resort of a very few who could set the rest of us back so far.

For not very many people in this country—white people—are racists, and not very many people in this country—black people—are rioting. Almost all the rest of us want exactly the same thing for our children. And if we've gone that far, what a tragedy it would be if a little extremism were to upset us in all that we try to do.

It's terribly important that at this point we not be kept from reaching the pinnacle of our ideals by a resort to violence or by a sufficient claim of that danger that it will seem to somebody an excuse not to do it. That argument is going to come from people who were opposed to social welfare, in one form or another, before Viet Nam, who are opposed to it now, and who are going to be opposed to it afterward in one way or another, and I just hope we won't give them this excuse this time.

In Credit Buying:

Truth-in-Lending Law Seen As Value-Saver for Shoppers

FOR THE FIRST TIME, American consumers will be able to shop for dollar values in credit just as they do for other items, thanks to the new federal truth-in-lending law, a top consumer lobbyist for organized labor reported in a network radio interview.

Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, predicted that although the new law won't be fully effective until next year, "many banks, and loan companies, and department stores" will begin to put their practices in line with the law now, instead of waiting until they are forced to do so.

She pointed out that the law's effective date was deferred to give the Federal Reserve Board and the secretary of labor time to formulate various standards, regulations and guidelines for the statute.

Appearing on the AFL-CIO produced public service program Labor News Conference, Miss Dubrow listed major requirements of the law as:

- Exact statement of interest charges—in annual rates—on loans, installment contracts and revolving credit accounts.
- Exact statement in credit advertising of fees for life insurance or other items connected with the transaction.
- Clear statement of the full purchase price and interest rate, to end "vague language in the credit business, such as 'one dollar down and one dollar a week.' "
- Regulation of wage attachments and garnishments that follow payment-defaults on installment purchases or revolving credit accounts. States that have better garnishment laws are exempted from this provision.

Miss Dubrow, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO legislative subcommittee on consumer legislation, said that the new truth-in-lending law may not itself substantially reduce the costs of credit, but it will give consumers a chance to compare and find the best values.

"The honest banker—the honest businessman—has nothing to worry about," she asserted.

She was questioned by Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Robert Walters of the Washington Evening Star. Labor News Conference is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

By Press Associates, Inc.

FEW DEBATES on Capitol Hill have been more emotional and with deeper concern than the current one on strict gun controls.

Three national leaders and many other citizens have fallen victims of guns in the last five years and, judging by the mail being received by members of Congress, the people are demanding action.

In 1967, alone, there were 6,500 gun homicides. If you add this to the accidental shootings and suicides, the total death toll reaches about 18,000.

The concern of hunters and sportsmen, represented by the National Rifle Association, seems to be that they will be deprived of their guns if strict firearm laws are enacted and enforced. Another fear is that rigid restrictions on guns would deny citizens the opportunity to defend themselves.

The Los Angeles Times recently ran reports from correspondents in Britain, France and Japan to ascertain how these countries deal with this entire problem. Their reports are most illuminating:

GREAT BRITAIN: Britain and Wales, with a total population of 50 million—one-quarter of the U.S. population—recorded only 45 murders in 1967 with guns, compared with 6,700 in the United States.

Law enforcement officers do not carry weapons unless dealing with dangerous criminals and it has worked well. Rapid-fire guns, such as submachine guns, cannot be obtained without approval of the Ministry of Defense.

It is an offense to possess all other weapons, except shotguns, without a certificate issued by the constable in the locality. An applicant must show "good reason" and the Home Office says "self defense is most unlikely to be considered a good reason."

Shotguns were not controlled until 1967, following an upsurge in indictable offenses involving firearms. Prior to the shotgun law coming into force, a three-month amnesty was held for returning guns that had no certificates. A total of 25,088 were turned in.

Penalty for unauthorized possession of weapons is a maximum of three years in jail or 200 pounds ($480) or both. In 1965 a total of 220,000 legal certificates were issued.

FRANCE: Death by gun fire is rare—even during the recent general strike involving up to 10 million workers and rioting by thousands of students.

Personal arms, such as pistols or revolvers can be purchased only on police permit. Permits are given for weapons for defense of home or office only when police determine it necessary.

Hunting weapons are easier to obtain. However, they are purchasable only with a hunting license and can be transported only if such a license is in the possession of the person carrying the gun.

JAPAN: Possession of pistols, carbines and other small guns is absolutely prohibited except for police or military personnel. Violation of this carries a maximum penalty of five years in jail or $550 fine.

Rifles or shotguns for hunting or target practice must be licensed. However, there are restrictions, such as a minimum age of 20, mental health certified by a doctor.

Rifles and shotguns are licensed only for hunting and target shooting. Violators can get up to two years in jail and a fine.

No country in the world has as many firearms in the hands of people as does the United States. It is estimated to be about 50 million. Last year, alone, two million firearms were sold.

One startling fact is that since 1900 nearly 800,000 Americans, not in military service, have been killed by firearms. Less than 600,000 have been killed in all our wars from the Revolution to date.

What citizens desire is reasonable security to protect home and family. The hunter wants to obtain guns.

Judging by the experience abroad, all this can be achieved—even with strict gun control laws.

COMPARISON SHOPPING for credit, the same as other consumer items, will be possible, thanks to the new federal truth-in-lending law, Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers reported on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Robert Walters (left) of the Washington Evening Star and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press. The program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual Radio.

Fitzmaurice to Fill IUE Post, Collins Resigns

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers accepted the resignation of Sec.-Treas. George Collins effective July 30 to take a new IUE post and named David J. Fitzmaurice of Cleveland, O., to succeed Collins.

Collins announced he will take charge of IUE's pension, welfare and insurance services and administer its international affairs program. Fittzmaurice will assume Collins' duties on the same date.

The union executive board meeting in Washington, D.C., approved the changes and gave Collins a standing ovation in tribute to his long career with the union. IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said Collins' new post is an extension of his career on a different level. He has been secretary-treasurer since 1962.

Fitzmaurice is president of IUE District 7, and an IUE vice president and board member. He will remain on the board but will not seek re-election to the District 7 post. The district has headquarters in Dayton, O., for a seven-state area—Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

Fitzmaurice moved to Cleveland from the Pittsburgh area at 23, and went to work for the General Electric Co. in 1946. He helped lead a fight to clean out extremist leadership of what is now IUE Local 707, and was the local's president from 1949 to 1960 when he became district president.

Meany, Wirtz Cite Milestone For Wage Law

(Continued from Page 1)

"anything that does a lot of good for the economy and the American people as a whole does a lot of good for the American working man."

In addition to questioning Wirtz and Meany about their views on the law and how it has worked, Kaplow also asked them about trends toward the shorter work week and the idea of a minimum annual income.

Meany said that the guaranteed minimum income "might be desirable," but that it is a subject that "still requires a great deal of study" and some further development as to just how it would work.

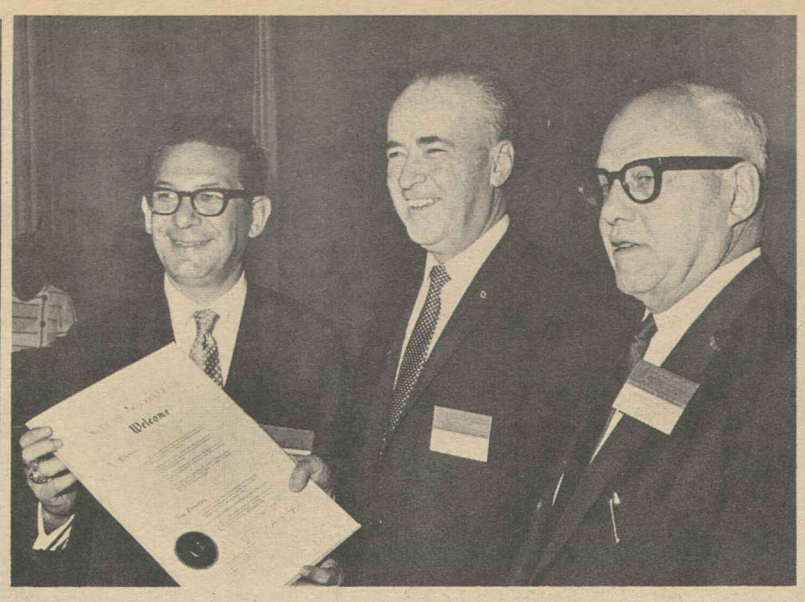
Wirtz said that for the present another type of "guarantee" is needed—a guarantee of the opportunity to work at a decent wage with the training that's necessary to do the job.

Wage-Hour Signing Nearly Blacked Out

The official enactment 30 years ago of the Fair Labor Standards Act on June 25, 1938 didn't rate very high as a news item.

The historic act that put a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours and curbed child labor practices won barely passing notice in the New York Times of June 28, 1935—a brief story on page four noting that it was one of 131 bills signed by Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the previous Friday and Saturday.

There was no public ceremony to mark the signing of the bitterly fought legislation. No known photographic record exists.



OFFICIAL WELCOME from the city of Philadelphia is presented to Pres. Howard Coughlin, center, of the Office & Professional Employes, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the opening of the OPEIU convention. S. Harry Galfand, left, representing Philadelphia Mayor H. J. Tate, delivers the greeting.

House Coalition Imposes Slashes in School Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

grams for Spanish-speaking students and it refused to increase funds for the Teacher Corps. It also turned down an effort to earmark health services funds for rat control.

The budget picture for social programs was considerably brighter in the Senate. A supplemental appropriations bill gave senators a chance to add funds refused earlier by the House.

The Senate additions, which still must be reconciled with the House bill in a conference committee, include:

- $75 million for summer job programs in ghetto areas.
- $25 million for the Head Start program.
- $32 million to start a new school lunch program with day care for underprivileged children.
- $13 million for rat control programs in the Public Health Service.

Fighting the adjournment clock, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) won subcommittee approval of the basic framework of his labor-backed bill to provide jobs for the hard-core unemployed in both public service and private employment.

The subcommittee left it to the full Labor & Public Welfare Committee to write a dollar cost into the program. A majority of the full committee is listed as co-sponsors of the Clark bill.

The House Agriculture Committee voted to raise the spending ceiling on the federal food stamp program to $245 million for the fiscal year starting July 1. This is $20 million above the present ceiling.

A strong effort is expected to amend the bill when it reaches the House floor to lift the dollar restrictions on the program.

The Agriculture Committee also added to the legislation a ban on sale of food stamps to strikers or college students.

Next on the House agenda is the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety bill—and a battle between consumer and labor demands for strong safety standards against the industry's desire to escape federal regulation.

The Senate had passed an Administration bill authorizing federal standards for gas pipelines, including distribution lines running through city streets.

Scores of disasters, many traced to ancient, patched pipe, brought demand for congressional action.

The House Commerce Committee, under strong pressure from industry lobbyists, dropped key provisions of the Senate bill.

In a letter to all congressmen urging support for strengthening amendments which will be offered on the House floor, the AFL-CIO said:

"The committee bill has been tailored for the gas industry . . . with little if any protection left for workers and public health and safety. . . .

"This bill as it now stands presents the appearance of a regulatory program over the nation's gas pipelines without the substance."

The federation said evidence of the need for strong congressional action is found in "the ghastly toll of deaths and injuries from recent gas pipeline explosions."

Navy Registers Apprenticeships

The Navy Dept. formally registered its civilian apprentice program with the Labor Dept. in a Pentagon ceremony participated in by two union representatives—Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and William H. Ryan, coordinator of the Federal Employes Dept. for the Machinists.

The agreement will add more than 7,000 apprentices to the 215,000 on the registered rolls in 70 apprenticeable occupations and trades. In the past, the two departments cooperated informally, they said.

Despite Difficulties:

Office Union Cites Membership Gain

Philadelphia—Substantial organizing gains were reported by Pres. Howard Coughlin to the 11th convention of the Office & Professional Employes here attended by some 300 delegates.

The gain over the past three years—12,509 new members, 4,000 of them in Canada—was seen by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as noteworthy "in a field that is not easy to organize."

Citing an increase use of computers in office and clerical work, Coughlin said, "If we translate a tremendous jump in sales into jobs eliminated, it isn't difficult to see that our organized ranks would have been a great deal larger if it were not for the computer and its supporting services."

Easing of present international tensions and the return of three million veterans to the labor force would lead inevitably to the four day week, Coughlin predicted.

In the belief that the record volume of stock trading has created a working climate in Wall Street brokerage houses favorable to union organization, the OPEIU is launching a campaign next month with the distribution of leaflets to some 20,000 clerks in the brokers' back offices where high trading volume has led to generally deteriorating working conditions.

After congratulating the OPEIU officers and members on their organizing achievements, Meany pointed out that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates are moving forward on many fronts.

He noted that the federation's membership is growing, unions are securing higher wages and improved benefits and the AFL-CIO is playing a "tremendous role in the community life of this nation."

But labor is not satisfied with the "status quo" and never will be, Meany added, so the questions are: "How do we go about making more progress? Do we riot? Do we build by destroying?"

"No," he answered, "We are going to use the machinery available to us under this system under which we live."

The machinery, he continued, is the same machinery that has been used in the past—political action to elect liberal lawmakers at all levels of government and picket lines, if necessary, to advance the cause of workers.

Meany cautioned against the nation losing faith in its youth because of "campus behavior that annoys us." He reminded that students "misbehaving" on campuses four and five years ago are now married, raising families and in the service of the nation.

The nation's system of government, Meany said, "is not perfect but it is the best that the human mind has been able to devise up to this point in history and I think we should have faith in it."

At midway point in the convention, delegates approved an executive board recommendation for a 20-cent increase in the per capita tax, with 10 cents to take effect October 1968 and the other 10 cents one year later. With this action went approval of a minimum $4 monthly dues structure; the old minimum was $3.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) told the delegates that he wished to "scare" them by the tide of anti-labor legislation that could engulf them should reactionary forces take over Congress.

"Many of us are up for grabs this year—all the way from Wayne Morse in Oregon to Joe Clark in Pennsylvania," the senator observed. "You and your friends must get registered and then go out and vote for the candidate who would serve you best."

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, fresh from organizing work on the West Coast, noted that collective bargaining continues to serve workers at the top and bottom of the pay scale, "from the senior airline pilots earning from $45,000 to $50,000 a year" to oppressed farm workers. Of the farm effort, Kircher said that the fervor and determination of the organizers in the field was an inspiration to all who are associated with the campaign.

California Grape Strike Expanded, United Farm Workers Push Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

can border, helping Chavez and his farm workers in their struggle to build a union.

"This is a rich and fertile valley," Kircher reported with thousands of workers hired to harvest acres of corn, citrus fruits, dates and grapes. Almost all the dates produced in the United States and 10,000 acres of table grapes are grown here by 83 employers, he noted.

For three or four weeks, Kircher reported, UFWOC organizers drove all over the valley, asking the field workers to join the drive for a living wage and better working conditions under the UFWOC banner.

The signing up of workers had been moving with great success, he wrote, and more than 90 percent of the workers had signed up by June 10, when the union asked the employers for recognition.

"Every effort was made to get the growers to talk," Kircher said. "They resisted every offer whether the talks were to be exploratory or otherwise. As a result, a strike was called."

The union began calling the workers out of the vinyards after a final effort to get negotiations started had failed, and after a mass meeting of the strikers at Indio June 17.

At the meeting, nearly 1,000 workers joined in a vote for the union as their bargaining agent, and less than 20 voted no. Representatives of the Indio community, of the Catholic archdiocese, and an aide to Rep. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) attended as observers. Final poll results, the union later announced, were 1,484 for UFWOC, 32 against.

The growers scoffed at the vote, and the chairman of the Grape Growers League said the strike was a "total failure."

UFWOC said the statement was inaccurate and the strike is continuing successfully. The growers, it said, packed and shipped only about 10 percent of the normal shipment.

In New York, a grape industry spokesman admitted the labor boycott has reduced the sale of table grapes sharply in an area that normally consumes 20 percent of the crop.

The "Don't Buy" campaign is aimed at aiding striking farm workers in the Delano area, and now in the Coachella Valley. The only fields under contract with UFWOC are those of the DiGiorgio Co., marketed under the Hi-Color label.

In Indio, the Daily News reported a John Birch Society press conference at which a public relations man for the society's Western division "belittled" the vote and charged Chavez "adheres to Marxist philosophies." The next day Chavez threatened to sue the Bircher for slander, and Kircher was quoted as saying the AFL-CIO and its unions fully support Chavez and his union.

Every UFWOC attempt to avoid a strike was rebuffed by the employers, Kircher said in his report to the AFL-CIO.

"Within 48 hours of the commencement of the strike," he said, "a federal court in Los Angeles issued an order restraining the U.S. Immigration Service from enforcing regulations which prevent commuters from across the border to act as strikebreakers."

The court's action, Kircher said, has the effect of opening the entire Mexican-U.S. Border to any "green card" holder as a strikebreaker without restrictions.

Tentative Pacts Reached:

Detroit News Strike Seen Near Solution

Detroit—Four unions reached tentative agreement with publishers of the Detroit Free Press and News to move the 7.5-month newspaper strike and lockout within sight of final settlement.

The publishers offered wage increases totaling $33 a week over a 34.5-month term, subject to acceptance by members of Typographical Local 18, Printing Pressmen's Local 13, Lithographers & Photoengravers Local 12, and Local 10 of the Paper & Plate Handlers (affiliated with the Pressmen).

The dailies announced a target date of July 10 for resuming publication but three other unions still have to settle — the Mailers, affiliated with the ITU; Stereotypers Local 9, and Local 22 of the Newspaper Guild, the only one of seven primary newspaper unions which did not strike but was locked out.

The three indicated tentative approval of the economic package but all unions agreed no one would return to work until final contracts are signed. That could take two weeks or more, they said.

Mediators Helped

First news of the break in the bargaining stalemate came June 25 from Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin law professor and special mediator. He was aided at the finish by Irving Bluestone of the Auto Workers.

The agreement calls for an average $11-a-week raise on resumption of publication; another $10 in the 11th month of the contract; $9 more in the 21st month, and a final $3 in the 34th month.

New contract language provides three days of bereavement pay for a union member who suffers a death in his immediate family.

Feinsinger said the compromise agreement was a modification of a proposal he presented to both sides June 15. It called for a $33 wage increase over the 36-month life of a new contract. The unions turned it down as defective.

The Teamsters, who began the blackout Nov. 15, 1967, when they struck the News, reached agreement with the publishers in March when they accepted a $30 wage offer over a 36-month period. They signed June 18 with the understanding they would receive the same amount of money eventually given to the other unions.

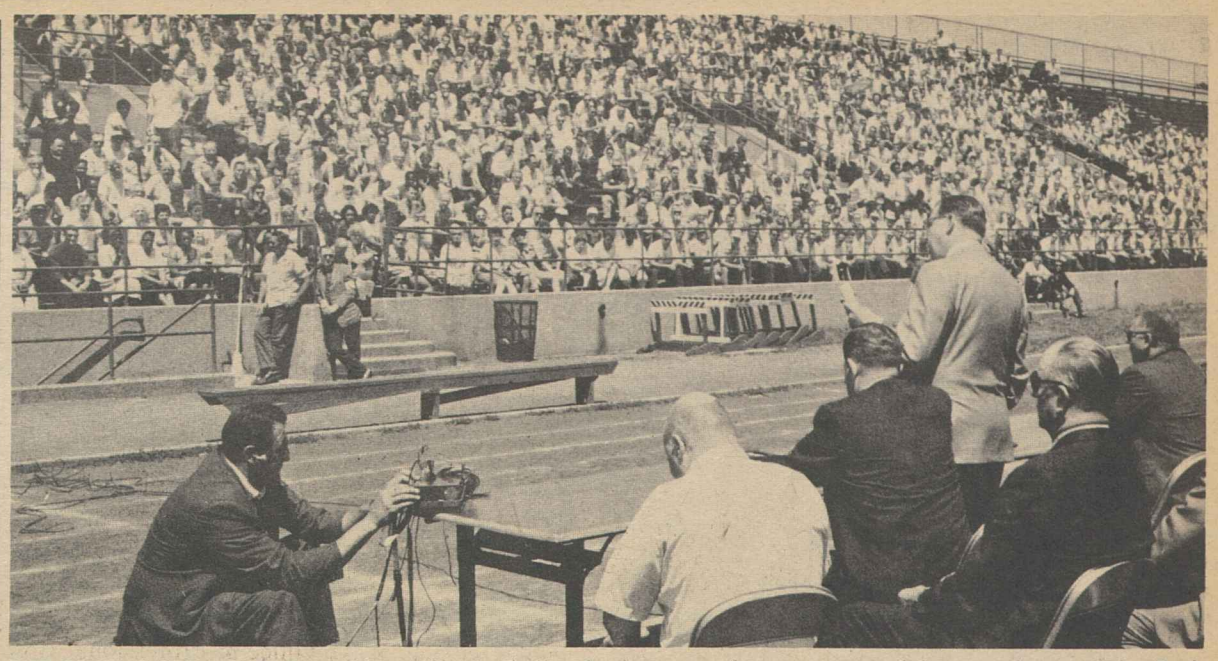
Feinsinger temporarily bowed out of the negotiations after his proposal was rejected by the unions.

Scab Papers Planned

On June 19 the News said it could not be expected to stay shut down forever, and called for nonstriking News supervisory personnel to volunteer to learn how to put out a strikebreaking newspaper. Similar instruction previously had been given to key Free Press nonstrikers.

With the threatened total collapse of negotiations, Gov. George Romney (R) called Feinsinger back to Detroit June 21, where he conferred with both Romney and Detroit Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh. Feinsinger then called the parties back into negotiations.

If finally accepted, the compromise wage offer will provide union members with a total three-year raise of about $3,484—$260 more than provided in the Teamsters' original contract.



STRONG SUPPORT of striking Illinois Bell telephone workers was voted by members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at this Chicago rally and one like it in Springfield, Ill. Chairman Robert Nickey of negotiating committee addresses 5,000 strikers in second month of their effort to get better contract terms for 11,000 plant workers. Another 12,000 IBEW members have voted to strike a Western Electric plant at Kearny, N.J., if mediation talks fail in Washington, D.C., June 28.

Guild Rearms Its Hearst Strikers With Pledges, Defense Fund Boost

Cleveland—The Newspaper Guild backed 1,200 union strikers at Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner with a pledge to keep fighting for decent contract terms, and raised its assessment schedule to help them support their families while the fight continues.

Delegates to ANG's 35th anniversary convention voted to strengthen the defense fund by authorizing increases up to 65 percent of the current assessment schedule and by revising the schedule to make for more equitable spacing of assessment steps.

The present assessment range of $1 to $6 will go to the $2.50-$8.50 range keyed to salaries as of Aug. 1, rising to $12.50 in three annual steps starting Oct. 1, 1968. The convention adopted the Guild's Model Dues schedule, with higher ceilings, as its guide.

The delegates adopted a special report asserting that Publisher George Hearst "has clearly embarked on a ruthless course to destroy the Guild and 11 other unions in his plant." It declared: "If Hearst wants a battle of endurance, the Guild will demonstrate as much staying power as it takes to win."

As the first step in an expanded organizing campaign, the delegates authorized ANG officers to set up a pilot project in a compact geographic area in which new members can be organized into a single local union, absorbed by an existing local or linked by a servicing arrangement provided by an ANG international representative. Six or seven locals already have applied for consideration, ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson reported.

The convention warned that a "Hearst war on the Guild is a Hearst war on trade unionism." It appealed to the "entire international labor movement" to come to the aid of embattled members of the Guild and other printing-trades unions on strike or locked out since last Dec. 15.

It urged trade unionists everywhere not to purchase goods advertised in the Herald-Examiner and not to patronize local branches of national chains that use the strikebreaker-produced paper.

Lists of advertisers are being made available by the Los Angeles unions. The convention called on Guild locals to begin handbilling and product picketing at these establishments.

Breaking new ground in several collective-bargaining areas, the convention established double pay for vacations and double pay for overtime as bargaining goals. It called on locals to seek two additional paid holidays, the employe's birthday and a day of his choice.

The convention revised Guild wage goals to $340.50 for key experienced employes and $170.25 for all adult employes on the basis of increases in prices and productivity.

It called on locals to encourage training programs on newspapers for minority and other hard-core unemployed workers. And in response to increasing attacks on newsmen in riots and other disorders, it called for new contract clauses stipulating an employe's right to refuse hazardous assignments, providing premium pay for work on such assignments, and requiring employers to furnish protective gear, extra insurance coverage and reimbursement for damage.

The convention protested vigorously against police attacks on newsmen in at least six U.S. cities during the past year, warning that the apparently deliberate attacks endanger not only newsmen "but every principle of freedom of the press." And it condemned recent cases of police and FBI impersonation of newsmen for promoting public distrust of newsmen.

The convention amended the union's constitution to extend Guild jurisdiction to government information and publication employes, subject to International Executive Board approval in each case. The action was taken to open the door to some 400 information-service officers of the Canadian government.

Argentine Unions Get Record Housing Loan

Members of four Argentine trade unions are the recipients of the largest housing loan ever made to Latin American workers under the Alliance for Progress and the sponsorship of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Loan agreements were recently signed and construction started on a $13 million project to house more than 1,660 families in 52 apartment buildings on eight sites. The housing developments will range from three-story buildings to 15-story high rise apartment structures situated in Buenos Aires and the communities of Bahia Blanca and Pergamino.

The prospective homeowners are members of unions representing more than 330,000 Argentine workers—the Postal & Communications Workers, the Light & Power Workers, the Municipal Workers and the Railway Workers.

Each family purchasing one of the two or three-bedroom units will make a 10 percent down payment and make monthly payments at 6.5 percent interest on the balance over 25 years.

Funds for the construction and long-term financing were made available by two U.S. firms—Connecticut General Insurance Co. and Connecticut Mutual Insurance Co. The loan is guaranteed by the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development.

Besides sponsoring the project, AIFLD is helping the four Argentine unions set up housing cooperatives for the future home owners.

The largest development previously sponsored by the AIFLD was the $10-million John F. Kennedy project in Mexico City which was financed by funds from AFL-CIO unions.

Since 1963, more than 13,000 housing units costing over $50 million have been completed or are under construction with AIFLD sponsorship in 10 Latin American countries.

NEWSPAPER GUILD Pres. James B. Woods, right, presents bust of Heywood Broun, first Guild president, to AFL-CIO News Assistant Editor Eugene A. Kelly, one of 16 founders of Cleveland Local 1 in 1933. Founders were saluted at ANG's 35th anniversary convention in Cleveland.

7 Rail Unions Reach Pacts For 400,000

(Continued from Page 1)

then but not to the stage of being free to strike under the RLA.

Each of the five agreements vary in some respects. Skilled workers represented by the MWE received additional pay boosts. Dining car employes received an improved basis for determining vacations.

Also, the Switchmen announced that their proposal calls for an added 5 cents an hour pay increase to settle an earlier "inequity" claim and insurance, medical and disability benefits for employes required to travel in public conveyances while on duty.

Indications were that the Trainmen's pact also contains similar "inequity" adjustments and the new travel protection.

James W. Mast Gets NLRB Regional Post

Appointment of James W. Mast as Alburquerque, N.M., regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board was announced by NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman. Mast, 40, joined the NLRB legal staff in 1958.

AFL-CIO Sets Up Hearst Strike Fund

The AFL-CIO Executive Council established a special strike fund with a $25,000 contribution for the relief of Hearst newspaper strikers in Los Angeles and called on all unions to contribute "as generously as you can."

Federation Pres. George Meany said in a letter to affiliates that Hearst, using strikebreakers protected by police and court injunctions, has continued to publish the Herald-Examiner while rejecting all requests that he bargain in good faith.

Unions representing 2,000 employes "urgently need financial assistance and the AFL-CIO intends to help them in every way that it can," Meany said. Checks should be made payable to the Herald-Examiner Strike Fund, in care of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Appeal to Congress:

Quick Action Urged On Gun Control Bill

A labor-backed drive for a strong gun control law picked up new momentum as Pres. Johnson asked Congress to require registration of all firearms and licensing of gun owners.

These are "common sense safeguards which any civilized nation must apply for the safety of its people," the President said.

Johnson asked once again that Congress pass "without delay" his earlier proposal for a ban on interstate sales of rifles and ammunition—as well as handguns.

But further steps are needed, the President stressed, to keep deadly weapons out of the hands of criminals, dope addicts, alcoholics and the mentally ill.

He called for:

- "A national registration of all firearms, both those already in private hands and those acquired in the future." Through a computer system, he said, the owner of a gun anywhere in the United States could be identified in a matter of seconds.
- Federal licensing of all gun owners in those states which do not enact licensing laws meeting federal minimum standards.

The President anticipated the outcry against his registration and licensing proposal which came immediately from the National Rifle Association, the right-wing Liberty Lobby and other foes of gun laws.

He noted that automobiles, boats—even dogs and bicycles in many communities—are commonly registered. Licenses are needed to drive, fish and hunt.

"Certainly no less should be required for the possession of lethal weapons that have caused so much horror and heartbreak in this country," Johnson urged.

He said "the only heritage that is harmed is the record of violent death and destruction that shames our history."

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee, which had already approved a ban on mail order sale of firearms, heard testimony supporting the registration and licensing proposal at a quickly-called hearing.

Witnesses supporting the proposal included Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and John Glenn, the former astronaut and friend of the Kennedy family, who is heading the new Emergency Committee for Gun Control. The AFL-CIO is one of the founding organizations of the committee.

Subcommittee Chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) also read a letter from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) strongly supporting the Administration's legislative proposals.

"I know of no piece of legislation which is more important to the security and well-being of every single American," Kennedy said.

Deaths, Injuries Cited In Plea for Safety Law

(Continued from Page 1)

and demonstration programs, reporting systems, personnel training, administration and enforcement."

Biemiller cited the survey made by the AFL-CIO News which found that most states had only a handful of safety inspectors—often less than a tenth the number of their fish and game wardens—and many states had no program at all to deal with occupational diseases.

He noted that Subcommittee Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough had been in the group of government officials that visited the site of a construction tragedy in nearby Virginia. Not only didn't Virginia have concrete construction standards that might have prevented such an accident, Biemiller observed, but only 10 of the 50 states had such standards.

"The record is clear," he asserted, "that to continue to leave to the states sole jurisdiction over the occupational health and safety of 75 million workers would perpetuate an intolerable injustice."

Earlier the subcommittee had heard industry spokesmen attack the legislation and criticize the Administration for pushing for its enactment.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson "got mad," she told newsmen when an official of the American Iron & Steel Institute accused the Labor Dept. of "yellow journalism" because some of the pictures in a pamphlet showing workers crushed and maimed by industrial accidents were from old files.

Mrs. Peterson said there usually isn't a photographer around at the moment a worker is crushed by a falling load or loses his hand in a saw.

But she sent to the subcommittee a thick stack of newspaper clippings of almost identical accidents in the last three months—some of which could have been captions for the challenged photos.

As for the management spokesman's charge that the Labor Dept. is trying to "arouse emotional reaction" through "an inflammatory, lurid booklet," Mrs. Peterson had this comment:

"Yes, the Dept. of Labor is aroused by these tragic accidents. It will be an unfortunate day for the American worker when the Dept. of Labor ceases to be aroused, and to attempt to arouse others, against the needless deaths, pain, suffering and financial costs of preventable on-the-job accidents."

WITH A SNIP of the ribbon by Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds the 1968 Union-Industries Show is opened at the Philadelphia Civic Center. Boy Scout honor guards stood by for the opening ceremony. From left are Richard F. Walsh, president of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Reynolds, Joseph McCurdy, president of United Garment Workers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Dept., and Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Philadelphia Opens Doors Wide For 1968 Union-Industries Show

By John R. Oravec

Philadelphia—Union-made products—everything from soup to nuts and bolts to buses—were spread out in the exhibition hall of Philadelphia Civic Center for the AFL-CIO annual Union-Industries Show.

Vast throngs of people came to view the 350 exhibits and take home souvenirs from the show, sponsored by the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. since 1938.

Thousands were lined up and waiting at the doors of the Civic Center as Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds prepared to snip the ribbon for the opening of the six-day show June 21.

The show is another evidence of union-industry cooperation, Reynolds told about 800 representatives of government, labor and business who gathered for an opening day luncheon.

"It is a clear indication that they can work together in the free-enterprise system" for the benefit of all, he said.

This was the second engagement of the show in Philadelphia.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who also participated in the opening of the city's first Union-Industries show in 1950, recalled that it had set attendance records.

And from the beginning in Cincinnati in 1938, the shows have stressed the common interest of labor and management — even in times of adversities, Schnitzler noted.

He said the success of the 1950 exhibition was a turning point of the show—a coming-of-age of the whole idea.

On that theme, Schnitzler paralleled the present situation of problems in America. He called for new ideas to meet these problems, especially in the field of racial prejudice.

"What now must be made clear is the fact that labor and management, alone or together, have an overriding commitment to the national interest in the broadest sense—to the solution of all the needs of American society," he said.

More than $10 million worth of union-made products were on display at the show.

Gifts and prizes valued at $100,000 were given away to the visitors. They included major appliances, television and radio sets, kitchen ranges, U.S. Savings Bonds, meat products, toys and dolls. A fiberglass motor boat was given away on the final day of the show.

Tons of Meat

For housewives, the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen gave away several tons of meat after conducting classes on the cutting, preparation and cooking of various meats.

Latest styles in womens' apparel—bathing suits, miniskirts and evening gowns—were presented in daily fashion shows by the Ladies' Garment Workers.

One of the booths that drew much attention was the one operated by the Barbers & Hairdressers. Free haircuts and demonstrations in hair styling were given during the entire running of the show.

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers' booth also pleased the viewers as veteran craftsmen demonstrated their handiwork in baking and cake decorating.

Although closed on the opening day because of the death of union Pres. Harry O. Damino, the Doll Workers booth exhibited about 5,000 toys and dolls. All were given away.

As in other years, the Glass Bottle Blowers put on a big attraction. With a massive 5,000-pound glass furnace operating at 2700 degrees, they showed how bottle-making was done by hand-operated molds prior to automation.

Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. was the show director and Edward Murphy of the department was manager.

6-29-68

Monday Holiday Bill Goes to White House

Starting in 1971, most national holidays will be observed on Mondays—providing three-day weekends—and Columbus Day will be added to the list of major observances.

Pres. Johnson is expected to sign the Monday holiday bill which received final approval from Congress on June 24.

It provides for the observance of Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February, sets Memorial Day for the last Monday in May, and establishes the fourth Monday in October as Veterans Day.

Columbus Day, to be observed on the second Monday in October, is made a national holiday.

Labor Day remains the first Monday in September and no change is made in the traditional observance of Independence Day, Christmas, Thanksgiving and New Year's Day.

The legislation passed by Congress applies only to the District of Columbia and to federal offices and establishments elsewhere. However, the states normally follow the federal lead in setting dates for holiday observances. The effective date of the federal law was set for 1971 to allow states time to act.

While most public employes will get an extra day off because of the addition of Columbus Day, there is no legal requirement that establishments in private industry close on a holiday. Thus unions which do not presently have Columbus Day as a paid holiday would have to negotiate its inclusion in order to add it to the contract list.

OEO Service Award Cites Cesar Chavez

Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, has been chosen for a Rural Service Award of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the agency announced. The award is for "making a significant contribution to alleviating poverty in rural America."

Also named for an OEO award was Fay Bennett, executive director of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Steel Accord Reached on Grievances

Pittsburgh—Allegheny Ludlum Steel Co. and the Steelworkers have agreed to settle all local issues automatically when the industry-wide contract expires Aug. 1.

The agreement will alleviate much unrest that arises over grievances—which in the past have taken years to settle, said USW District Dir. William J. Hart.

The key to the agreement is a provision for "quick arbitration" of grievances pending on Aug. 1, he noted.

No posthearing briefs will be allowed, oral arguments will be limited to 30 minutes on each side and a decision must be handed down within 30 days, Hart said.

"This means that 120 days after the contract expires, we will have a clean sheet, where in the past we've had cases hanging over for years."

Dissatisfaction with grievance handling has been a major issue in past negotiations, Hart noted.

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Meany Asks Quick Action On High Court Nominees

Aid Voted For School Lunch Plan

The House voted to use $100 million a year of the money the Agriculture Dept. turns back to the treasury to pay for school lunches or breakfasts for more than 4 million poor children who are left out of the existing school lunch program.

Authority to use the money was voted over the opposition of most members of two powerful, conservative-dominated House committees—Appropriations and Agriculture.

The bill was brought to the House floor by Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the Labor Committee under a procedure which required a two-thirds vote, but which also assured a rollcall in which congressmen would be on record for or against feeding hungry school kids.

Existence of the unused money—derived from customs receipts under a 1935 law and earmarked for purchase of surplus commodities—was dramatized during the Poor People's Campaign. Almost on the eve of the vote, the Agriculture Dept. was forced to return some $200 million to the Treasury because, Sec. Orville L. Freeman said, existing law sharply restricted the manner in which it could be spent.

Senior members of the Agriculture and Appropriations Committees protested what they called "backdoor spending" without going through the appropriations process each year and objected to the procedure of suspending the rules and voting the bill up or down after a 40-minute debate.

For Facilities and Food

"This is an emergency," Perkins retorted.

He said many of the schools where the need is greatest don't have facilities to serve lunches and the $100 million fund could be used for facilities as well as purchase of the food.

The House followed up its passage of the bill by unanimously approving separate legislation prohibiting schools from singling out through any means of public identification the poor children entitled to free or cut-rate lunches.

This second bill also requires states to pay their share of the school lunch program out of state funds and not, as is often the case now, by raising the price of school lunches.

Both bills must still be acted on by the Senate.

Congress prepared to take a long Fourth of July weekend with no further action on gun control legislation—and indications that opponents of the Administration bills were resuming the offensive.

Foes of gun control on the 16-member Senate Judiciary Commit-

(Continued on Page 7)

STEWARDESSES picket an American Airlines installation in New York City as a part of a two-day demonstration against the airline in eight cities across the nation. The stewardesses, members of Transport Workers Local 550, are protesting sub-standard wages, working conditions and the company's policy of firing them at age 32. American Airlines has failed to come to an agreement with the local since negotiations began last November. The demonstrations also were held in Boston, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Nashville.

In School Aid Battle:

Coalition Maneuvers Avoid Record Votes

By David L. Perlman

A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats maneuvered last week to slash $135 million from the most important part of the federal aid to education budget—the program that helps schools meet the special education needs of poor children.

Main purpose of the maneuvering was to beat down efforts to restore the badly needed funds without forcing House members to record their individual votes.

Hardly anyone has publicly advocated cutting back on aid to education. There have been no scandals, practically no complaints of waste, and few charges of federal control. Republicans couldn't afford a record vote showing their party supported the cut.

Futhermore, congressmen who had been most insistent on tieing a $6 billion budget cut to the tax increase had said repeatedly that the cuts could be made without sacrificing the needs of the nation's children or the poor.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee was asked during the tax bill debate whether that big a budget cut could be imposed "without substantially reducing expenditures for health, education and welfare and the poverty program."

"Oh, absolutely," Mills replied. But he supported last week's cuts and even attempted to deepen the slashes in the poverty program.

A group of Republicans came up with a "laundry list" of proposed cutbacks that would reduce spending by more than $6 billion—and not a single education or poverty program was on the list. The overwhelming majority of these same

(Continued on Page 7)

Politics, Bigotry Seen In Confirmation Fight

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced political and bigoted attacks on Pres. Johnson's Supreme Court nominations and urged the Senate to "speedily confirm" both appointments.

Meany termed Associate Justice Abe Fortas "eminently qualified" to succeed Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the United States.

"Equally praiseworthy," he said, is the nomination of Homer Thornberry, now a Court of Appeals judge, to move up to the Supreme Court.

The AFL-CIO "strongly supports" both nominations, Meany said.

As a lawyer and a member of the Supreme Court, Fortas "has demonstrated beyond question his qualifications for the highest position in the American judicial system," Meany stressed.

He termed it "worthy of note" that Fortas would be the first Jewish Chief Justice.

This, Meany said, is in keeping with Pres. Johnson's consistent practice of appointing persons "of merit, ability and character, regardless of any false barrier of race, creed or color."

Thornberry also "has established a fine record on the bench," Meany said, and before that as a congressman and a member of the House Rules Committee.

"We certainly cannot understand objections in the Senate now," Meany declared, since both men were confirmed by the Senate for their present posts without opposition.

About half the Senate's Republicans have threatened a filibuster to block confirmation of the appointments by Johnson, whom they call a "lame duck" President—a misuse of the political term meaning an office holder who has been defeated for re-election and is serving out the balance of his term.

Richard M. Nixon, the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, also attacked

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$100 Base Won in N.Y. Hospitals

New York—Intensive all-night negotiations averted a strike by 17,000 unionized hospital employes and brought them an "unprecedented" $100 weekly minimum wage, plus a number of other new benefits.

The accord between Drug & Hospital Local 1199, affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and 17 private non-profit hospitals was reached with help of mediators and Mayor John V. Lindsay.

The union, with membership that is 70 percent Negro and Puerto Rican, had quietly prepared for a strike, if needed, and work stoppages had begun at six hospitals about an hour before the agreement was reached.

Under the two-year pact, minimums that now range from $70 to $76 go to an $88 level, effective July 1, 1968, and to $100 on July 1, 1969.

Workers earning above the minimum scale will get wage increases of $24 a week over two years, and boosts of 16 percent over that period if they are now earning more than $150 a week.

In noting the wide variations in wage improvements, the union

(Continued on Page 3)

New York Puts Squeeze On California Grapes

New York—The nation's largest city has joined labor's boycott of California grapes.

New York's Deputy Mayor Timothy W. Costello announced that the city's purchasing department won't buy California grapes for the duration of the strike by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The city buys about 15 tons of grapes a year for hospitals and prisons and Costello said he hoped the decision to support the boycott will encourage all New Yorkers to do likewise. He said about one-fifth of all California grapes are sold in the New York area.

Commissioner of Purchase Marvin Gersten said New York will continue to buy grapes grown elsewhere and he suggested that shoppers urge their grocers to drop California grapes and substitute grapes from other states.

Wages Up, Rents Down In First Farm Pay Suit

Clarksdale, Miss.—A federal judge ordered a wealthy Mississippi plantation owner to pay 200 Negro laborers a total of $50,000 in back wages and stop overcharging them for the shacks in which they once lived rent-free.

The Labor Dept. suit to recover back wages was the first brought on behalf of farm workers since they came under the Fair Labor Standards Act a year and a half ago.

It was filed against Joseph Roy Flowers, owner of 16,000 acres of Mississippi delta land. About 12,000 acres are planted in cotton and soybeans. For the acres he does not plant, Flowers receives more than $210,000 a year in federal payments.

The Labor Dept. suit—which was not contested—charged that Flowers sought to nullify the raises he had to give his field workers when the $1-an-hour minimum wage went into effect in 1967 by imposing exorbitant rent charges and other fees.

The farm worker minimum, which applies only to farms using large numbers of workers, moved up to $1.15 an hour last February and will reach a final step of $1.30 in February 1969.

Flowers imposed charges of up to $70 a month for wooden shacks

(Continued on Page 3)

54 Complete Road-Builder Union School

Chicago—Fifty-four young men, all previously unemployed, looked to careers as road-builders, after completing a 10-week pre-apprentice training program sponsored by Operating Engineers Local 150.

The men, some veterans of Viet Nam, received their "diplomas" at graduation ceremonies held in a tent on a training field where they learned to operate and maintain, roadgraders, bull-dozers and other heavy equipment.

To be eligible for training the men had to be jobless, between 18 and 27, and have the ability to work safely. Their "school" ran eight hours a day, five days a week.

The program was financed by a $241,000 grant under the Manpower Training & Development Act and was directed by William Martin, president of the local. He was assisted by seven union instructors.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, who addressed the graduation ceremony, lauded the program as one that "reached out to people who want help, and after help is given, they go out and do something with it."

Richard Ogilvie, Cook county board president, told the class: "You men can be proud of your accomplishment."

Daley and Ogilvie then assisted in presenting certificates and tool boxes to the graduates. Representatives of the union, contractors, and local, state and federal officials took part in the ceremony.

FIFTY-FOUR unemployed youths have completed a 10-week, pre-apprentice training course in the operation of power equipment sponsored by Operating Engineers' Local 150, Chicago. Left to right, Thomas Williams, a trainee and veteran of the Viet Nam war, Mayor Richard J. Daley who awarded diplomas; William F. Martin, Local 150 business manager; and Gary Suthers, a trainee.

Housewright Elected Head Of Retail Union

The Retail Clerks announced that James T. Housewright has been elected president of RCIA in balloting conducted among the union's locals to choose a successor to Pres. James A. Suffridge who is retiring.

Unofficial results based upon initial tabulations show that Housewright defeated John T. Haletsky, 121,000 to 70,000, the union said. Housewright, who had the endorsement of Suffridge, and Haletsky are both currently RCIA vice presidents.

Other results, announced by the union, indicate that the entire Housewright slate of candidates for vice presidencies also was elected.

Vice presidents elected were Samuel J. Meyers, Earl D. McDavid, Peter L. Hall, David A. Wade, Ivan H. Morriss, Donald E. Carter, William A. McGrath, Thomas G. Whaley, Ronald L. Meeker and Thomas M. Russow. All but Whaley, Meeker and Russow are incumbents.

RCIA Sec.-Treas, William W. Maguire was re-elected without opposition.

Tabulations of the locals' voting go to the union's international canvassing board which meets in Washington, D.C. on July 10 to make an official report on the election. New officers are scheduled to be inaugurated Sept. 1.

Textile Union, Viscose In Tentative Accord

Tentative agreement on contract terms covering 9,000 employes in six plants of the American Viscose division, Food Machinery Corp., was reached in Washington by management and the Textile Workers Union of America.

Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Dir. William E. Simkin, who announced the settlement, said terms were withheld pending membership ratification votes in Meadville, Marcus Hook and Lewiston, Pa.; Front Royal, Va.; Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va.

Critical Problem Posed By Jobless Negro Youth

The problem of Negro youth unemployment "is, at one and the same time, large and small," according to an article in the June issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

The problem can and must be solved, it emphasizes, because "the consequences—in terms of social disorder—are already upon us."

Prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, the article defines the scope of youth unemployment—particularly among Negroes—and explores ways of reducing the joblessness.

The article cites figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing that in 1967 an average of 203,000 Negro youths, 16-to-21, were unemployed.

It does not suggest that this is any insignificant number but indicates that the figure—for the entire nation—represents a "relatively limited number of young people."

The total of Negro youth unemployment is the only "small" part of the problem, the article stresses.

"What makes the problem a big one," it declares, "is, first, that these youth become adults and parents. The kind of life they provide for their children—and whether the cycle is broken—will depend heavily upon how well they do."

Second, the article points out that Negro youth unemployment "is a big problem" because it is "concentrated in tightly crowded neighborhoods within the nation's urban centers."

It singles out a special Labor Dept. study which found that 40 percent of all non-white unemployment in the nation in 1967 "was located in just 15 metropolitan areas."

Higher Unemployment Rate

Third, the article describes joblessness among Negro youths as a "major problem" in that their rate of unemployment was above 20 percent in 1967 compared to a rate of just over 9 percent for white youths, and an overall rate of 4.2 percent.

"In some Negro neighborhoods," the Dept. of Research notes, "it has been estimated that perhaps as many as 50 percent of the youth who want to work are without jobs."

The "most logical response" to the Negro youth joblessness problem, the article says, is enactment of legislation proposed by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to create 1 million jobs in public employment.

This bill, it states, "proposes to meet two needs—the growing need in cities as well as in rural areas for a wide range of public services and the urgent need to find jobs for unemployed workers, including Negro youth."

At the same time, the article calls for actions that will "deal vigorously with other underlying causes of job problems of Negro youth."

It proposes, among other things, that the government deal with the job and income problems of Negro adults—the parents—and the problems of housing, health and education.

With respect to manpower training programs, the article advocates that they be "expanded to aid more Negro youth" and "improved in design in order to provide opportunities for training for more of the better jobs."

In other words, it concludes, resolution of joblessness among Negro youth depends upon creating more jobs in our economy and "improving the ability" of young Negroes to advance to higher paying positions.

At Philadelphia Convention:

Growth Potential Sighted for OPEIU

Philadelphia—Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds told the 11th convention of the Office & Professional Employes here, "If you don't become one of the largest unions in the country, you just ain't trying."

Before the convention adjourned, the 300 delegates acted on nearly 100 resolutions covering a broad field—and many of them were attuned to meeting Reynolds' challenge.

The convention re-elected Pres. Howard Coughlin to his eighth term and Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks to his 12th term. Neither had opposition.

The OPEIU delegates also re-elected all of the union's vice presidents: J. O. Bloodworth, Ronald F. Bone, John P. Cahill, Ben J. Cohan, George P. Firth, Sarah E. Keenan, John B. Kinnick, Arthur P. Lewandowski, William A. Lowe, Frank E. Morton, William J. Mullin, Gwen Newton and Edward P. Springman.

To illustrate the OPEIU's potential, Reynolds pointed out that professional occupations are growing twice as fast as other jobs, with a further 45 percent gain projected by 1975.

He said that some 650,000 new jobs are opening up every year and further noted that clerical and professional employes are securing sizeable wage increases, even though they are, in many cases, still "catching up."

Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, whose union has supported OPEIU's organizing in New York waterfront shipping offices, pledged continued assistance to the union's organizing efforts.

At one point, Gleason recalled that ILA itself had once tried to organize office and professional employes in organizations where it had contracts "but we found we didn't have the answers for the girls that you fellows have. "

Noting that the American labor movement has changed "in many ways" over the years, Gleason cited labor's increasing participation in international programs to help workers in underdeveloped nations.

William Dodge, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labor Congress, commended OPEIU for its organizing drive in Canada, which brought 4,000 new union members there in the last three years.

Dodge told the convention that Canadian unions will never accept a government wage and price policy that penalizes labor while permitting industry to operate without restrictions on profits.

Philadelphia Mayor James H. J. Tate, describing himself as a typist who once "worked for 35 cents an hour," said that government at every level "must recognize that people have the right to be organized, to bargain collectively and bring their just grievances to management."

80 Percent Affiliated

Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator for local and state central bodies, presented Coughlin with a plaque recognizing the union's record of having above 80 percent of its local unions affiliated with city and state groups.

Delegates adopted a resolution emphasizing the union's determined opposition to any legislation that would "thrust a dagger in the heart of collective bargaining" by denying the right to strike.

Another resolution called upon all delegates to "express their deep dissatisfaction with Congress over its lack of action on an effective gun-control law."

Other resolutions urged proper tax deductions for working mothers, supervisors' rights to organize, a "free public college system," support of the Kingsport Press boycott, and vesting rights and portability of privately administered pension plans.

Salary increases in annual steps for the next three years were voted to Coughlin and Hicks, bringing the president's salary to $28,860 and the secretary-treasurer to $26,000.

Labor Takes 'Wait and See' View Of Canadian Liberal Party Victory

Ottawa—Canadian labor has been forced into a wait-and-see attitude by the Liberal Party's victory in the June 25 general election. The return of the Liberal Party with a clear majority—the first government to be in that position in ten years—came at a time when labor matters were in the national spotlight.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau had won leadership of the Liberals at a convention just prior to the election. His decision to call an election was a move to seek a quick mandate and to take advantage of the publicity gained through the Liberal convention.

Trudeau is a man of many parts and still somewhat of a mystery to most Canadians. A 48-year-old native of Quebec, he is independently wealthy and has a broad educational background, including a period at the London School of Economics. His election platform was based heavily on an appeal to youth but lacked any clear-cut program. He spoke repeatedly but vaguely of "a just society."

To a large degree the election was a personality contest. Opposing Trudeau was a new, but older, leader of the Conservative Party, Robert Stanfield, and the veteran leader of the New Democratic Party, Tommy Douglas.

Since the previous election in 1965 there had been a redistribution of seats, giving greater representation to urban areas and reducing membership in the House of Commons from 265 to 264.

Hopes had been high that the increased representation for urban areas would improve the chances of the NDP, which has the official support of the Canadian Labor Congress and the active support of a number of unions. This was obviously offset by the sweep of "Trudeaumania."

Liberals Gain 22 Seats

The Liberal popular vote went up 5 percent and the Liberals took 153 seats compared to 131 in the previous House. Conservative representation dropped from 97 to 72 seats. The NDP total vote slipped 1 percent but the party took 23 seats, an increase of one.

A possible major NDP casualty was Douglas who, in the initial count, was some 90 votes behind a Liberal. A recount was considered likely.

The election took place in the midst of a troubled labor scene. Canadian employes on the St. Lawrence Seaway were on strike with inland water movement practically at a standstill. Other strikes had cut off the supply of beer in Ontario and liquor in Quebec.

Across the country still other groups of employes were on the picket line in various operations. The country's postal workers were threatening strike action. Air traffic controllers in Canada's major airports and pilots of Air Canada, the nationally owned airline, were in tight bargaining situations.

Faced with these circumstances it appeared that Trudeau would have to move quickly to show his attitude toward labor-management relations. This decision will also have to be made against the background of new collective bargaining rights for the federal public service.

Prior to Trudeau's assuming the leadership, the Liberal Government had appointed a special task force to study the entire field of labor-management relations. This report is expected later this year and Trudeau has already indicated that it will be followed by conferences called by the Government with both labor and management.

3-Day Strike Ended:

Pay, Vacation Gains Won for NMU Crews

New York—Some 45,000 members of the National Maritime Union on deep-sea vessels have won a 5 percent wage boost and longer vacations following a three-day strike.

Theodore W. Kheel, who is the arbitrator under the contract between NMU and two employer groups—Maritime Service Committee and Tanker Service Committee—announced the settlement after three hours of talks.

It provides two of the three improvements sought by the union under a wage reopening clause in a four-year contract that runs until June 15, 1969:

- A 5 percent increase in base pay, which currently is $423 a month. The increase is retroactive to June 16, 1968.
- An additional 15 days of vacation, bringing the paid vacation period to 75 days annually. This improvement also is retroactive to June 16.

Other issues will be put to arbitration before Kheel. The union also seeks a 10 percent boost in overtime pay, which currently runs at $2.62 an hour after 40 hours of sea duty a week.

The unlicensed seamen struck at midnight, June 28, tieing up 130 ships in Atlantic and Gulf ports, after several months of negotiations on the wage reopener had proved fruitless.

In striking, NMU immediately announced that ships carrying cargoes for Viet Nam, would be cleared at government request. The walkout quickly won support of other maritime unions.

The employer groups called upon Kheel to rule that the union was violating a no-strike clause, but Kheel put off the ruling and instead arranged the talks that brought the agreement.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran described the settlement as one that "provides fair adjustments for our members with provision for other necessary adjustments through arbitration."

"It gives full consideration to the need for stability in our industry," he pointed out, adding:

"We have demonstrated that American seamen cannot carry the U.S. merchant marine on their back. We are now prepared to redouble our efforts with other unions, management and government to get a positive merchant marine policy."

Farm Workers Win Wage Suit In Mississippi

(Continued from Page 1)

after the minimum wage took effect, and required payments of more than $150 a year for wood for heating and $3 for sacks used in picking cotton.

With the help of Federal Housing Authority appraisers, the Labor Dept. and Flowers agreed on a $5-a-month rental, including fuel wood, as a reasonable charge for the shacks.

U.S. District Judge William C. Keady also permanently enjoined Flowers from violating the law's minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping or child-labor provisions.

About 15 of Flowers' non-agricultural workers were found to be covered by the general wage-hour law and must be paid at least $1.60 an hour with overtime rates after 40 hours.

Under the consent judgment, Flowers has paid the $50,000 to the Labor Dept. which will supervise distribution of the money to eligible workers.

State Wage-Hour Law Sought In South Dakota

Sioux Falls, S.D.—Plans for accentuated political and legislative activities were drawn up here by delegates to the eighth biennial convention of the South Dakota AFL-CIO.

The convention overwhelmingly adopted a resolution calling for a labor drive in the state legislature for a $1.25 an hour minimum wage law with overtime protection.

The measure would replace a present law which provides for only a $17 to $20 a week minimum, depending upon the size of the city or town where workers are situated, and no overtime.

Delegates also urged improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation at the state level, and standards for jobless benefits, an occupational safety law and improved medicare at the federal level.

Another resolution emphasized that advancement of these and other objectives will require the election of "more friends" for workers in the state legislature and Congress this year.

State unions were asked to "cooperate fully" with national, state and local COPE committees in an "all-out effort to assist every union member and eligible members of their families to register and vote."

Other resolutions called for bargaining recognition for public employe unions, strict control of air and water pollution, a ban on employers' use of professional strikebreakers, and meetings to promote farm-labor unity.

South Dakota AFL-CIO Pres. Clifford W. Shrader; Francis K. McDonald, secretary-treasurer; and Rolf Anderson, vice president-at-large, were re-elected to new terms.

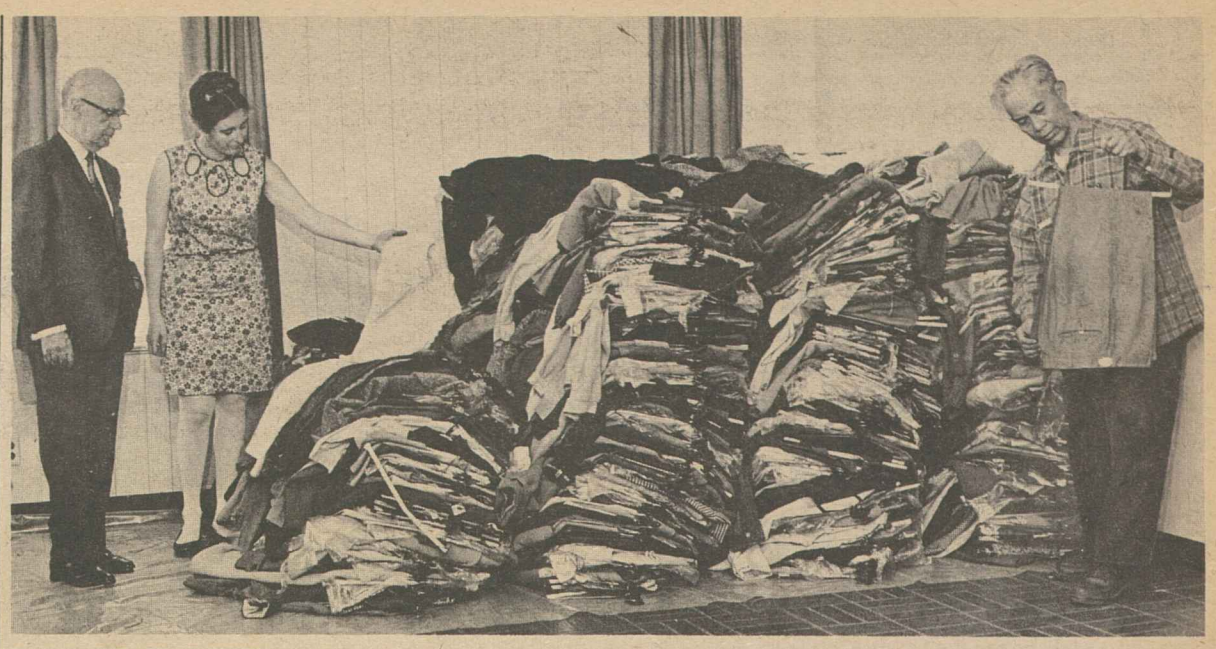
Elected as district vice presidents were: David Murphy, Aberdeen; Sam Nettinga, Jr., Huron; Hans C. Hargens, Mitchell, and James M. Brink, Rapid City.

Convention speakers included Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.); Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO state and city central body coordinator; Jack E. McCoy, COPE Area IX director; Harold Seavey, AFL-CIO assistant director, Region XIII; and Margaret Thornburgh, Western director for AFL-CIO Women's Activities.

Chicago Union Officer Gets Community Post

Chicago—Thomas J. Nayder, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago and Cook County Building & Construction Trades Council, has been appointed vice chairman of the Metropolitan Crusade of Mercy for 1968.

The Crusade raises funds for about 900 human care services affiliated with the community fund in a five-county Chicago area.



TONS OF CLOTHES destined for striking farm workers in California vineyards are checked over at an office of the Clothing Workers' Cleaners & Dyers Joint Board in Brooklyn. From left are Jack Cohen, who is directing the clothing drive for the ACWA; Candy Clark, UFWOC organizer, and George Catalan, a grape striker with the UFWOC.

Right-To-Work Bill Killed in Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La.—A new "right-to-work" proposal was soundly beaten in a committee of the Louisiana legislature.

Its sponsor asked for consideration by the House Labor & Industry Committee of a proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw the union shop.

The committee considered it—and then voted 13-3 to kill the bill.

Louisiana once had a "work" law—and repealed it 12 years ago.

Workers Win $100 Base at N.Y. Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed out that it represents not only hospital service and maintenance workers, but also clerical, professional and technical employes.

The hospitals also have agreed to place money into two funds—one to correct wage inequities and the other to "subsidize" workers' wages while they train for better jobs, the union said.

Other provisions of the contract call for improved medical care, additional pay for night work, a pension fund, holiday and vacation benefits and severance pay for the first time.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis emerged from the talks elated with the settlement, particularly the $100 minimum which he said is a "first-time achievement for hospitals anywhere."

He estimated total value of the contract's wage improvements at more than 80 cents an hour, "which exceeds the total $32 weekly wage many of these employes were getting when we first began organizing them in 1959."

The union said it expected another 17 private, non-profit hospitals, whose contracts have expired and are negotiating separately with Local 1199, to follow the pattern reached in the agreement.

Air Line Employes Add 2 Staff Members

Chicago—The Air Line Employes have announced the appointment of Edwin H. Roper to a union public relations post and Gary B. Colboth as director of the union's grievance department.

Roper will handle ALEA's monthly magazine, The Air Line Employe, as well as internal communications and releases. Colboth will assume responsibilities formerly administered by William A. Schneider, the union's treasurer.

ACWA Clothing Drive Helps Grape Strikers

New York—A truck loaded with clothes fresh from the cleaners pulled up to a union office in Brooklyn.

Soon, staff people and volunteers of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee were cheerfully sorting the massive pile of garments for packing and shipment to striking grape pickers in California.

"This will cause some real excitement in Delano," smiled Candy Clark, chief UFWOC organizer in the New York office.

The clothes were part of the 12,000 high-quality used garments that have been shipped to the farm workers by the Cleaners & Dyers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers.

More clothes are on the way. A campaign is on to collect nearly 40,000 garments for the grape pickers, said Jack Cohen, manager of the joint board.

The clothing, which includes all types of apparel for men, women and children, is coming from dry cleaning plants and small shops in New York and New Jersey who are under contract with the union.

By law, the firms can dispose of clothing that goes unclaimed after six months. Members of ACWA Locals 239 and 279 are handling the collections under supervision of Cohen.

The UFWOC staff, which has been in the New York area since early this year to enlist consumer and retailer support for the nationwide boycott against the struck California-grown grapes, is handling the sorting and packing of the clothes.

The clothing drive was kicked off after an appeal by Dolores Huerta of the UFWOC at the ACWA convention in Miami Beach.

ACWA convention delegates voted to contribute about $11,000 to the grape workers' strike fund. The union also has participated in extending the grape boycott and in other clothing and food campaigns for the strikers.

The New York UFWOC members—who are paid 5 a week like the rest of the union's staff people—were particularly pleased by the ACWA clothes campaign.

They explained that the strikers in Delano and other California vineyards earned as little as 50 cents an hour before union organization. The strikers are in desperate need after three year of attempting to gain decent wages and working conditions under a union contract.

"This clothing will be a real boost for them," beamed one of the UFWOC workers.

W. H. Montague Of Georgia Dies

Atlanta, Ga.—W. H. Montague, Sr., president of the Georgia AFL-CIO since 1958, died here at 62 of a heart attack, and was buried after services in Decatur, Ga.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Montague and their two sons that his years of service to labor will "stand as a monument to his memory."

Montague was a long-time member of Auto Workers Local 34 at the Chevrolet plant here and worked several years as an organizer for the State, County & Municipal Employes before heading the former Georgia Industrial Council, CIO, and its successor soon after merger. His duties as president have been taken over by M. J. Counihan, business manager of the Savanna, Ga., Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, former executive vice president of the state body.

Insurance Pact Blocked By Reprisal Issue

Mediated negotiations between the Insurance Workers and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. broke off June 29 after the company insisted it would fire "any striker whose strike behavior is questioned."

Union Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi, chairman of the negotiating committee, described the company's ultimatum as "totally unacceptable."

Agents have been on strike against Metropolitan since May 20. Negotiations were halted shortly after the strike started, but federal mediator Harold Mills brought the parties together again June 25.

"Our differences on an economic package have been reduced to $1 a week," said Insurance Workers Pres. William A. Gillen. "This point had been reached by a drastic reduction in the union's proposal and a miniscule increase in the company offer."

The break-off came over the company's position on the return to work of the striking agents. The union reaffirmed it's stand of "no reprisals," Gillen said.

But Metropolitan declared it "could terminate the services of any striker whose strike behavior it questioned so long as it submitted the names of the individuals to the union within two days after the return to work," Gillen said.

Help Wanted

YOUNG AMERICANS are entering the labor force this summer in sharply increased numbers. Yet while the demand for summer jobs among 16-to-21-year old youths is rising, the supply is falling off, and this poses a critical problem for the nation.

It is not merely that "idle hands breed mischief," but that they breed frustration, disillusion and bitterness which can warp the attitude of youngsters toward work and society for years to come.

The futures of many young men and women are literally at stake in these summer months. A job can mean the difference between continuing their education in the fall—either in high school or college—or dropping out to seek fulltime work without adequate preparation.

The National Alliance of Businessmen, with the wholehearted cooperation of the labor movement, reports encouraging progress in finding jobs for the hard-core adult unemployed. But its summer job program in cooperation with the government's Youth Opportunity Campaign lags alarmingly behind its goals.

Pres. Johnson has urged a redoubled effort to take youngsters off the streets and put them into the workplaces this summer. By redoubling its own efforts, organized labor can play a vital role in bringing the campaign to success by locating job opportunities and working closely with concerned employers.

As the slogan of the Youth Opportunity Campaign puts it: "Help them help themselves."

A Vote for 18-Year-Olds

PRES. JOHNSON has expressed his confidence in the young people of America by asking Congress to set in motion a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18.

We believe this confidence is justified, and for the same reasons the President has cited.

At the age of 18, our young men are called upon to fight for their country.

At the age of 18, in many courts, they are treated as adults and held fully responsible for their actions.

Above all, perhaps, the large majority of 18, 19 and 20-year-olds are, as the President noted, "prepared by education, by experience by exposure to public affairs of their own land and all the world, to assume and exercise the privilege of voting."

Certainly there are young people who do not meet these criteria. But years alone do not add wisdom, and we doubt that the proportion of fools is significantly greater at 18 than 28.

When given the opportunity to participate in America's political decisions, our young people overwhelmingly respond with enthusiasm, intelligence, idealism and responsibility.

The sooner they have this responsibility, the greater the likelihood that they will see the American political system as a viable, practical means of correcting injustice and bringing about peaceful change.

The later their entrance into full citizenship, the greater the danger of apathy and alienation.

"A nation without faith in its sons and daughters," Pres. Johnson noted, "is a nation without faith in itself." The AFL-CIO agrees.

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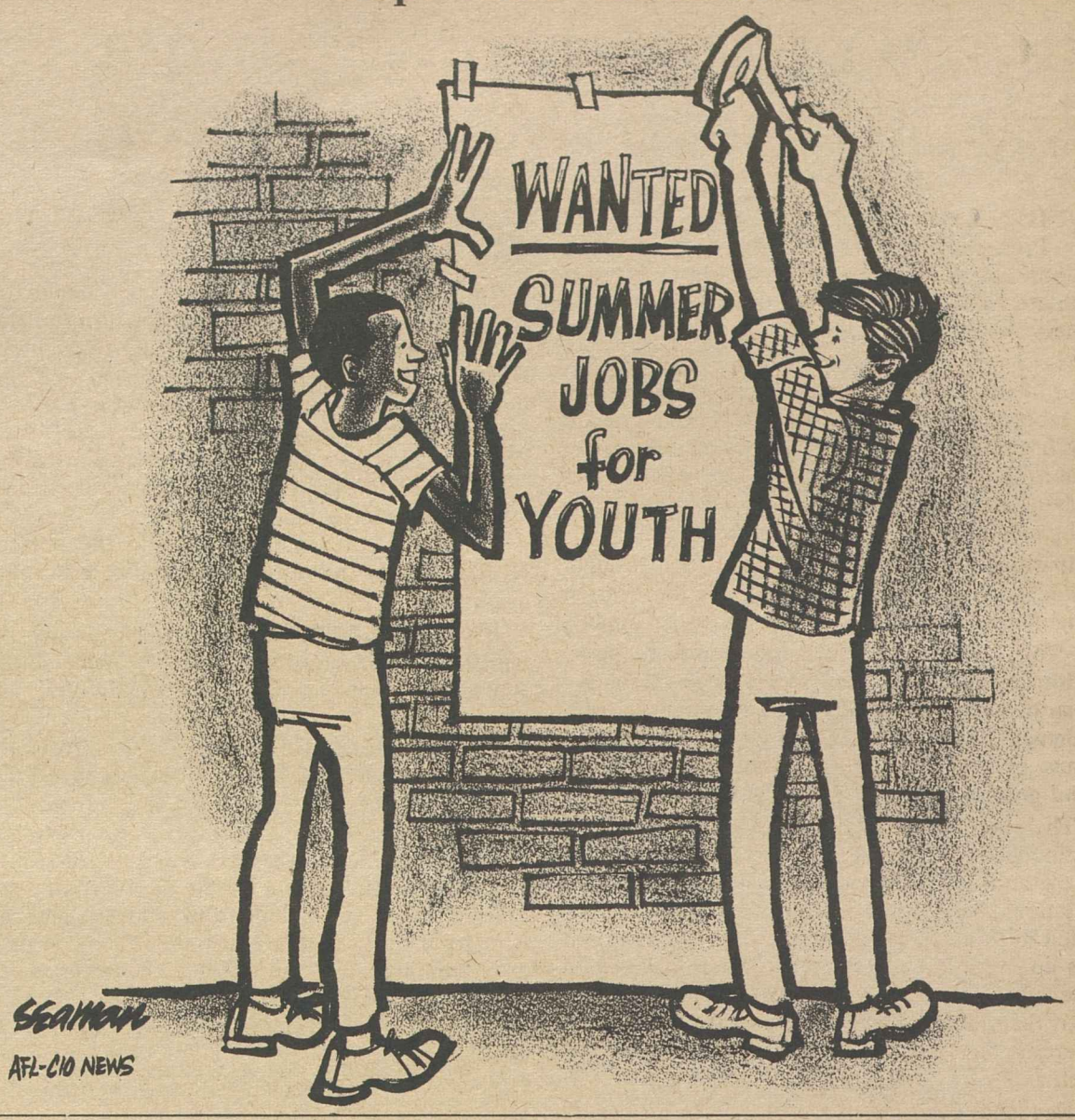
'Hope THEY Can Read'



Injunction Aids Growers:

Chavez Recounts Frustrations, Heartbreak Met in Grape Strike

Following is the text of a statement from Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, issued to the AFL-CIO News at the time of the announcement that the UFWOC strike in the Coachella Valley was being ended.

By Cesar Chavez

ANOTHER CHAPTER of frustration has been written into the heartbreak history of the farm worker's fight to build a union.

Because there is no law to help or protect him in his struggle to become a part of this country's collective bargaining pattern, he is left with the strike and boycott as his only means of influencing the gigantic growers and factory farmers of this nation to recognize his union.

Sapping his strength to effectively strike has been the use of "green carders" from Mexico, who, under U.S. immigration policy, can enter and leave this country at will and who are easy prey for struck growers to exploit as strikebreakers.

A year ago, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee brought this situation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's attention. Characteristically, he moved on the problem forcefully and without delay, vigorously urging the Justice Dept. and the Labor Dept. to institute regulations to control the use of green card holders as strikebreakers.

The regulations were written.

Joint meetings between AFL-CIO, Justice, and the Labor Dept. were then held to assure adequate enforcement of these regulations by the Border Patrol. Nothing in the program was designed to dissuade Mexican labor, properly qualified, to enter this country and leave at will and to work wherever they could find employment except for purposes of taking employment where a bona fide strike has been certified by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Assured of at least this measure of fair play, the United Farm Workers, in early June, struck in California's Coachella Valley, less than a hundred miles from the Mexican border.

Nearly every worker joined our AFL-CIO union. For one week, with the help of AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William Kircher, we sought recognition on the basis of that overwhelming authorization by the workers. The growers refused.

On Monday, June 17, UFWOC struck. The following day a federal judge in Los Angeles issued a sweeping injunction against the U.S. Immigration Service, denying it the right to police the regulations controlling the strikebreakers.

Immediately, the border area was cleared of the Border Patrol. The inspection processes at the crossing points were lifted. The growers' trucks and busses started to roll, hauling the strikebreakers into the fields from the border area.

THE GROWERS were not content to resist our strike with just the tremendous power the injunction made available to them. Nor were other anti-union elements in the area. Our legitimate organizational activities were impeded by local "licensing" laws; requests for meeting permits at public facilities were subjected to delays. Members of our organization, volunteer workers of the UFWOC staff, were assaulted and badly beaten.

Elements of the John Birch Society have been in open opposition to this just strike. "Local Chapters" of the John Birch Society paid for a full page ad in a local Coachella Valley newspaper attempting to link UFWOC, its leadership, and the strike against grape growers with the Communist apparatus. The publicity director of the western division of the John Birch Society pursued the smear effort in a headline-gathering news conference, quoted later in the ad, in which he stated that I adhere "to the Marxist philosophies."

Long ago, the American labor movement met the Communists head-on. The record is clear. AFL-CIO, and its entire family of unions, is dedicated to and rooted in a free, democratic society.

As Kircher said, responding to the Bircher smear, "The attack . . . is in fact an attack on George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and all of the labor movement in the United States . . . All unions and particularly Meany have endorsed and publicly support actions of the farm workers . . . The same Meany attacked by the fanatic Birchers of this area is the Meany who has received every major national Catholic award for responsible citizenship, including the Laetare Medal from the University of Notre Dame."

And now the strike in the Coachella Valley is over. We have terminated it because of our unwillingness to permit the increase of violence committed against our members, against workers seek-their basic right to organize.

There will be another day. We don't know how long it will take. We don't know how many heartbreaks there will be. But we are building our union and we will not stop.

15 Years of Progress:

Rights of Labor, Individuals Advanced by Warren Court

By Alexander Uhl

WHEN CHIEF JUSTICE Earl Warren told Pres. Johnson that he wanted to retire, his announcement brought to a close one of the most dramatic and socially progressive 15 years of American history.

Largely overlooked, however, has been the extraordinary record of those 15 years with respect to labor-management relations. It is a record that has produced some rulings not entirely agreeable to the labor movement, but also a far greater body of opinions that powerfully strengthened the rights of unions and their members.

It was the kind of over-all record that brought a statement of regret at the news of the Warren resignation from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without stating our deep regret at the resignation of Chief Justice Warren and our acknowledgment of the real debt that we and all Americans owe to him—a truly outstanding jurist and great American," Meany said.

The court, under Warren, has operated in two distinct periods. In its early years it reversed many of the anti-union decisions of the National Labor Relations Board in the days when it was dominated by Eisenhower appointees. In later years it has upheld many of the more liberal decisions of Kennedy and Johnson appointees. The result has been the undying hatred of conservative business interests that would like to destroy the NLRB itself.

Key labor decisions of the Warren Court greatly strengthened the doctrine of federal "pre-emption" of labor-management policies over the narrow anti-labor state policies that have long marked the history of unionism in the United States. Other decisions broadened the ability of unions to defend the rights of their workers; widened picketing rights on the basis of free speech; strengthened the hand of the NLRB in numerous cases; reversed anti-labor state court actions.

In 1961, the Legal Dept. of the AFL-CIO was able to report to the 4th Constitutional Convention that the previous two years of litigation in the Supreme Court had "produced the greatest string of victories for the labor movement in recent history."

The department noted that the Eisenhower NLRB of that period had given vent to anti-union views and had ridden "roughshod over elementary principles of evidence and statutory interpretations."

"It was inevitable," the report continued, "that such a Board would eventually receive its comeuppance at the hands of a fair-minded court."

One of the most important of these decisions was one holding that hiring halls were legitimate and need not be fenced in by harsh requirements as had been laid down by the then NLRB. Another was a reversal of a decision that had greatly hampered unions in their representation work.

Step by step, the court, beginning with the Garmon case in 1959, asserted the superior legal status of federal labor policy and the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively without coercion, over more conservative, if not hostile, state legislation.

"A state generally may not enjoin conduct which is either prohibited or protected under the National Labor Relations Act," the Court held.

By the time of the sixth AFL-CIO Convention in 1965, its Legal Dept. again reported that unions had posted "an exceptional won-lost record in the unusually large batch of labor cases which were considered by the Supreme Court during the past two years." Of some 28 significant decisions, 20 were scored as labor victories.

In general, the court has upheld the current NLRB in far more cases than it has ruled against it.

IN THE WIDER AREA of social progress in which the labor movement is deeply involved, the Warren Court has compiled an equally alert and liberal record.

The Warren court made its first powerful civil rights contribution in its Brown vs. Board of Education 1954 decision ending segregation in American public schools. The doctrine of "separate but equal" accommodations was ruled out.

After that has come a stream of civil rights decisions, each one nailing down such rights as equality for all in the use of public facilities such as restaurants and transportation, rejection of "dual school" systems and similar devices to turn back the educational clock and extension of educational aid. Its most recent civil rights ruling established the right of open housing as based on federal legislation of 1866.

Part of the court's civil rights activities have been designed to protect defendants in criminal cases in their constitutional rights.

Of equal, if not even greater importance, was the court's "one man-one vote" ruling which over the years is having more and more effect in assuring equal representation in Congress and on state and local governmental levels for all citizens. No longer may sparsely settled rural districts control legislative bodies as they did previously.

All these gains have not been won without bitter recrimination on the part of conservatives. The civil rights decisions have been opposed and thwarted as much as possible. The court has been accused of coddling criminals while disregarding the rights of their victims. The "one man-one vote" ruling has brought a flood of complaints from the rural regions which long had dominated state legislatures.

The man who has borne the brunt of these attacks is Warren. To what extent he—the Eisenhower appointee—is responsible personally for all that has been accomplished during the past 15 years cannot be fully known. But the Birchite cries of "Impeach Warren" show how much he is being held responsible for the court's liberal position. It is a responsibility that Warren has accepted cheerfully and even willingly. It has earned him much hatred, but it has also earned him the profound respect and gratitude of American labor and liberals throughout the country. **(PAI)**

Backs Out on Testimony:

National Safety Council Scored For Retreat on Job Safety Bill

THE CHAIRMAN of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council hit the council's soft stand on job-safety proposals now pending in Congress.

Questioned by reporters in a network radio interview, Paul Connelley charged that under pressure from some industry members, the council backed off from a strong stand in support of the proposed Occupational Health & Safety Act, which had been worked out by both industry and labor representatives on the council.

Connelley said the council was ready to give the legislation its strong endorsement in a statement to the House committee conducting hearings on the measure, but after "a couple of hundred telephone calls raising cain about the council's position . . . it suddenly called off its testimony." He made the statements on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Connelley said he protested the council's action but his protest was rejected by the council's board of directors. However, he pointed out, it was a "small vote" and "many uncommitted members of the board of directors might feel a little bit differently about the issue."

The union spokesman refused to concede that the National Safety Council had "tarnished its reputation" by failing to give a solid boost to comprehensive federal protection for the health and safety of workers.

"All in all . . . the council wants to take a constructive position on all safety matters," he said. But, he noted, "sometimes they are not allowed to, because the governing body decides otherwise, as the board of directors did decide in this instance."

Connelley, who is director of pensions for the Carpenters, was questioned by Judith Randal, medical editor of the Washington Evening Star, and J. V. Reistrup, assistant editor of the Washington Post.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT HAS LONG BEEN a truism to say that the American farm worker—tenant, sharecropper or migrant worker—is truly at the foot of the American economic ladder. He is the victim of discrimination, worse than poverty wages, lack of education and almost hopeless in any effort to join the main stream of America's affluent life.

In recognition of that fact, the AFL-CIO and other groups in organized labor are seeking to organize such workers, notably the workers in the lush fields of California and Texas. Progress has been made. Some contracts have been signed, vastly improving wages and working conditions. But for most American farm workers, the road ahead is still bitter and filled with all but insurmountable handicaps.

This is particularly true of the Negro farm worker in the deep South where changing technologies have all but destroyed the old economic base—low as it was—of countless families, many of whom have fled to the North only to find themselves trapped in the poverty that lack of education and skills holds for them.

Sometimes there are brief flashes of light that reveal what has been happening in the South. They help explain the despair of a Resurrection City or deep emotions of a March on Washington.

One of these flashes came in recent publication of the subsidies that are paid yearly to farm corporations. In Mississippi alone, payments running between $50,000 and $500,000 were made to 370 big farms to keep crops—notably cotton—out of production.

THE STORY GAVE the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, leader of Resurrection City, the legitimate opportunity to complain bitterly that while Mississippi could quibble over $9 a month for the support of a destitute child, the U.S. Government was paying no less than $157,930 a year to the Eastland Plantation, owned by the family of Sen. James O. Eastland.

Each year there have been efforts to place a lid—$10,000 or even $25,000—on such payments to rich corporations. They were made again this year at the very moment when Congress is looking around to see what can be cut to make that $6 billion slash in the budget that it has been demanding. It has been estimated that $600 million could be saved by cutting the farm subsidies.

Even more important, perhaps, than the gross inequities of such subsidies is the fact that keeping cotton fields out of production also means depriving employment to thousands of workers with limited skills. Like the Spanish landowner who gets annoyed with the government and keeps his fields out of production for spite, the government willy-nilly condemns the jobs of thousands of workers when it also keeps land out of production.

Other reports from Mississippi reveal another facet of the gross inequity between land-owner and worker there even under the Fair Labor Standards Act. This has placed farm workers on large corporate farms under minimum wage protection and the corporations don't like it. A federal Judge in Greenville, Miss. has sanctioned $50,000 in payment of back wages by one such owner who has about 200 tenant employes. **(Story, Page 1.)**

The plight of the farm laborers in America is not unique. The Intl. Labor Organization has just recommended measures to improve the living and working conditions of millions of tenants and sharecroppers in the world's agricultural force, especially in Asia, Latin America, North Africa and the Middle East. Conditions in many of these areas are described as equivalent to serfdom.

While conditions may not be quite that bad in the United States, it is clear that we still have little to brag about in our treatment of our own farm workers. At a time when Negro unemployment is still running at an average of twice that of white workers, subsidy payments at the expense of jobs is out of order.

Congress would do well to determine how many jobs are being destroyed by subsidy payments for the non-production of crops. A good place to start its inquiry might be Eastland Plantations, Inc. in Doddsville, Sunflower County, Miss.

HITTING the National Safety Council's soft stand on job-safety proposals now before Congress was Paul Connelley, center, chairman of the NSC Labor Conference, on the AFL-CIO produced interview, Labor News Conference. Reporters Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star and J. V. Reistrup of the Washington Post questioned Connelley, who is also director of pensions for the Carpenters. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

House Votes on School Aid, Poverty

Appropriations to finance federal aid to education and the anti-poverty program were the issues in these two House rollcalls on June 26.

Column 1 is the 220-181 vote against cutting $100 million from anti-poverty funds. On labor's scoreboard, 156 Democrats and 64 Republicans cast Right votes (R) against the cut; 110 Republicans and 71 Democrats voted Wrong (W).

Column 2 is the 275-126 vote against a parliamentary move which was intended to get a rollcall vote on a labor-supported effort to restore cuts in school aid made by the House Appropriations Committee. (Story on Page 1 has a fuller explanation.) The scoreboard shows 123 Democrats and 3 Republicans voting Right, 104 Democrats and 171 Republicans voting Wrong.

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired; numerals show districts; AL—at large.

	1	2
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R))	W	W
3. Andrews (D)	W	W
4. Nichols (D)	W	W
5. Selden (D)	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	W
8. Jones (D)	W	W
ALASKA		
AL Pollock (R)	R	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	PW	A
ARKANSAS		
1. Gathings (D)	W	W
2. Mills (D)	W	W
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	R	W
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R))	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton (D))	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	R	W
7. Cohelan (D)	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. McCloskey (R))	R	W
12. Talcott (R)	W	W
13. Teague (R))	W	W
14. Waldie (D))	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
33.Pettis (R)	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Utt (R)	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	A	A
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
38. Tunney (D)	R	R
Los Angeles County		
17. King (D)	A	A
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Lipscomb (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Reinecke (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	R	W
29. Brown (D)	PR	A
30. Roybal (D))	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)))	R	W
COLORADO		
1. Rogers (D))	R	W
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Daddario (D)	R	R
2. St. Onge (D))	R	R
3. Giaimo (D))	W	R
4. Irwin (D)	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	W
6. Meskill (R)	PR	A
DELAWARE		
AL Roth (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Herlong (D)	W	W
5. Gurney (R)	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W
8. Cramer (R)	W	W
9. Rogers (D))	W	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	R	W

	1	2
GEORGIA		
1. Hagan (D)	W	W
2. O'Neal (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	W	W
6. Flynt (D))	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	W	W
10. Stephens (D)	W	W
HAWAII		
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	R
Al Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. McClure (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	A	A
ILLINOIS		
12. McClory (R)	R	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Reid (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W
17. Arends (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	R	W
19. Railsback (R)	R	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R
22. Springer (R)	R	W
23. Shipley (D)	R	R
24. Price (D)	R	R
Chicago—Cook County		
1. Dawson (D)	R	R
2. O'Hara (D)	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R
6. Ronan (D)	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R
13. Rumsfeld (R)	R	W
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Halleck (R)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Adair (R)	W	W
5. Roush (D)	R	R
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R
10. Roudebush (R)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R
IOWA		
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W
5. Smith (D)	R	W
6. Mayne (R)	A	A
7. Scherle (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Dole (R)	W	W
2. Mize (R)	W	W
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	W
3. Cowger (R)	R	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	R	W
6. Watts (D)	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	W
3. Willis (D)	PW	A
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	A	A
8. Long (D)	PW	A
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R

	1	2
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Morton (R)	R	W
2. Long (D)	R	W
3. Garmatz (D)	R	W
4. Fallon (D)	PR	A
5. Machen (D)	R	R
6. Mathias (R)	R	W
7. Friedel (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	W
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Philbin (D)	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R
5. Morse (R)	R	W
6. Bates (R)	R	W
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. McCormack (D)	Speaker	
10. Heckler (R)	R	W
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Keith (R)	R	W
MICHIGAN		
2. Esch (R)	R	W
3. Brown (R)	R	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	R	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (R)	R	W
8. Harvey (R)	R	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	R	R
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	R	W
12. O'Hara (D)	PR	A
18. Broomfield (R)	R	W
19. McDonald (R)	R	W
Metropolitan Detroit		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	.R	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. MacGregor (R)	R	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Langen (R)	W	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R	W
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Abernethy (D)	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W
3. Griffin (D)	W	W
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Karsten (D)	A	A
2. Curtis (R)	W	W
3. Sullivan (D)	PR	A
4. Randall (D)	W	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Hull (D)	W	W
7. Hall (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	W	W
10. Jones (D)	A	A
MONTANA		
1. Olsen (D)	R	R
2. Battin (R)	W	W
NEBRASKA		
1. Denney (R)	W	W
2. Cunningham (R)	R	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Baring (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	W	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	PR	A
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	R	W
6. Cahill (R)	R	W
7. Widnall (R)	R	W
8. Joelson (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	R	W
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
AL Morris (D)	W	W
AL Walker (D)	W	W
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	W
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R

	1	2
4. Wydler (R)	R	W
5. Tenzer (D)	R	R
25. Ottinger (D)	R	R
26. Reid (R)	R	W
27. Dow (D)	R	R
28. Resnick (D)	A	A
29. Button (R)	R	W
30. King (R)	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	R	W
33. Robison (R)	R	W
34. Hanley (D)	R	R
35. Stratton (D)	R	W
36. Horton (R)	R	W
37. Conable (R)	A	A
38. Goodell (R)	R	W
39. McCarthy (D)	R	R
40. Smith (R)	R	W
41. Dulski (D)	R	R
New York City		
6. Halpern (R)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	W
10. Celler (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Kelly (D)	R	R
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	W
15. Carey (D)	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	R
17. Kupferman (R)	R	W
18. Powell (D)	(Not seated)	
19. Farbstein (D)	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R
21. Scheuer (D)	A	A
22. Gilbert (D)	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R
24. Fino (R)	W	W
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Gardner (R)	W	W
5: Galifianakis (D)	W	W
6. Kornegay (D)	PW	A
7. Lennon (D)	W	W
8. Jonas (R)	W	W
9. Broyhill (R)	W	W
10. Whitener (D)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
1. Andrews (R)	W	W
2. Kleppe (R)	W	W
OHIO		
1. Taft (R)	PR	A
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	W
4. McCulloch (R)	R	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Betts (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	R	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	W
14. Ayres (R)	R	W
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Bow (R)	PW	A
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	W
19. Kirwan (D)	R	W
20. Feighan (D)	R	R
21. Vanik (D)	PR	A
22. Bolton (R)	R	W
23. Minshall (R)	R	W
24. Lukens (R)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
1. Belcher (R)	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	W
3. Albert (D)	R	W
4. Steed (D)	W	W
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Smith (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	W	W
2. Ullman (D)	W	W
3. Green (D)	W	R
4. Dellenback (R)	R	W
PENNSYLVANIA		
6. Rhodes (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	PW	A
8. Biester (R)	R	W
9. Watkins (R)	A	A
10. McDade (R)	R	W
11. Flood (D)	R	W
12. Whalley (R)	W	W
13. Schweiker (R)	R	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	W
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Corbett (R)	R	W

	1	2
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Holland (D)	A	A
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	R	W
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	W
25. Clark (D)	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R
27. Fulton (R)	R	W
Philadelphia		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Byrne (D	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Green (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St. Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Rivers (D)	W	W
2. Watson (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W
4. Ashmore (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Reifel (R)	W	W
2. Berry (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Brock (R))	W	W
4. Evins (D)	A	A
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	W
7. Blanton (D)	PW	A
8. Everett (D)	W	W
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	W
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W
3. Pool (D)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	A	A
7. Bush (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	W
10. Pickle (D)	R	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	W
13. Purcell (D)	R	W
14. Young (D)	R	W
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W
16. White (D)	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Price (R)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	R	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	R	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	W
UTAH		
1. Burton (R)	PW	A
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W
VERMONT		
AL Stafford (R)	R	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Hardy (D)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	W	W
5. Tuck (D)	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W
7. Marsh (D)	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pelly (R)	R	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. May (R)	W	W
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Moore (R)	PR	A
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	W
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	W
WISCONSIN		
1. Schadeberg (R)	W	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	R	W
7. Laird (R)	PW	A
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	W
WYOMING		
AL Harrison (R)	W	W

In School Aid Battle:

Coalition Maneuvers Avoid Record Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

Republicans backed the very cuts they had termed unnecessary.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford also got into the act. He assured the House that "by no stretch of the imagination can the allegation validly be made that a $6 billion reduction in expenditures will hurt or harm going programs."

The opinion of many school aid supporters is that if there had been a record vote on restoring the basic education funds, House members would have voted the money.

In exchange for their help in blocking record votes, the Southern Democrats received overwhelming GOP support for an anti-civil rights amendment. Once again, Republican leaders spoke out against the anti-civil rights rider, but watched most GOP members join the Dixiecrats in another non-recorded vote.

Only once, during a long day of maneuvering, did the coalition fumble. A Republican motion to cut an additional $100 million from appropriations for anti-poverty programs—on top of the $300 million cut made by the Appropriations Committee—carried on a teller vote. That's when congressmen walk down the aisle to be counted for or against an amendment, but are not recorded by name.

Under these circumstances, it was possible later to get a record vote. This time, on the record, the cut was beaten, 228-172. Sixty-four Republicans joined with 156 Democrats in voting against it, although—on the unrecorded teller vote—a number of these same Republicans had been seen walking down the aisle in support of the slash.

The record vote on deepening the the cut in poverty funds is carried on Page 6 of this issue of the AFL-CIO News.

The other rollcall—congressmen who are listed as Wrong will hasten to explain—was on a "procedural issue." Technically, that is correct. The motion put to a vote was to "move the previous question on the motion to recommit."

But congressmen voting for the previous question knew that this was a vote to guarantee that there would be no rollcall on restoring aid to education funds.

Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.) had first offered his amendment to restore $135 million for school aid funds when the House was considering the appropriations bill in the Committee of the Whole—the normal manner in which the House amends bills that are on the floor.

The Yates amendment never came to a vote—even an unrecorded vote. Instead, the GOP-Dixie coalition carried a substitute amendment which merely added $9 million for Indian schools. The critical substitute motion passed on an unrecorded teller vote, with observers in the House gallery counting less than two dozen Republicans walking down the aisle against the substitute.

Denied an opportunity to have any vote on the full restoration of school funds, Yates later sought to amend the recommital motion on the entire bill—just before final passage—to permit a record vote on the school funds. Such an amendment would have been in order only if the effort to "move the previous question" had been defeated. Only three Republicans joined with 123 Democrats in attempting to get a clear vote on the issue.

Other efforts to restore funds for needed programs met similar unrecorded defeats. These included providing more money for school textbooks, Teacher Corps, bilingual education, school dropout projects, and rat control.

Funds were added only for two programs—impacted area aid and the Education Professions Development Act.

It was all very legal, very political, and very parliamentary. There was precedent for all the maneuvering. That's the name of the game in the House legislative process.

But the net result, nevertheless, is that schools where educational needs are greatest will have less federal funds next year than they had this year unless the Senate acts to increase the appropriations and the House finally agrees.

And, many of the congressmen responsible for the cuts in school funds will tell their constituents: "Oh, no, not me!"

COMMEMORATING 25 YEARS of AFL-CIO relations with united funds and community chests, Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Community Services Dept., pins a union counselor button on William J. Ryan, associate executive director of the Buffalo and Erie County United Fund. Ryan, a former president of Steelworkers Local 2248, was the first fulltime labor representative assigned to the staff of a community chest. He was appointed in Buffalo in 1943. James L. Kane, president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council and vice president of the United Fund of Buffalo, watches the pinning ceremony.

Purchasing Power Up Despite Rise in Prices

The purchasing power of the nation's workers increased in May even though prices rose, but real spendable earnings still trailed levels of recent years, the Labor Dept. reported.

Its Consumer Price Index increased three-tenths of one percent to 120.3 of the 1957-59 base period, marking the 16th consecutive month in which the index has climbed.

The index figure, 4.1 percent above May 1967, means that goods and services that cost $10 a decade ago now cost $12.30.

Gross average weekly earnings of production workers rose to a record $106.63 in May, up $1.59 from April because of a 2-cent rise in hourly earnings and a three-tenths of an hour increase in weekly hours.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay averaged $94.20 in May, up $1.27 over the month. A worker with no dependents had a net pay of $86.56, a gain of $1.20 over April.

After adjustment for the monthly price increase, real spendable earnings for the family head averaged $78.30 and for the single worker $71.95 in 1957-59 dollars, up 79 and 76 cents from April.

Although the figures represented the highest level of purchasing power for this year, they were below levels of the second half of 1967 and those of 1966 and 1965, the Labor Dept. reported.

Higher prices for clothing, up nine-tenths of one percent, and food, four-tenths of one percent higher, led the climb of major individual items on the CPI.

Housing, transportation, recreation and consumer services also rose. In the latter category, medical care rose five-tenths of one percent, led by a nearly one percent rise in hospital service charges.

The Wholesale Price Index rose two-tenths of one percent in May and preliminary data point to another increase in June, the department said. A rise in wholesale prices usually precedes a rise in consumer prices.

Assistant Commissioner Arnold Chase of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said he didn't forsee any break in the upward trend of prices, at least not in the next "several months."

The recently enacted 10 percent income tax surcharge eventually will have some effect on slowing the price rise by reducing demand for goods, but not immediately, Chase said.

Because of May's CPI increase, more than 210,000 workers will receive cost of living increases. About 110,000 aerospace workers will receive boosts of 3 cents an hour and 75,000 employes in meatpacking will get an extra 6 cents an hour. Other increases will range from 1 to 6 cents an hour.

School Lunch Program Wins In House Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

tee pulled a coup at a June 26 meeting. When several supporters of a strong gun control law were late, opponents pushed through by a 7-5 vote a motion to postpone further consideration of the legislation until July 9.

On the House side, after public demand had brought approval of a gun control bill by a big margin in the Judiciary Committee, opponents seized on the President's further proposals for gun registration and licensing as an excuse to block or oppose the earlier bill.

The House Rules Committee put off consideration of the measure until after the holiday recess and the chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.), said he has changed his mind and now opposes any legislation.

Rhodes said he was afraid that if the bill barring mail order sales of rifles and over-the-counter sales of guns to people from other states reached the House floor, it would be enlarged there or in the Senate to include registration and licensing.

An unexpected setback also came when House Democratic Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma broke with the Administration to declare his personal opposition to gun control legislation.

House Speaker John W. McCormack, however, reiterated his support for "strong gun controls" and citizen groups supporting the legislation called for a new wave of letters and telegrams to Congress.

Group Leads Campaign

The public drive is spearheaded by the Emergency Coalition for Gun Control, which includes the AFL-CIO and is headed by John Glenn, America's first astronaut and a close friend of the Kennedy family.

On deck in the House after the holiday recess is a major, labor-backed Administration housing bill similar to the measure that passed the Senate.

In the continuing battle over appropriations, a House-Senate conference committee salvaged a small part of extra money voted by the Senate for summer anti-poverty programs and Head Start. Some $28 million in additional funds were approved in a supplemental appropriations bill as compared with $100 million initially voted by the Senate.

Weaver, U.S. Government Delegate, Picked to Head ILO Governing Body

Geneva—U. S. Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, was elected chairman of the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body for a one-year term.

Weaver, one-time special assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, won the unanimous vote of the executive council's 48 government, worker and employer delegates.

His election was hailed by Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss spokesman of the council's worker members, as proof that a trade unionist could become a "government official, a statesman and a chairman of the ILO Governing Body."

Pierre Waline, French leader of the employer delegates, said that Weaver, a 56-year-old Negro, symbolized the "ability of the great American nation to assure equal opportunity for its citizens irrespective of their racial origin."

Before handing over the gavel, Robert Ago of Italy, the outgoing chairman, praised Weaver for the confidence he had inspired in America's ability to solve successfully its racial and other problems when addressing the just-concluded annual conference of the 118-nation ILO.

By electing Weaver chairman, Ago said, "we want to show that we share your faith and ideals."

At its one-day session here the council responded promptly to a call from the conference by deciding to address an appeal to governments to free "all trade unionists under arrest or sentence because of trade union activities."

The call was in a resolution on human rights that had been submitted to the conference by members of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions affiliates. The resolution requested all ILO member states to "cooperate fully" in strengthening the organization on activities in regard to "human-rights and to freedom of association."

Concluding the conference's general debate, ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse promised that he would soon propose a comprehensive program designed to "inject into every field of the ILO's activity an ever greater awareness of the need to promote human rights."

When urging further action by governments, the ILO official denounced what he called the "glaring gap" to be found throughout the world between promises to protect these rights and actual practices.

In the final days of the three-week session the conference approved preliminary drafts of new international standards on sickness insurance and labor inspection in agriculture. Final action will be taken at next year's session.

The purpose of the inspection standards is to assure that working conditions are regularly checked by competent and independent authorities to improve the lot of farm workers.

During the brief session that traditionally follows the major annual meeting the Governing Body elected U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl as the worker member of its delegation at the ILO European Regional Conference to be held in Geneva next December.

Training Projects Readied For 230

Agreements have been signed for Apprenticeship Outreach programs with local building and construction trades councils in Oakland, Calif., and Salt Lake City, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced.

The California program will prepare 200 minority-group youths for apprentice openings in San Mateo, Santa Clara, Contra Costa and Marin counties. A total of $226,024 has been provided by the Labor Dept. for the program.

The Utah program, with a federal grant of $41,856, will prepare 30 minority-group youths for apprentice openings throughout the state.

Goldberg Gets Post to Umpire Cloak Disputes

New York—Arthur J. Goldberg has returned to private practice as a lawyer after seven years in three of his nation's highest public offices. But he won't be far from the labor field in which he first made his reputation.

Goldberg has accepted the post of impartial chairman for the New York coat and suit industry, adjudicating any disputes that arise under the cloak industry's contract with the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The first impartial chairman—in the pioneering agreement 58 years ago—was Louis D. Brandeis, who later served with distinction on the Supreme Court.

Goldberg was a noted labor lawyer and special counsel for the AFL-CIO before becoming secretary of labor, then a U.S. Supreme Court justice, and for the past three years the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

He has joined a prominent New York law firm as a senior partner. The firm is now known as Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison.

Campaign Steps Up:

Humphrey Pushes Urban Marshall Plan

By John M. Barry

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey renewed his call for a "Marshall Plan for the cities" to help meet the critical and growing needs of the nation's decaying urban areas.

In a speech to the City Club of Cleveland, Humphrey urged that the task of rebuilding the cities be undertaken with the same approach that helped the devastated nations of Europe rebuild themselves with Marshall Plan aid following World War II.

Acknowledging that he was talking "about billions of dollars," the Vice President proposed the creation of a "National Urban Development Bank" to be launched with federal funds but financed largely through private subscription. Unusual "risk" elements would be underwritten by the federal government.

Under the plan, a system of regional banks would finance development in specific urban areas, making and guaranteeing loans for inner-city and metropolitan-wide development.

Such a system, providing an assured source of funds, Humphrey suggested, "would facilitate and encourage long-range planning for metropolitan area development—planning now inhibited by the uncertainties of the annual appropriation process."

He declared that the cost of the program could be met from rising revenues produced by an ever-expanding economy and from a "fair share of the 'peace dividend' which can be ours" in negotiating an honorable settlement of the Viet Nam war.

The Vice President's Cleveland speech was the latest in a series of campaign addresses outlining his approach to domestic issues as he pressed his drive to win the Democratic nomination for President.

Earlier, in Denver, he set forth his views on educational needs, urging guaranteed schooling through college to the extent of each student's abilities.

In Bismark, N.D., he pledged "a new and complete look" into the costs and quality of hospital service and medical treatment." The most advanced nation in the world in science and medicine, he said, should also be "the most advanced in caring for the health and lives of its own citizens."

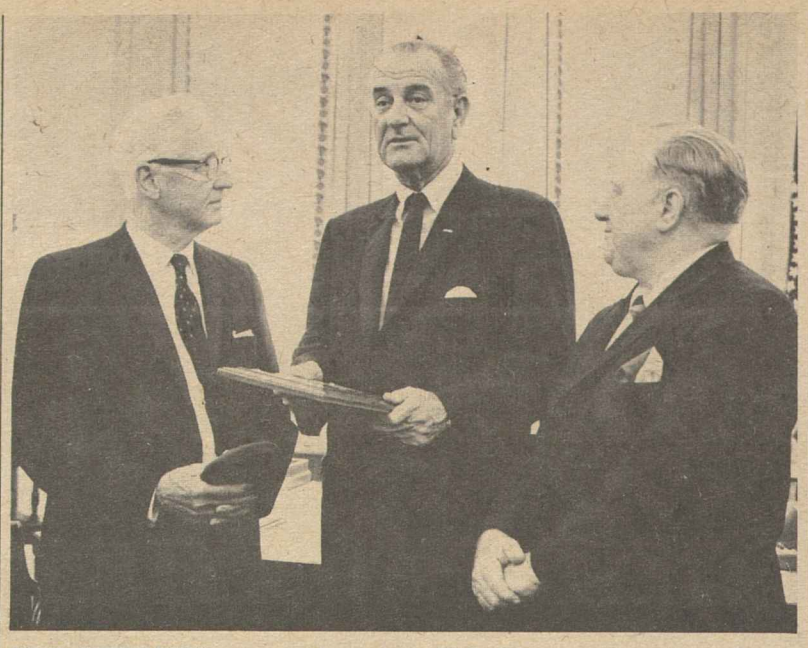
While Humphrey was on the campaign trail, he picked up significant new support for his candidacy from one of the key aides to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Former Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, who had left his Cabinet post to work with the Kennedy campaign organization, announced his endorsement of the Vice President as the candidate best serving the Kennedy "aspirations and ideals."

O'Brien recalled his long association with Humphrey in both the Johnson Administration and that of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy. The Vice President, he said, "has been a fighter in the causes of peace and justice and a leader in the halls of government throughout his public career." O'Brien said he would be available to Humphrey "for whatever advice, counsel and assistance I can render to his campaign efforts."

In another development, United Democrats for Humphrey announced the formation of task forces composed of more than 60 scholars and experts to advise the Vice President on key domestic and international issues.

Experts from the labor field include AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger; AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris; Marvin Friedman, assistant AFL-CIO research director; Woodrow Ginsburg, research director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Nelson Cruikshank, former AFL-CIO social security director; and Hyman H. Bookbinder, formerly an AFL-CIO legislative representative.



FOR EFFORTS unprecedented in U.S. history, "to win a better life for the nation's elderly," Pres. Johnson receives a plaque from leaders of the 2.5-million-member National Council of Senior Citizens. Nelson Cruikshank, left, retired director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and now an adviser to the council, and William R. Hutton, executive director, make the presentation.

Senior Aides Program Opens 400 New Jobs

Men and women 55 and older went to work July 1 in many community service jobs under a pilot program launched by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The program, Senior Aides, is financed by a $1,093,840 grant from the Labor Dept.

William R. Hutton, executive director of the senior citizens council, said the work ranges from such jobs as personal services for elderly shut-ins to training of the unskilled in the use of power tools.

The Senior Aides are working in schools, libraries, day care centers, home health care and in other areas where older men and women can help if given the opportunity, he said.

The program is being developed in cooperation with public and nonprofit community agencies in ten areas of the country: Allegheny County, Pa.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Chicago; Dade County, Fla.; Detroit; Milwaukee; Minneapolis; New Bedford, Mass.; Providence, R.I., and Washington, D.C.

About 400 Senior Aides will be employed for one year. They will work a 20-hour week and be paid from $1.60 to $2.50 an hour.

Under an agreement with the Labor Dept., the senior citizens council will use four-fifths of the grant for wages. The remaining one-fifth will be for administration and related expenses.

Recruiting and screening of job applicants for the program is being done through public employment offices and offices of the Labor Dept.'s Concentrated Employment Program.

The council will be responsible for the full wages and fringe benefits of the Senior Aides and the employing agencies will cover the cost of local supervision on the job, Hutton noted.

Through the program, "the elderly poor can supplement their meager incomes by working at socially useful tasks in their communities," Hutton said.

Agencies Benefit

He pointed out that the employing agencies stand to benefit from the use of the Senior Aides' knowledge and skills.

It is hoped the program will be extended to cover the 5 million people 65 and older who are living in poverty and millions of others who live at or near the poverty line, Hutton urged.

He said the Council has long pleaded with Congress to establish a nationwide community service corps for older people who are unemployed or retired and want to augment inadequate incomes through jobs which now are not available in government or industry.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, at a congressional hearing last year, had offered to use anti-poverty funds administered by his department for a demonstration senior citizens community service program.

Wirtz accepted the proposal of the senior citizens council and announced Feb. 15 that the department would fund the program.

House Passes Weak Bill On Gas Pipeline Safety

The House passed a drastically weakened version of the Senate's gas pipeline safety bill, rejecting a series of labor-supported amendments to strengthen the legislation.

The Senate bill, passed last November, gave the secretary of transportation power to set and enforce safety standards for all pipelines carrying natural gas — from the wells to the big transmission lines, from the transmission lines to the distribution points and the distribution lines running under city streets.

It would, in the Senate version, be the secretary's decision whether a state's program — including enforcement as well as standards—was good enough to justify an agreement ceding jurisdiction to a state regulatory agency.

The House committee bill widened exemptions in the legislation, reduced penalties for violation, cut the federal government's enforcement power and permitted a state to exempt itself by certifying that it met federal standards.

Urging the House to strengthen the committee bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had written every congressman:

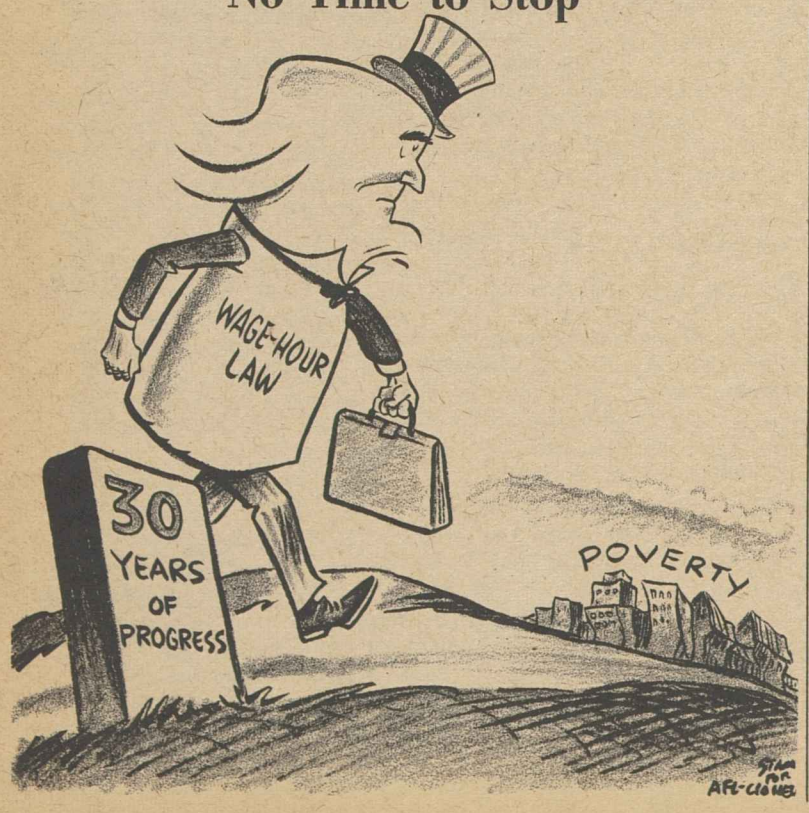
"Surely the ghastly toll of deaths and injuries from recent gas pipeline explosions is evidence enough that the Congress should take every step to enact meaningful legislation to protect workers and the public health and safety."

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers had circulated a dramatic scrapbook of newspaper stories and pictures of pipeline explosions killing and maiming hundreds of people and destroying schools and homes.

On the key rollcall vote, the House insisted by a 247-125 margin on substituting its weaker committee bill for the Senate-passed version.

The one victory for supporters of a stronger bill was agreement in the debate that language in the committee bill left the secretary of transportation with power to order correction of potentially hazardous conditions in existing pipelines as well as in new installations.

No Time to Stop



Meany Backs Appointments To High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

the appointments, claiming Johnson acted "hastily."

Strong support for Senate confirmation, however, has come from both Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, who said he will vote to shut off a filibuster, and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who described Fortas as "brilliant" and his appointment as "outstanding."

Meany said the AFL-CIO is "dismayed and disappointed by the political maneuvering among a few senators and a leading presidential candidate" seeking to block the appointments.

"The threat of a filibuster, and the overtones of prejudice that accompany it, cannot be justified by any political or moral standard. An attack on these appointees, or an attack on the right of the President to fulfill his constitutional duties, can only reflect discredit upon those engaging in it," Meany warned.

Quick Consent Urged

He expressed hope that "cooler heads and more mature legislators will recognize these dangers and that the Senate will speedily consent to these appointments."

Meany expressed labor's "deep regret" at the resignation of Warren —"a truly outstanding jurist and great American."

In addition to the "lame duck" argument—a contention which would have blocked the confirmation of the most famous of chief justices, John Marshall, in 1801 —Republican opponents found another issue to nit-pick.

Warren's resignation was to take effect at the pleasure of the President and Johnson said it would become effective on confirmation of his successor.

Therefore, the argument went, there was no vacancy to fill. But a quick check showed a number of federal appointments to the judiciary, all confirmed by the Senate, under the same conditions.

Mondale Named to Senate Labor Unit

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) has been named to the Senate's Labor & Public Welfare Committee to fill the vacancy left by the death of Robert F. Kennedy.

Mondale's selection by the Democratic leadership maintains a firm liberal majority on the committee which handles legislation dealing with education and job programs as well as direct labor laws.

Both Mondale and Kennedy had perfect voting records on the AFL-CIO tabulation for the first session of the 90th Congress.

House Passes Landmark Housing Bill

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Meat Unions Vote Merger Uniting 500,000 Members

House OKs $5.3 Billion Housing Bill

By Duane Emme

Pres. Johnson's landmark housing bill—with new programs to aid the poor in obtaining adequate dwellings — passed the House, 295 to 114, after a number of restrictive amendments were rejected.

The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference committee for ironing out of differences with a similar Senate-passed version.

The legislation authorizes a $5.3 billion start over the next three years on Johnson's goal of attaining 6 million new homes or apartments for low and moderate income families over the next 10 years.

Two major new programs remain intact in both the House and Senate bills:

One would enable low and moderate income families to buy homes with the government subsidizing all but 1 percent of conventional mortgage interest costs, now running at about 7 percent.

Low income buyers would pay 20 percent of their monthly income toward mortgage and interest payments. The goal is 480,000 new units under the program over the next three years.

A second program provides for like subsidies for low and moderate-income families in renting homes and apartments. Here families would pay 25 percent of their incomes and the government the balance. The goal is 700,000 low-rent units over three years.

Both bills also provide for 375,-

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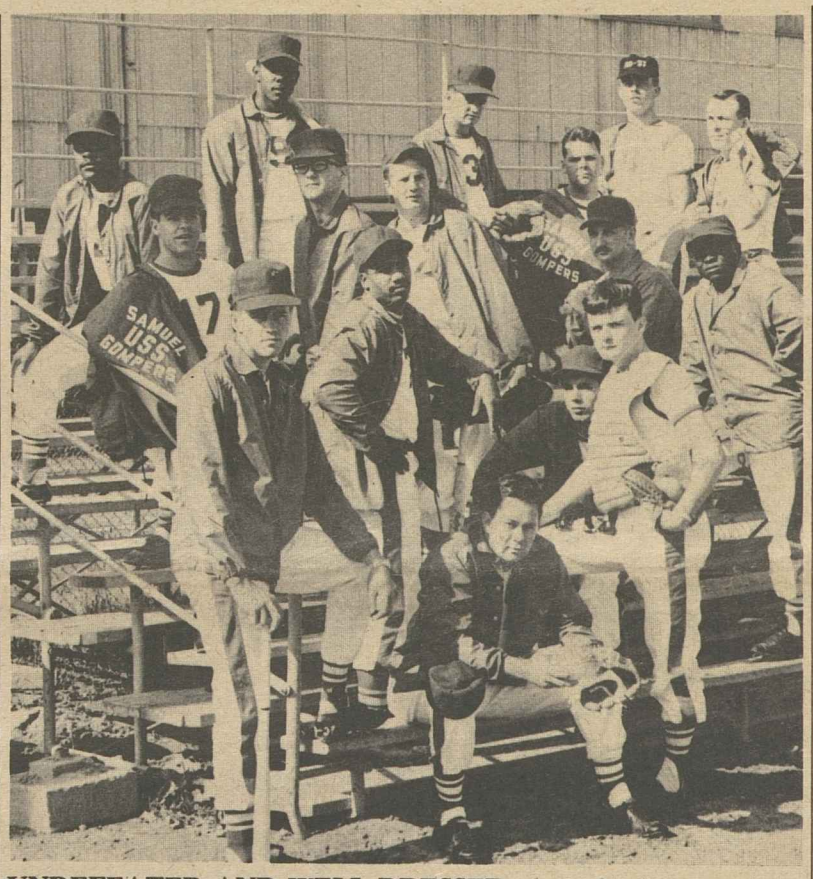


UNDEFEATED AND WELL-DRESSED, the softball team of the U.S.S. Samuel Gompers models its new uniforms at San Diego after six months at sea in the Western Pacific. The red, white and blue uniforms were furnished by the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers. The unions also provided the team of the destroyer tender—which is undefeated in the Pacific Fleet—with bats, balls and gloves.

After Automatic Suspension:

UAW 'Formally' Quits Federation

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has acknowledged the "formal" disaffiliation of the Auto Workers from the AFL-CIO, declaring that the union's "predetermined objective of withdrawal" stems from its "apparent unwillingness to live in constructive harmony" with the federation and its affiliates.

Meany's comments came in a letter dated July 10, 1968, replying to a July 1, 1968, letter from the top officers of the UAW which said that "to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding as to the status of the UAW with the AFL-CIO, you are hereby advised that the UAW formally disaffiliates from the AFL-CIO." **(Text of both letters on Pages 4 and 5.)**

The federation president said he had no "sense of confusion or misunderstanding" as to the status of the UAW, in light of the "automatic, mandatory provision of the AFL-CIO Constitution" requiring the suspension of the UAW for nonpayment of per capita tax.

The officers of the UAW, Meany wrote, "can not have been in any real doubt as to the in-

(Continued on Page 5)

Unemployment Climbs, Youths Flood Job Pool

By Robert B. Cooney

The national unemployment rate jumped from 3.5 percent in May to 3.8 percent in June as many of the youngsters who flooded into the labor market failed to find jobs, the Labor Dept. reported.

With the close of school, the teenage quest for jobs swelled the labor force by 2.6 million, pushing the total past 80 million for the first time.

But the lack of work for young people caused unemployment to rise by 1.3 million from May to a total of 3.6 million jobless.

"Unemployment normally moves up sharply in June," the Labor Dept. report noted. "This year's rise, however, was 200,000 more than seasonally expected.

"With many young people entering the job market at the close of school, teenagers accounted for 1.0 million of the over-the-month rise in unemployment, while job-

(Continued on Page 10)

Joint Convention Completes Link

By David L. Perlman

San Diego, Calif.—A 500,000-strong union covering the nation's food industry from slaughterhouse to the meat counters of supermarkets emerged from conventions here and in Los Angeles.

Joining the 400,000-member Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen are nearly 100,000 members of the Packinghouse Workers.

The UPWA convention in Los Angeles voted to back the unanimous recommendation of the union's executive board to merge their strength with the older and bigger Meat Cutters in the hope that combined resources and an end to organizational rivalries would bring greater strength at the bargaining table and a massive organizing campaign in low-wage segments of the food industry.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, a caravan of buses was being readied for the 120-mile trip from Los Angeles to bring the nearly 600 UPWA delegates to a historic joint session.

They were assured of a rousing reception from their new union brothers and sisters. Here in San Diego, the 1,250 delegates to the 22nd convention of the Meat Cutters unanimously ratified the merger agreement. The vote was followed by a cheering, standing ovation—punctuated by firecrackers.

Once before, in 1956, the two unions had stood poised on the verge of merger. But the bus engines starting in Los Angeles told the story that this time the months of work that went into the merger agreement was not in vain. Unity, which the leaders of both unions had long sought, was a fact.

The merger agreement enlarges the executive board of the Meat Cutters to add five vice presidents from the UPWA, in addition to the president, secretary-treasurer and 21 vice presidents elected at the Meat Cutters convention.

Staffs of the two unions will be integrated over a transitional period running until October. Both unions have been headquartered in Chicago and have worked closely together in negotiating—and sometimes striking—in companies where both hold bargaining rights.

At the next convention of the Meat Cutters, delegates from local unions which came out of the UPWA will nominate and elect five vice presidents who will be confirmed by the convention. But from 1976 on, the merger agreement provides, all officers will be elected by regular convention procedures and the last vestige of separate unions will disappear.

Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

San Diego, Calif.—More money and staff, as well as a bigger membership, will put muscle into an expanded organizing and bargaining program outlined at the Meat Cutters convention here.

Delegates voted overwhelmingly to boost monthly dues $1 to strengthen both locals and the international union. Of that amount 40 cents will be earmarked for a per capita increase from $1.85 to $2.25 a month.

Then the convention went on to double the union's strike fund, authorizing special assessments whenever it falls below the new floor of $10 million.

"The financial soundness and strength of that fund may make many a strike unnecessary," Pres.

(Continued on Page 3)

Packinghouse Workers

Los Angeles—Delegates to the 16th and last convention of the Packinghouse Workers looked back on their union's past with pride—and to the future with hope.

In hotel corridors, in district caucuses and on the convention floor, the delegates discussed the pros and cons of the merger unanimously recommended by the UPWA's leaders.

A number of the nearly 600 delegates remembered when the UPWA had been chartered by the CIO 25 years ago as a full-fledged international union. Some memories went back to the sitdown strike era of the 1930s, when the banner was that of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

It's not easy to vote out of exist-

(Continued on Page 3)

A CORTEGE of almost 1,000 taxi cabs slowly crosses the Brooklyn Bridge for the funeral of slain cab driver Leroy Wright, a member of the New York City Taxi Drivers. Wright was murdered May 25. Leading the funeral procession was the black-draped cab in which Wright was killed. His family and union officers followed, including Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. It was more than a funeral procession. "This is a never-forgettable protest of 33,000 cab drivers" demanding more police protection, said Local Sec. Thomas M. Iandoli. Six cab drivers have been murdered in the city in the last two years. The pallbearers are New York City Auxiliary Police, part of the 133 fellow members of the Taxi Drivers Union who are now on the auxiliary police force.

Transport-Communication Union Rejects Plan for Link to Clerks

St. Louis—Delegates to the 37th convention of the Transportation-Communication Employes rejected by a 170-178 vote a resolution favoring merger with the Railway & Airline Clerks.

But they left the merger door open by passing—by more than a two-thirds margin—another resolution authorizing grand lodge and general officers to contact various unions, including BRAC on merger possibilities.

If any subsequent merger plan is approved by the officers, it will then be submitted to a referendum of TCU members. A majority vote would make such a plan effective.

The plan for merger with the Clerks was submitted to the convention with a favorable recommendation by most TCU officers, but with sharp opposition by some. BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis explained the plan as viewed by his union.

Besides the merger issue, the convention also faced a sharp contest for top offices in the TCU. This contest followed the announced retirement of Pres. G. E. Leighty, who piloted the organization (formerly known as the Order of Railroad Telegraphers) for 22 years, and the retirement of two veteran vice presidents—Otis C. Jones and R. J. Woodman.

Delegates also adopted a series of resolutions setting forth some of the economic goals of the union. These included paid sick leave; double time rates for work outside regular hours, on rest days or during vacation periods; triple time for work on established holidays; pay for time lost while engaged in jury duty; compensation at time and a half, plus expenses for time spent in physical and other examinations required by management, and interest penalties for delays by management in paying claims granted by the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Other resolutions covering economic goals were still to be acted on. The convention also had before it a series of economic recommendations made by Leighty in his convention report.

Wage Boosts Urged

In addition, Leighty called for sufficient wage increases not only to keep abreast of rising living costs, but "to provide an actual improvement in our standard of living"; wage adjustments to correct inequities and to re-establish proper differentials, and improved job stabilization programs, both in the United States and Canada.

On the legislative front, Leighty urged continued efforts to improve railroad retirement and unemployment insurance benefits. He called also for intensified efforts to secure enactment of additional rail safety legislation and to win repeal of Section 13(a) of the 1958 Transportation Act, which gave railroads almost a free hand to discontinue passenger trains.

Leighty also urged all-out opposition to anti-labor bills, both national and state; active support of the war on poverty and other programs to improve the lot of the underprivileged, and cooperation with other labor groups and with government officials in programs designed to protect the security of the United States and Canada "and eventually bring about peace and freedom throughout the world."

Among speakers at the early sessions were Ruben Levin, editor-manager of Labor newspaper; Lester P. Schoene, counsel for the union; Howard Habermeyer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, and Clyde F. Lane, president of the Railway Conductors & Brakemen.

Lane, in his address, told of the considerable progress that has been made towards unification by his organization and three other "operating" unions—the Trainmen, Switchmen, and the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Lane cited the widespread mergers that have occurred among the railroads, and the steady decimation of rail jobs and of union membership, due both to mergers and "the rush of technological change."

"As our industry changes, we must change, if we are to continue to represent the men who have chosen us," he said.

Mediators Call Strike Talks In Aluminum

St. Louis—The Aluminum Workers approved a request by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to resume negotiations with employers in the six-week-old strike of 18,000 workers against Reynolds Metals Co. and Aluminum Co. of America.

Labor and management representatives agreed to meet with the mediators July 12. The walkout started June 1 at eight Alcoa plants and six Reynolds Metals locations.

While negotiations go on, picket lines will be maintained, the union said, until a satisfactory offer is made by the two big firms. Previous management offers have contained too little money and too few improvements in working conditions to meet the needs of union members, the AWIU said.

"We will stay out until our members get what they feel entitled to," a spokesman said.

Struck Alcoa plants are at Evansville and Lafayette, Ind., Davenport, Ia., Wenatchee, Wash., Massena, N.Y., and Cressona, Lancaster and Lebanon, Pa. Reynolds workers are on strike at Richmond and Bellwood, Va., St. Louis, Mo., Sheffield, Ala., Corpus Christi, Tex., and Massena.

4-Way Merger Planned:

Unity Theme Marks Rail Firemen Parley

Houston, Tex.—Unity is the keynote of the 39th convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen which opened here July 8.

The concept of unity was raised at the opening session by BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert who urged the nearly 1,000 delegates to support a movement now underway to unite the brotherhood with three other railroad operating unions, the Railroad Trainmen (BRT) the Switchmen's Union (SUNA) and the Railway Conductors & Brakemen (ORC&B).

In his opening address, Gilbert noted that in the light of shrinking employment opportunities in the railroad industry and the continuing trend by rail managements to merge, railroad workers can no longer afford the luxury of belonging to smaller unions which lack the strength to cope with today's problems.

Gilbert pointed out that many other AFL-CIO affiliated unions already had merged and that others were now in various stages of uniting.

"With ever increasing frequency you read of other labor organizations uniting—the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers, the Laborers and the Mail Handlers," Gilbert said.

"These people are coming to the realization that organizations disunited can no longer stand alone."

The theme of unity was taken up again on the second day of the convention when Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas R. Donahue visited the convention. He told the delegates that the situation in America today dictates that railroad men unite their organizations.

"Today, in spite of the dedicated efforts of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, even in joint concert with other operating brotherhoods, new methods of operation and introduction of labor saving devices have eaten away at the railroad trades with devastating results," Donahue said.

"Other changes of the times," he continued, "which underline the question of unification and merger are the skyrocketing complexity and cost of negotiations and disputes processing, of court proceedings, hearings before special boards and testimony before Congress."

Donahue told the delegates that without the American labor movement several major accomplishments might not have been attained in the past seven years. These he said, include the increase in every workers purchasing power by 18 percent, the 60 percent jump in the Gross National Product, a 13 percent increase in social security benefits and a boost in employment by 10 million jobs.

Donahue cautioned against the danger of slowing down the effort to attain better conditions for the nation's working men and women and for the poor.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) told the delegates that the concept of compulsory arbitration is a two-way sword which could hack at the rights of management as menacingly as it could at those of labor.

Yarborough warned that government compulsion could make a company keep prices at a subsistence level, make management pay higher taxes and deny to management the profit needed to make free enterprise a thriving entity.

Buffalo Building Trades To Train Journeymen

Fifty non-union construction workers in Buffalo, N. Y., will take 28 weeks of training to become eligible for full membership in 19 building trades unions under a new program announced by the Labor Dept.

The program, called JUSTICE — Journeymen Under Specific Training in Construction Employment—is the first of the kind in the United States, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said.

The department will provide $114,225 to help meet the cost of the training program under an agreement with a non-profit group called the Opportunities Development Corp. of Buffalo in cooperation with the Workers' Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Education Fund.

The league has an "outreach" program for apprentices in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council in Buffalo. The program prepares minority-group young people for entrance tests. It was conceived by the Workers' Defense League in New York City and currently is supported in 34 cities by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

The Buffalo construction workers, mostly Negroes, will concentrate for three weeks on classroom instruction in mathematics and blueprint reading after general orientation courses. Five weeks will be devoted to vocational training in the classroom by union journeymen.

Applicants then will train for 20 weeks on the job, working when possible with the same union members who gave them classroom instruction.

The program will concentrate on upgrading the skills of non-union carpenters, asbestos workers, glaziers, lathers and ironworkers. Those who complete training will receive union membership applications and will start paying union dues when hired by employers.

Most students are beyond the usual apprenticeship age, some as old as 50. Many have worked all their lives in the construction field without seeking union membership and wages, the Labor Dept. reported.

Lithograph Reproduces AFL-CIO Mosaic Mural

Color reproductions, suitable for framing, of the massive mosaic mural in the lobby of the AFL-CIO headquarters building in Washington, D.C., are being offered by the federation.

The full-color lithograph measuring 15 by 34 inches, is available at $1.50 each from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

The mural stands two stories high and 51 feet long. It was made from 300,000 pieces of mosaic in five colors of glass gold from Italy and six colors of marble.

Designed by the noted American artist Lumen Martin Winter, the mural's theme is man's mastery over the machine in behalf of progress.

The mural has become one of Washington's major tourist sights, especially for visiting union members who stop at the AFL-CIO headquarters across Lafayette Park from the White House.

Strengthen Finances, Staff:

Meat Cutters Beef Up Plans For Organizing, Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas J. Lloyd told the delegates.

Lloyd and the union's veteran secretary-treasurer, Patrick E. Gorman, were re-elected unanimously to new four-year terms. Gorman has been secretary-treasurer since 1942—and before that had served since 1923 as president. Lloyd was first elected president in 1957.

Delegates were told the union had a net gain of 40,000 members over the past four years—but had to sign up 325,000 new members to achieve that increase because of plant shutdowns and "terrific turnover" of employment, particularly in seasonal branches of the industry.

The expectation of further growth and greater effectiveness stemming from the momentum of the merger was a theme that ran through the convention.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler termed the uniting of the two unions "a truly historic event."

He traced the rise out of poverty and exploitation of workers in the meat industry "thanks to union organization and union action." Now, Schnitzler said, "union statesmanship" has put an end to the era of "rivalry between unions."

But Schnitzler stressed that the goals of the trade union movement have not yet been achieved.

"Despite all the progress the nation has made," he said, "poverty still persists in America. And make no mistake about it, the grievances of the poor are real."

Labor is moving to meet the challenge of poverty, Schnitzler told the delegates, "not through marches but through our own programs to recruit, prepare and enroll the deprived, and through our leadership in the Urban Coalition and every other private endeavor aimed at the elimination of poverty."

In convention resolutions and speeches, delegates reaffirmed the union's dedication to "total and complete equality for all Americans in all phases of life" and to programs to bring this about.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, was the first convention speaker, and Gorman announced to applause from the delegates, that the union's executive board is making a "very substantial" contribution to the NAACP.

The need for an effective federal job safety and occupational health law was another recurring theme at the convention, and a resolution denounced the attacks on the bill spearheaded by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The union, which was a leader in the successful legislative effort to strengthen the federal meat inspection law and to enact the first poultry act 11 years ago, declared in a resolution that "the consumer crusade must continue." It urged the Senate to complete action on the bill to strengthen poultry inspection and called for passage of legislation to provide federal inspection of fish and fish processing.

In convention banners and "Huelga" strike buttons worn by most of the delegates, as well as in resolutions, the Meat Cutters affirmed their strong support for the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

On internal matters, the convention voted to "freeze" the death benefit program as of the end of July, limiting it to those presently enrolled. The reason, delegates noted in discussion, is that the availability of low-cost insurance has made the traditional union death benefit an outmoded organizing tool.

Salaries of the union's officers were raised—with the president and secretary-treasurer to receive $50,000 instead of $39,500 a year, and vice presidents on full-time assignment moving from $22,500 to $30,000.

Twenty-one vice presidents, 16 of them incumbents, were elected without opposition. In a new move authorized by the convention, Harry R. Poole was designated executive vice president—a title corresponding to the role he has filled in the union. The new vice presidents, who will be joined by the five named by the Packinghouse Workers, are Irving Kaplan of Newark, N.J.; Glen A. Snyder, Baltimore, Md.; Leo LaFauce, St. Louis, Mo.; Richard A. Twedell, Dallas, Tex.; and James R. Kenny, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Gorman, in his report to the convention, said the Meat Cutters hope to "sharply increase" the number of organizers in the field to bring in hundreds of thousands of food industry workers who are not members of any union. He estimated that more than half of all workers in the food processing industry are still unorganized.

In the political area, delegates vigorously applauded resolutions and speakers praising Vice Pres. Humphrey. And the union's executive board issued a report calling on members to avoid the "frustration and anger which has increased the extremism of both the left and right in the American body politic."

The officers of the Meat Cutters said the "alienation of the new left and the followers of George Wallace provide obvious examples" of this new extremism.

PRELUDE TO MERGER—Scenes from California meetings at which convention delegates approved consolidation of the Packinghouse Workers with the Meat Cutters. Top, Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman and Vice Pres. Clifton C. Caldwell review the merger agreement at the Meat Cutters convention. Below, Pres. Ralph Helstein addresses the final convention of the Packinghouse Workers as a separate entity. The two unions were to complete the merger action at a joint meeting, July 12.

NLRB Reaffirms Validity of Cards Designating Union Bargaining Agent

The National Labor Relations Board will continue to apply the rule that a worker who signs a clearly-worded authorization card in a union organizing campaign has signified his intention to designate the union as his bargaining agent, NLRB members said in a 5-0 decision.

The board, in a case involving Levi Strauss & Co., Tyler, Tex., and the Clothing Workers, reviewed the rule it has followed for more than five years in cardcheck cases and spelled out the reasoning behind its orders to employers who destroy a union's majority by illegal means.

Noting that the validity of its cardcheck rulings "has been questioned by some courts and in some other quarters," the board affirmed a trial examiner's findings that the union had in 1966 secured authorization cards from a majority of workers at the pants manufacturer's Tyler plant; that management launched a campaign to destroy the union's majority by threats and promises and caused it to lose a 1967 election; and that the company should be ordered to recognize the ACWA and bargain with it.

The employer challenged the union's contention that it represented a majority of employes before the election. It argued that some of the cards should not be counted because they were obtained "under the alleged misrepresentation that they would be used only for the purpose of obtaining an NLRB election."

Trial Examiner John P. von Rohr ruled after hearing testimony that the union had 87 valid authorization cards in a bargaining unit with 163 employes, and the board agreed.

"The cards on their face," it said, "spell out in clear and unambiguous language an authorization for the union to represent the signer for collective bargaining."

The examiner held that in some instances the possibility of an election was mentioned but none of the employes was told that the cards would be used only for the purpose of getting an election.

The cards signed by the 87 employes were labeled "applications for membership" in ACWA and stated "I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the Clothing Workers and do hereby appoint and authorize the officers thereof to represent and negotiate for me in all matters pertaining to wages, hours and other conditions of employment."

The board commented: "Without ascribing to such cards . . . all the solemnity and binding effect associated with deeds, or wills, or contracts, or bills and notes, there is . . . in the case of clearly expressed authorization cards . . . no valid basis . . . for denying face value to the signed cards" without proof of misrepresentation or coercion in getting signatures.

The board added: "Declarations to employes that authorization cards are desired to gain an election do not under ordinary circumstances constitute misrepresentations either of fact or of purpose."

Board Member Sam Zagoria signed the decision but said in a footnote that remarks made to two card signers could be interpreted as meaning that the cards would be used only for an election. Accordingly, Zagoria "would not rely on their cards in affirming the examiner's finding of majority status," the report said.

In a related case, the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, rejected a claim by the Sinclair Co., Holyoke, Mass., that signed authorization cards are "inherently unreliable." Enforcing an NLRB order that Sinclair must bargain with Teamsters Local 404 because company misconduct caused it to lose an election, the court said management demanded an election so it could "gain time in which to dissipate the union's majority."

Defense Dept. Affirms Equal Opportunity Stand

Defense Sec. Clark M. Clifford has reaffirmed the principle of equal employment opportunity in the ranks of the Dept. of Defense.

Clifford, who replaced Robert S. McNamara in the Defense post in January, noted that significant progress has been made toward achieving fairer and more effective use of the skills and talents of minority group civilian employes.

He said 1 million civilian employes work together to preserve America's freedom and that every effort must be made to strengthen individual freedom of opportunity.

Pride, New Hope Spur Packinghouse Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ence a union you sweated—and often literally bled—to build.

But the verdict was overwhelming. By a margin of better than 9-1, delegates stood to vote for and then applaud a merger ratification resolution affirming that "the unity of labor is in the best interest of all workers in the industry."

It will, the convention said, "provide the means for even more effective representation of the workers in collective bargaining and in meeting the broader social and political challenges we face in today's society."

Ralph Helstein, who has headed the Packinghouse Workers since 1946 and was the union's general counsel before then, set the tone for the convention's deliberations in his opening day speech.

"We all have fear of something new and different," he acknowledged, "and the merged union will be new and different."

But, he assured the delegates, "we will find that many of our own traditions exist in the Meat Cutters."

In the organizing field, by eliminating competition between the unions and by merging resources, a united effort can succeed "where in the past our divisions have resulted in failure," Helstein said.

"We have in the past dared to dream and then worked to make the dream become reality. Merger offers us the opportunity to dream again, on a larger scale, and with effort and energy we can once more make reality of our dreams."

Helstein spoke of the changing nature of the meat packing industry as one reason for merger.

For more than a decade, he said, "old plants with large employment closed down, new smaller plants employing fewer people but producing more replaced them."

And in recent years, Helstein noted, the conglomerate corporation has replaced the old names of the meat industry—Armour & Co. becoming a part of the American Smelting & Refining Co., Swift entering the insurance business on a large scale.

To meet corporate strength with union strength, Helstein said, the merged union will represent virtually all of the workers at the big meat packing chains and major independents.

He spoke of the current bargaining crisis at Campbell Soup Co. plants, "where strike action may be necessary."

Both unions are coordinating their bargaining efforts and together represent some 12,000 Campbell workers. "A union speaking with the power of that kind of unity could be more effective at the bargaining table," Helstein declared.

The convention passed an omnibus resolution, summing up the union's position on a broad range of social, labor and legislative issues representing, as one delegate put it, the principles and dedication UPWA members carry with them into the merged union.

In a final action, the convention officially named the five vice presidents from the UPWA who will take their seats on the executive board of the Meat Cutters. Helstein will be a special counsel to the Meat Cutters as well as a vice president.

Joining him on the board will be Fred W. Dowling, UPWA Canadian vice president, and UPWA District Directors Charles Hayes, Dave Hart and Donald H. Smith.

Other UPWA officers, directors and staff members have been assigned staff duties and titles in the merged union.

New York Fire Fighters Elect Michael Maye

New York—Michael Maye, former Golden Gloves boxing champion and holder of three Fire Dept. citations for bravery, is the new president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association—Fire Fighters' Local 94. Maye, 38, defeated four other candidates to succeed Gerald J. Ryan, retired.

Meany Letter on UAW Disaffiliation

This will serve to acknowledge your letter of July 1 advising of the "formal" disaffiliation of your organization from the AFL-CIO.

Your letter describes as "unprecedented" the action of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO in carrying out an automatic, mandatory provision of the AFL-CIO Constitution, Article XV, Section 5, requiring the suspension of the UAW for the non-payment of per capita tax.

You further describe as "unprecedented" the obvious consequence of suspension—required by the Constitution and consistently followed in the past in the case of any suspended or expelled organization: the separation of UAW locals from the state and local central bodies of the AFL-CIO. This result, too, was compelled, not by the AFL-CIO but by the UAW's refusal to meet the Constitutional conditions of affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

Your letter, while purporting to describe the sequence of events beginning with your letter of March 2 and culminating in the response of the Executive Council to your Convention resolution, is sadly incomplete.

You neglect to mention the threat and ultimatum contained in your communication to the Executive Council dated March 2. You demanded that a special convention be called by the AFL-CIO, at the pleasure of the UAW alone—specifically that "a Special AFL-CIO Convention be convened during the first or second week of December 1968."

To refresh your memory, the last paragraph of your letter of March 2 reads as follows:

"It is the carefully considered view of the UAW International Executive Board that should the UAW be denied the opportunity to present its program to a Special Convention, which alone has the constitutional authority to act upon this program, then in the judgment of the International Executive Board the UAW **will have no acceptable alternative but to disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO** so that the full resources of the UAW can be used to advance its program to deal effectively with the problems of American wage earners and all the people in our society."

It might well be asked what the reaction of the UAW Executive Board would be if it received such a demand from a single affiliate of the UAW, based upon the threat of disaffiliation if that demand were not met?

You neglect also to mention that the UAW Convention resolution also contained a threat to withhold per capita tax unless your demands were granted.

You state that the action of the Executive Council on March 12, offering to call a Special Convention as soon as possible, imposed conditions which no "honorable" organization could possibly accept. A true characterization of the matter would be precisely the reverse. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, confronted with a demand and an ultimatum which no honorable organization could possibly accept, responded with a proposal which no honorable organization, believing in majority rule in a democratic order, could reasonably reject.

In view of the UAW's record of denouncing the AFL-CIO and advertising its so-called "proposals for reform and revitalization" in the public press for the past two years—while at the same time evading, on various pretexts, every one of the many opportunities presented to it to bring its complaints and proposals to the proper forums of the AFL-CIO, it was only reasonable and prudent to ask the UAW to commit itself to attend and be represented at such a Convention, and to give assurances that it would not, at the last minute, decide to perform another disappearing act.

And, since, the UAW was demanding a Special Convention under threat of withdrawal, it was the unanimous opinion of the Executive Council that—in fairness to the other 128 affiliates of the AFL-CIO, all equally worthy of respect and consideration—those affiliates should not be burdened with the considerable expense and inconvenience of bringing a delegation to such a Convention unless there was at least some prospect that the decisions they would make at such a convention would be respected by the organization responsible for putting them to that trouble and expense. Each of those affiliates, after all, would be expected to honor and accept the same decisions, whether they liked them or not.

Stripped of all superfluous aspects of the matter, all that the Executive Council was asking of the UAW, in return for giving the UAW a Special Convention (to which you were not entitled as a matter of right under the Constitution) was an agreement on your part to abide by the principle of majority rule in the supreme governing body of the Federation.

May I call a witness to support the unanimous view of the AFL-CIO Executive Council that such a condition and principle is reasonable and necessary in a democratic body? I would like to call your attention to page 163 of the 1953 UAW Convention Proceedings, where the following remarks appear:

"The real issue involves majority rule. I ask the fellows from Local 600 who exercise the right of democratic expression in this Constitution to exercise the right to express their point of view but when the Convention has spoken and the will of the majority has been made clear, I say if you want the rights and privileges you have got to accept the responsibility to go back home and carry out the will of the majority."

And further, on the same page:

"If the brothers who want a 30-hour week will accept the will of the majority until they can change it, they will have the support of the administration in that effort, but go back home and carry out the will of the majority whether you were for it or whether you were against it until you can come back and change it. That is the way a democratic union works."

I subscribe fully to those observations. They were made by Walter P. Reuther.

Let me return again to the question of precedents.

It is unclear why you feel that the Executive Council should, in its decisions, be bound by non-existent precedents rather than the explicit requirements of the 1955 merger Constitution as well as the moral obligation to defend the integrity of the **whole** Federation.

You state in your letter that the Executive Council chose to suspend the UAW under a provision of the Constitution never before invoked in the more than sixty years of the history of the American trade union movement.

May I point out to you, in case you hadn't noticed it, that I have now reached an advanced age and my personal memory goes back a good many years in the trade union movement. I even know that the history of the Federation goes back, not "more than 60 years", but more than eighty years, to 1881, to be exact.

And within my memory, no affiliated organization, no matter how large and boastful of its financial resources, has ever succeeded in coercing a decision of this Federation by a threat, an ultimatum, or by that favorite ploy of the banker's mentality: raw financial pressure. I am very proud of the fact that it has not happened during my administration as President, and I do not propose to preside over any departure from that precedent, so vital to the equal rights of all affiliates.

And if the absence of precedents is your criteria, consider this:

There is no precedent in the trade union movement for a situation where one affiliate of the national trade union center engages in a running, long-distance barrage of criticism and demands upon its national center while at the same time refuses to appear to press its complaints and justify its charges before its equals in the forums of the trade union center.

There is no precedent in the trade union movement where one affiliate, after having refused for two years to appear at Convention, General Board meetings and numerous Executive Council meetings, suddenly demands a Special Convention, at a date to suit its own peculiar convenience, and attaches to that demand a written threat to disaffiliate if its demand is not met.

There is no precedent in the history of the trade union movement for an organization refusing to pay its per capita tax in the absence of financial hardship, while allowing its members to believe that they would nevertheless be permitted to continue in affiliation to the national trade union center.

There is no precedent in the history of the trade union movement for local unions of a suspended affiliate being permitted to continue membership in local and state councils and other subordinate bodies of the national trade union center.

In connection with the UAW threat to withhold per capita tax payments, let me refer you to the position of Samuel Gompers when a similar question of principle arose at the 1902 Convention of the American Federation of Labor. But you don't have to go back to ancient history to find that parallel. Let me quote to you my own remarks, in reference to that episode, which I made in your presence at the 1961 AFL-CIO Convention in response to a disaffiliation threat by the ITU during the consideration of the adoption of Article XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution:

"May I, without commenting on this resolution—I want to comment on it later perhaps—state for the benefit of the delegates something which is a matter of high principle with me and a matter of organization. I am going to quote from a report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor made in 1902 by Samuel Gompers:

'During the year there was received at the office notices from two national unions to the effect that unless certain decisions were rendered or action taken, they would not pay to the AFL any per capita tax.

'In other words, that unless the Executive Council or your President decided to act exactly as was demanded by the threatening organizations they would, by refusing to perform their financial obligations, withdraw from the AFL.'

"President Gompers continued:

'I therefore recommend that any organization which shall at any time declare or notify the office of the AFL that unless its desires, wishes or claims are complied with, it will refuse to pay its proper financial obligations to the AFL or that it will withdraw from the AFL, that in any such case the officers of the AFL shall be prohibited from proceeding further upon the matter involved in any manner whatsoever, and the organization shall be deprived of the right of representation in the convention of the AFL until not only its full financial obligations have been performed in accordance with the Constitution, but also until it has withdrawn such notice or declaration.'

"I subscribe to that policy".

I note the purpose of your letter to me is "to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding as to the status of the UAW with the AFL-CIO." Let me assure you of my appreciation of your purpose, but at the same time reassure you that I have not been suffering from any sense of confusion or misunderstanding as to the status of the UAW with the AFL-CIO.

Your inference that you have been refused an opportunity to air your views within the AFL-CIO is ironic, in the light of the facts. Since the UAW began its campaign of vilification in May of 1966, every conceivable opportunity has been extended to you to bring your complaints and proposals out of the area of propaganda and into the trade union movement. We scheduled and prepared for discussions, both at the level of the Executive Council and at the Convention, at your specific request. The February 1967 statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared the "complete readiness of the AFL-CIO to receive, consider, debate and act upon any complaint, charge, proposal or program—novel or ancient—if and when properly offered through the appropriate channels of the AFL-CIO constitution." That invitation was repeated in the Executive Council statement of March 12, 1968.

In the face of the clear and open channels for discussion and action presented to you by the AFL-CIO, the officers of the UAW have, by various subterfuges and pretexts, consistently evaded the opportunity and the obligation to bring their case before the democratic forums of the trade union movement.

It is significant to note that your ultimatum of March 2, 1968, came less than three months after an AFL-CIO Convention which expected and was fully prepared to discuss, in depth and at length and at your specific request, all of the alleged issues raised by the UAW in its propaganda campaign of the preceding two years. At the last minute, you found one more excuse to refuse to confront your equals, many of whom know firsthand the actual facts about the matters which you have so flagrantly misrepresented to your own members and in the public press. If those issues were vital and urgent enough to warrant a subsequent demand for a Special Convention and the secession of the UAW from the main body of the trade union movement, surely they were vital and urgent enough to warrant a day's recess in your talks with General Motors, prior to a deadline which you yourselves contrived.

I give you the credit of believing that you can not have been in any real doubt as to the inevitable response of the AFL-CIO to the threats and ultimatums contained in your subsequent communications. Those tactics, which your letter so blandly ignores, represented a transparent attempt to set up the grounds and excuses to justify to your members your predetermined objective of withdrawal from this trade union movement.

That objective, I am convinced, stemmed in turn from a condition for which the AFL-CIO has no remedy—your apparent unwillingness to live in constructive harmony within an organization in which the rights, the interests and the views of other unions and other personalities are given equal consideration with those of the UAW and its president.

Fraternally,

George Meany
President

Text of Auto Workers' Letter

In March of this year, the International Executive Board of the International Union UAW, requested of you and the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO a special convention to permit the discussion and action on a number of proposals that the UAW made, which in our opinion, would revitalize and make more effective the American labor movement. We made this request because critical negotiations in the automobile industry did not permit the leadership of the UAW to attend the 1967 Convention of the AFL-CIO.

It is regrettable that on March 12, 1968, the AFL-CIO Executive Council refused our request for a special convention by attaching conditions to a special convention that no honorable organization could possibly accept.

The nearly 3,000 delegates to the 21st UAW Constitutional Convention, meeting in Atlantic City, May 4 through 10, 1968, adopted a resolution urging the AFL-CIO Executive Council to reconsider its decision of March 12, and schedule unconditionally a special AFL-CIO convention to be held no later than December 1968.

We deeply regret that you and the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO reacted negatively to the request of the delegates to the UAW's Constitutional Convention. Instead of convening a special convention as the delegates had requested so that the program and policy recommendations of the UAW to strengthen the labor movement could have been tested by free and open democratic discussion and debate, you chose to suspend the UAW under a provision of the Constitution never invoked previously in the more than 60 years history of the American labor movement.

Your action, as you know, has compelled severance of the relationship which the UAW local unions had with numerous state and local bodies and was unprecedented and has created very serious problems in many important local and state councils. UAW local unions were active and were prepared to continue to be active as a part of the state and local councils in the common effort to meet the critical challenge of the 1968 election but your unprecedented action now makes this impossible.

In the light of your action and in order to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding as to the status of the UAW with the AFL-CIO, you are hereby advised that the UAW formally disaffiliates from the AFL-CIO.

By order of the International Executive Board:

Walter P. Reuther, president
Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer
Leonard Woodcock, vice president
Pat Greathouse, vice president

Suspended UAW 'Formally' Disaffiliates from AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

evitable response of the AFL-CIO to the threats and ultimatums" that represented "a transparent attempt to set up the grounds and excuses to justify to your members" the objective of withdrawing from the federation.

"That objective," Meany added, "stemmed in turn from a condition for which the AFL-CIO has no remedy—your apparent unwillingness to live in constructive harmony within an organization in which the rights, the interests and the views of other unions and other personalities are given equal consideration with those of the UAW and its president."

UAW Leaders Sign Letter

The UAW letter, signed by Walter P. Reuther, president; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer; Leonard Woodcock and Pat Greathouse, vice presidents; said that instead of convening a special convention of the AFL-CIO, as requested by the May 1968 UAW convention, "you chose to suspend the UAW under a provision of the Constitution never invoked previously in the more than 60 years history of the American labor movement." The letter further termed the action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council "unprecedented."

Meany pointed out that the UAW letter failed to mention that the UAW convention resolution on a special convention "also contained a threat to withhold per capita tax unless your demands were granted," and that the convention request was tied to a "threat of withdrawal" from the federation.

As to the suspension for nonpayment of per capita, Meany declared:

"Within my memory, no affiliated organization, no matter how large and boastful of its financial resources, has ever succeeded in coercing a decision of this federation by a threat, an ultimatum, or by that favorite ploy of the banker's mentality: raw financial pressure."

The federation president emphasized, "I do not propose to preside over any departure from that precedent, so vital to the equal rights of all affiliates."

The letter noted that there are no precedents in the trade union movement for one affiliate engaging in a "running, long-distance barrage of criticism and demands upon its national center" while refusing to appear to press its complaints and justify its charges; for refusing for two years to appear at convention, General Board and Executive Council meetings and then suddenly demanding a special convention coupled with a threat to disaffiliate.

Meany's letter reviewed the various opportunities made available to the UAW to state its case, noting that the letter of "formal" disaffiliation was "sadly incomplete."

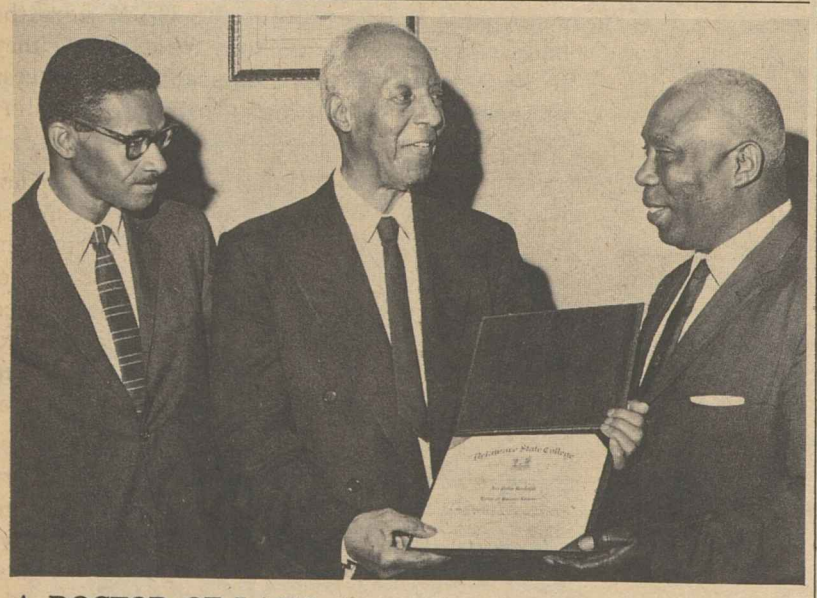
He cited Reuther's own recorded comments on abiding by majority rule in the trade union movement, and documented the long-held position of the trade union movement that threats to withhold per capita to secure a certain decision can only be met by suspension of the affiliate.

Meany declared that the UAW letter inferred that the union has been refused an opportunity to air its views. Noting that this was "ironic," the federation president said:

"In the face of the clear and open channels for discussion and action presented to you by the AFL-CIO, the officers of the UAW have, by various subterfuges and pretexts, consistently evaded the opportunity and the obli-ation to bring their case before the democratic forums of the trade union movement."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 13, 1968, called for suspension of the UAW under the automatic provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution in light of the union's decision to default on its per capita payments, termed by the council "an act tantamount to withdrawal."

When the deadline for the payments passed a few days later, Meany suspended the union in terms of the council's action, and notification was sent to all departments, state and local central bodies that the UAW was no longer permitted to continue membership in these bodies because of its suspension.



A DOCTOR OF LAWS degree is conferred on Pres. A. Philip Randolph, center, of the Sleeping Car Porters by Dr. Luna I. Mishoe, president of Delaware State College. Randolph was cited for more than 40 years of service in labor and in human relations during the presentation of the honorary degree. Dr. Nathaniel Tillman, academic dean of Delaware State, watches the ceremony in Randolph's New York City office.

Joseph Rakowicz Dies, AFL-CIO Organizer

Chicago — Field Rep. Joseph Rakowicz of AFL-CIO Region 14 died June 29 after a short illness. He was 47.

Long active with the Insurance Workers, Rakowicz had been president of the Jersey City, N.J., local in the late 1940s. He joined the CIO staff in 1950 and directed a number of organizing campaigns for the Insurance Workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New England, Delaware and Michigan.

After the AFL-CIO merger he was transferred to the Region 14 staff and continued to work in organizing campaigns in the insurance, bakery and confectionery and graphic arts fields.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters. Burial was July 3 in Newark, N.J.

For Remainder of 1968:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1968 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

Date	Organization	Place
July 15	Bookbinders	Philadelphia, Pa.
July 15	Stage Employes	Kansas City, Mo.
July 15-19	Potters	Vancouver, B. C.
July 16	Stove, Furnace Workers	Long Beach, Calif.
July 22-26	Technical Engineers	Philadelphia, Pa.
July 24	Barbers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
July 28	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Aug. 3-9	Typographical	Cleveland, O.
Aug. 9-11	Nevada	Las Vegas
Aug. 11-23	Railway Carmen	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 12-14	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 12-16	Brewery Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 12-16	Special Delivery Messengers	Memphis, Tenn.
Aug. 12-17	Postal Clerks	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 15-17	Montana	Glascow
Aug. 18-23	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Atlanta, Ga.
Aug. 18-24	Letter Carriers	Boston, Mass.
Aug. 19-22	Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes	Houston, Tex.
Aug. 19-23	Fire Fighters	Toronto, Ont.
Aug. 19-23	Steelworkers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 19-23	Teachers	Cleveland, O.
Aug. 26-30	Washington	Spokane
Sept. 2-6	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 3-13	Machinists	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 4-6	Massachusetts	Boston
Sept. 4-6	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Sept. 4-6	North Carolina	Asheville
Sept. 9	Railroad Trainmen	Hollywood, Fla.
Sept. 9	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	San Jose, Calif.
Sept. 9-13	Bricklayers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 9-13	Government Employes	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 11-13	Connecticut	Hartford
Sept. 11-13	Iowa	Cedar Rapids
Sept. 12-14	Railway Supervisors	Des Plaines, Ill.
Sept. 13-14	West Virginia	Charleston
Sept. 13-15	North Dakota	Fargo
Sept. 16	Bill Posters	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 16	Cigar Makers	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 16	Tobacco Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 16-20	Chemical Workers	New Orleans, La.
Sept. 16-20	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 16-20	Oregon	Roseburg
Sept. 16-20	Printing Pressmen	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 17-20	Broadcast Employes	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 19	Alaska	Sitka
Sept. 22-28	Rubber Workers	Denver, Colo.
Sept. 23-25	Minnesota	Minneapolis
Sept. 23-25	Missouri	Kansas City
Sept. 23-25	Nebraska	Lincoln
Sept. 23-26	Illinois	Springfield
Sept. 23-27	California	Sacramento
Sept. 30-Oct. 4	Shipbuilders	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 4-5	Delaware	Dover
Oct. 4-6	New Hampshire	Shelburne
Oct. 4-6	Rhode Island	Providence
Oct. 6-8	Flight Engineers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 7-11	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 7-11	Iron Workers	New York, N. Y
Oct. 7-11	Wisconsin	Green Bay
Oct. 8-10	Air Line Dispatchers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 8-12	Kentucky	Louisville
Oct. 14-16	Alabama	Montgomery
Oct. 14-17	Florida	Orlando
Oct. 14-19	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 16-18	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 16-18	Indiana	Indianapolis
Nov. 17-24	Air Line Pilots	Miami Beach, Fla.

White Collar Staffs Join Textile Union

White collar workers in five plants of the American Viscose division of FMC Corp. have chosen the Textile Workers Union of America as their bargaining agent.

The 180 workers involved are employed as laboratory technicians, analysts and testers in FMC plants located in Lewistown and Meadville, Pa., Nitro and Parkersburg, W.Va., and Front Royal, Va.

TWUA also represents approximately 8,300 production workers in the five plants. The white collar vote was 87 to 79 for union representation.

The Coalition's Grip

AS THE SECOND SESSION of the 90th Congress heads into the final weeks before the national political conventions, the unyielding grip of the conservative coalition is continuing to frustrate the nation's needs and desires.

Combining subterfuge and evasion with the full range of meaningless, cliche attacks on basic programs, the coalition is proving out the "hopeless" tag applied by some critics at the beginning of the session.

When the 90th Congress completed its first session in 1967, the AFL-CIO said neither it nor the American people could "find much satisfaction in the record." But, it added, "we cannot yet afford to write it off as hopeless."

The final record of the second session is still incomplete, but the coalition has continued its all-out attempt to destroy the major new programs enacted by the historic 89th Congress.

It has hacked away at bills to finance these programs; it has moved deviously—in non-recorded votes and in non-publicized committee maneuvers—to undercut and emasculate programs of long standing.

It has used every weapon at its command to say "no" to the smallest effort to enact liberal and progressive legislation to begin to cope with the wide range of problems confronting the country.

* * *

THE COALITION is composed of conservative southern Democrats and their conservative brethren in the Republican Party. This alliance has been a major and a controlling factor for the past three decades. Where it could not effectively block legislation, it used its strength to water it down to, in some cases, meaningless and weak statutes.

In 1964 the back of the coalition was broken as 51 new liberal congressmen came into office in the Johnson landslide defeat of Barry Goldwater. The 1964 elections produced the memorable 89th Congress, probably the most outstanding Congress in modern history.

But in November 1966, with a loss of 41 liberal seats, the coalition regained control and the 90th Congress has been, by and large a victim of that control.

An indication of the coalition's grip, especially in the House, is the fact that in 1965 and 1966, the conservatives won only 25 and 32 percent of important rollcalls; in 1967 the coalition won 73 percent of the rollcalls.

* * *

THE 1968 ELECTIONS hold the key to the question of where the conservative coalition goes from here. While it has stalled and slashed at programs in the 90th Congress it has not been able to undo completely the work of the 89th Congress. But there would be no such restraints if the coalition were to increase its strength in the 91st Congress.

That's what the congressional election campaigns are all about —to prevent conservative gains that would further endanger progressive programs, and to elect a liberal majority that would begin again where the 89th Congress left off.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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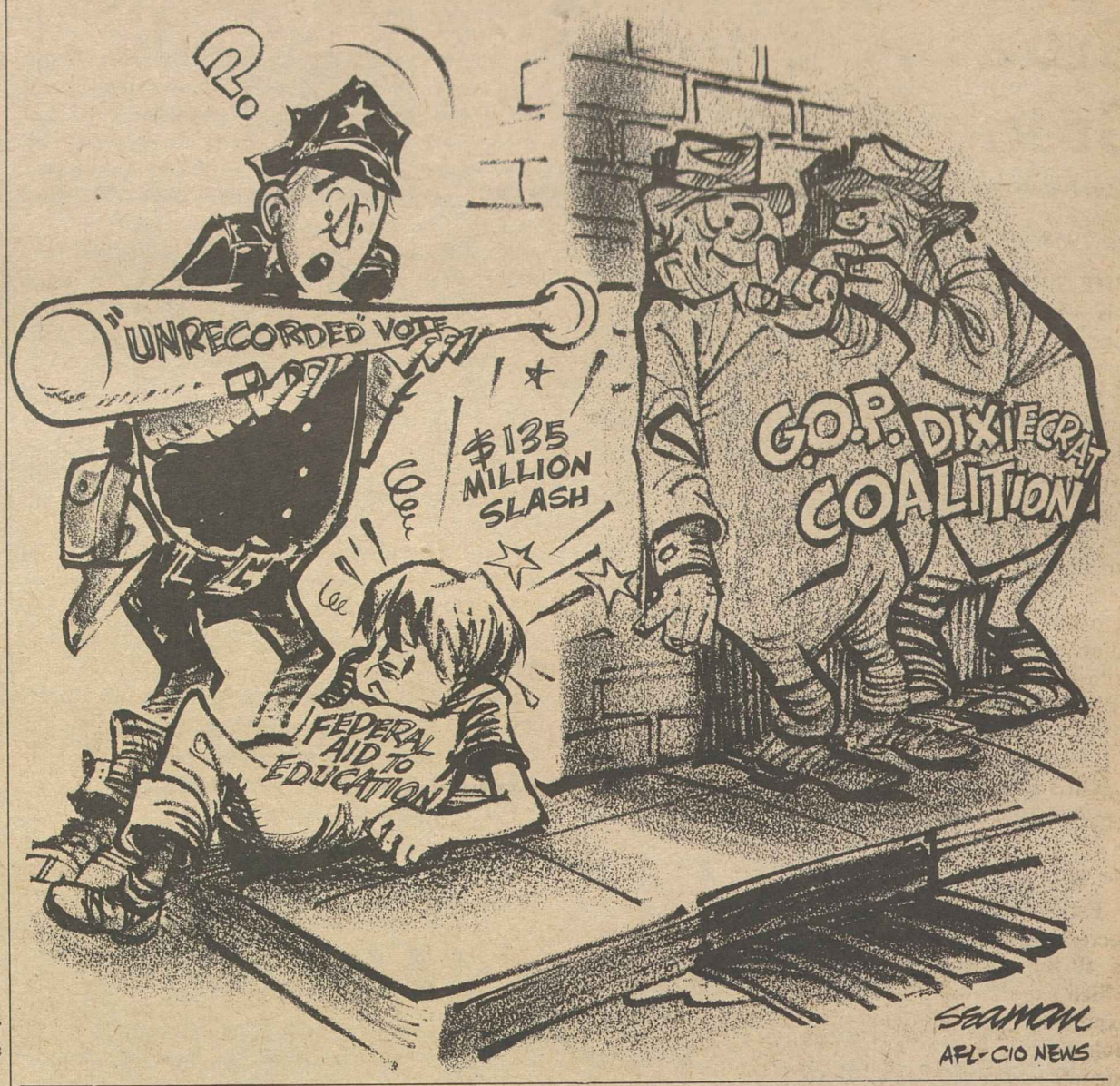


Nuts-and-Bolts Chores:

Ohio Shows How to Reverse Threat of Conservative Trend

The following appeared in the June 24, 1968, issue of Memo from COPE, publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Item: Right-winger Max Rafferty rides sin, sex and street violence to victory over moderate Sen. Thomas Kuchel in the GOP primary in California. If he moves into the Senate, he'll complete the sweep of California's three principal offices by ultra-conservative Republicans, joining Gov. Ronald Reagan and Sen. George Murphy.

Item: Voters in Maryland overwhelmingly reject a proposed new state constitution which had strong bipartisan and almost unanimous civic-leader support. They heed the voices of conservatives and prefer to stick with a document unchanged for more than a century.

Item: George Wallace petitions go way over the top in the states, cinching a place for his name on the presidential ballot.

Item: Barry Goldwater hits the comeback trail and is favored to return to the U.S. Senate.

Item: A conservative romps to victory in the Texas gubernatorial primary over young, articulate liberal Don Yarborough.

Item: Sen. Everett Dirksen is tabbed to head the GOP Platform Committee, guaranteeing a platform soaked in conservative pieties.

Item: The Senate panics over what began as a straight-forward anti-crime measure and adds provisions undercutting the Supreme Court that the John Birch Society and other right-wing outfits haven't been able to accomplish in years of trying.

Item: Many liberal candidates from all parts of the country are fearful they face a rocky road to election.

All these—and more like them—prompt the question: Is there a conservative trend in 1968?

Maybe yes, maybe no.

Voters are clearly worried. They are worried about Viet Nam, about crime, about riots, about taxes and the cost of living, about a whole range of problems.

And when voters are worried, the "ins" usually suffer.

But this is a curious year, and a confusing one, more than most, and there are signposts that say the road could lead to a liberal victory in 1968:

- In California, Rafferty—despite his primary victory—is no shoo-in for election. His Democratic opponent, former State Comptroller Alan Cranston, is popular in the state, and Rafferty might be just too much for many Democrats who voted for Reagan in 1966, and for many Republicans as well.
- The latest Gallup Poll shows Vice Pres. Humphrey a trial-heat winner over either Richard Nixon or Nelson Rockefeller if the presidential election were held now. Some of his strength must translate to senatorial and congressional liberal candidates.
- In Florida, though by the narrowest of margins, moderate former Gov. Leroy Collins wins the Democratic senatorial nomination over an opponent whose campaign tries to exploit racial divisions.
- In Idaho, the right-wing smear of Sen. Frank Church wilts under the heat of exposure to the public eye.
- In Ohio, in a clear liberal vs. conservative test, John Gilligan dislodges fixture Frank Lausche in the Democratic senatorial primary.

The Ohio victory was of particular significance in terms of the question about a conservative trend. Lausche had been a champion vote-getter, with a solid base among Democrats despite his conservative voting record. He was even more popular among Republicans, and many apparently crossed over to vote for him in the primary. He was supported by all but one major Ohio newspaper. Yet, he lost.

What created the switch was hard, intelligent work by the state COPE and thousands of union members. They got members registered, informed them on issues and the candidates, got out the vote on election day. They did the nuts-and-bolts jobs that win elections.

What was done in Ohio for Gilligan can be done elsewhere for other liberal candidates. What it takes is effort, and with the right effort, if the answer to the question is "Yes, there is a conservative trend," there is time to turn it around by Nov. 5.

Conservation Crisis:

Growing Congestion Choking Great Outdoors of America

The following is excerpted from "Conservation in Crisis" by Marvin Zeldin which appeared in the June 1968 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE POWER TO ALTER our environment is seemingly limitless. Most of the major rivers and lakes are already befouled with the effluents of industrial technology. Too many cities are already man-made wildernesses with their crowds and traffic jams and asphalt and noise and filthy air. Now we are in danger of loving to death the once remote outdoor recreation areas.

What we have already done to the cities and what we might be doing to the great outdoors are both elements of the environmental crisis. And whether we stay home in the cities, where seven out of ten people live, or seek out the closeness and enjoyment of the nation's magnificent natural heritage of lakes and rivers, beaches, mountains, forests and valleys, we cannot escape the crisis.

Each year there are more and more of us, with more leisure time, more money and more cars and boats, turning to the outdoors for recreation and recharging of spiritual batteries. We search out the national parks and forests, state parks and private resorts for a few days or weeks.

Estimates of increased use of major outdoor recreation areas by the year 2000 range from 5 to 40 times more than in 1960, depending on which expert you read. So if you have already experienced tent-to-tent camping, or pole-to-pole fishing, and if you've already found parking lots and campsites filled, imagine the future. Sec. of Interior Stewart Udall did. He looked ahead to the middle of the next century and predicted:

"For every person who now hopes to camp in the summertime on the floor of Yosemite Valley, there will be nine. For every present hiker down the John Muir Trail along the spine of the Sierras, there will be nine. For every tin can and bottle and carton that now litters park and wilderness trails, there will be nine. For every hundred people on the beach at Drakes Bay, there will be at least 900 and conceivably several times that many."

Marion Clawson of Resources for the Future puts it this way: "The human foot, if there are enough of them, can as effectively destroy important qualities of the landscape as can the bulldozer."

Even short of outright destruction by overcrowding and overusing natural areas, there is also the danger of reducing the level of enjoyment we receive from our visits. Waiting in line in a visitor center packed as tightly as a bus depot the day before Christmas won't add to your experience when you finally get into Carlsbad Caverns.

Another problem is money. Despite the substantial progress of the 1960s in setting aside new national parks and seashores and state parks, the major national program which finances acquisition of new outdoor recreation areas is in trouble.

Congress took a great step forward in 1965 when it created the Land and Water Conservation Fund to finance the acquisition of land and water areas for outdoor recreation by the federal and state governments. But the fund has been woefully inadequate.

While the cost of needed federal and state land acquisitions for outdoor recreation in the next 10 years is estimated at $3.6 billion, the fund will provide only $1.9 billion at the current rate of financing.

LAND PRICES THROUGHOUT the nation are increasing at a rate of from 5 to 10 percent a year. The price of choice lands for public recreation is rising even faster.

The shortage of money for acquiring and thus setting aside for public enjoyment more of the nation's priceless natural heritage is just one demonstration of the dilemma facing Congress. It commendably authorized national programs to put an end to air pollution, to clean up and prevent further pollution of the rivers and lakes, to help local government acquire needed open space. In so doing, Congress "authorizes" the necessarily large amounts of money these programs require. But when the time comes to appropriate the money to actually carry out the programs, the funds are not available in the amounts previously considered essential.

But money alone is not the answer to the outdoor recreation needs of the American people. We also need to understand that conservation is no longer only a problem of the countryside, of remote rural areas. It's a critical problem for the urban-suburban complexes in which most Americans live.

Since the end of World War II, millions of acres of once open spaces in and around the cities have been turned into housing subdivisions, shopping centers, highways, airports, industrial sites and utility rights of way. Unfortunately, most of this development has come with hardly a thought for the quality of the environment—with scarcely any attempt to build conservation values, including outdoor recreation, into the planning.

So while we need strong federal programs, with adequate financing from Congress if we are to hold on to a vanishing natural heritage. we also need concerned citizens and their organizations involved and fighting on the state and local levels. For that's where the ultimate action is. With few exceptions, land use control rests with local government. Local government makes the zoning decisions.

Impact on Unemployment:

Jobs Program Pledges Seen Well Ahead of September Goal

ORGANIZED LABOR'S representative to the National Alliance of Businessmen—a government-industry drive to train and employ 500,000 hard-core jobless—said that he is confident the effort will make a significant impact on hard-core unemployment.

John W. Livingston, assigned early this year by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as labor's liaison to the NAB, reported that job pledges already exceed the 100,000 goal set for September of this year.

But the real test of the program's success will come within the next several months, he noted, by which time "we will have a pretty good idea of . . . the percentage of people who stay on the job." Livingston appeared on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Livingston explained that the NAB's program has three major phases: "finding the job, finding the man, putting the man and the job together and starting him in training." The big difference between this effort and others tried in the past is that the recruits are on the private employer's payroll from the outset, he noted.

"When they finish their training . . . they will know they will have a job," he said.

Livingston stressed that everyone involved has to recognize that the hard-core unemployed will have special on-the-job problems. He said that supervisors and workers already on the job will be trained and prepared to accept the newcomers and to try to help them overcome those problems.

"The interest they take in this hard-core unemployed person will have most to do with the percentage who stay," he predicted.

He said that no special concessions are made to the recruits; "We want these people treated just the same as any other person," so that they will sooner become a part of the regular work force and "feel that the job means something to them."

Reporters questioning him were James Welsh of the Washington Evening Star and Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOW THAT THE 10 PERCENT surtax has been passed the reverse side of the coin, the $6 billion cut in the federal budget for the year beginning Jan. 1, is the subject of some intense speculation.

The President fought hard against the budget reduction, but the conservatives who control the purse-strings of Congress insisted that it must be tied in with the surtax.

The spending cuts spelled out in the tax bill are far more sweeping than is generally realized. It breaks down this way:

- For the fiscal year 1969, which began July 1, the President's budget figure is cut $6 billion, from $186.1 billion to $180.6 billion.
- The President, in submitting his 1970 budget in January, is required to return $8 billion of funds previously appropriated by Congress but still unspent.
- A ceiling on new obligational authority for fiscal 1969 is set at $191.7 billion. It was $201.7 billion.
- Exempted from the ceiling are appropriations for the Viet Nam war, interest on the federal debt, veterans' benefits and social security payments.
- Only three out of every four full-time vacancies that occur in federal jobs may be filled until the number of federal employes is dropped to the June 30, 1966, level of 2,366,000.

Focal point of current attention is the $6 billion cut in the current fiscal year's budget.

Where will the ax fall? Will it be a meat ax? What will happen to the great social programs that have brought new hope and a meaning in life for millions of people?

Budget Dir. Charles J. Zwick has sent out some broad guidelines to every federal government department and agency directing them to restrict contracts and other commitments so they will be able to make the necessary spending cuts.

IN HIS LETTER, Zwick made this point:

"Congress has the first opportunity to reduce the budget through its traditional appropriation process.

"Should Congress fail to reduce the January budget by the full $6 billion in expenditures, the law requires the President to make up the difference."

Congress wants desperately to adjourn sine die before the Republican convention which starts Aug. 5. With its large backlog of legislation plus appropriations bills it is questionable whether Congress will be able to buckle down to the task of budget cutting.

Even more pertinent is the question of whether Congress itself even wants to start swinging the ax during a presidential election year.

Currently, the House Appropriations Committee seems to have its hands full hacking away at new obligational authority of the President which calls for the $10 billion cut.

The President is proud of the vast progress in social welfare legislation passed during his period in the White House. It is not likely that he will starve these programs for lack of funds even if he can't nourish them as much as he would like.

The expectation is, then, that the war on poverty, housing, urban development, education and comparable programs will not feel the budget-cutting knife to any serious degree.

Although the President does not want to take such action, he could get about one-half of his $6 billion in the military spending, concentrated largely in non-Viet Nam areas. Space expenditures, foreign aid and farm programs may well be trimmed. There could be some delays in the application of education and health programs.

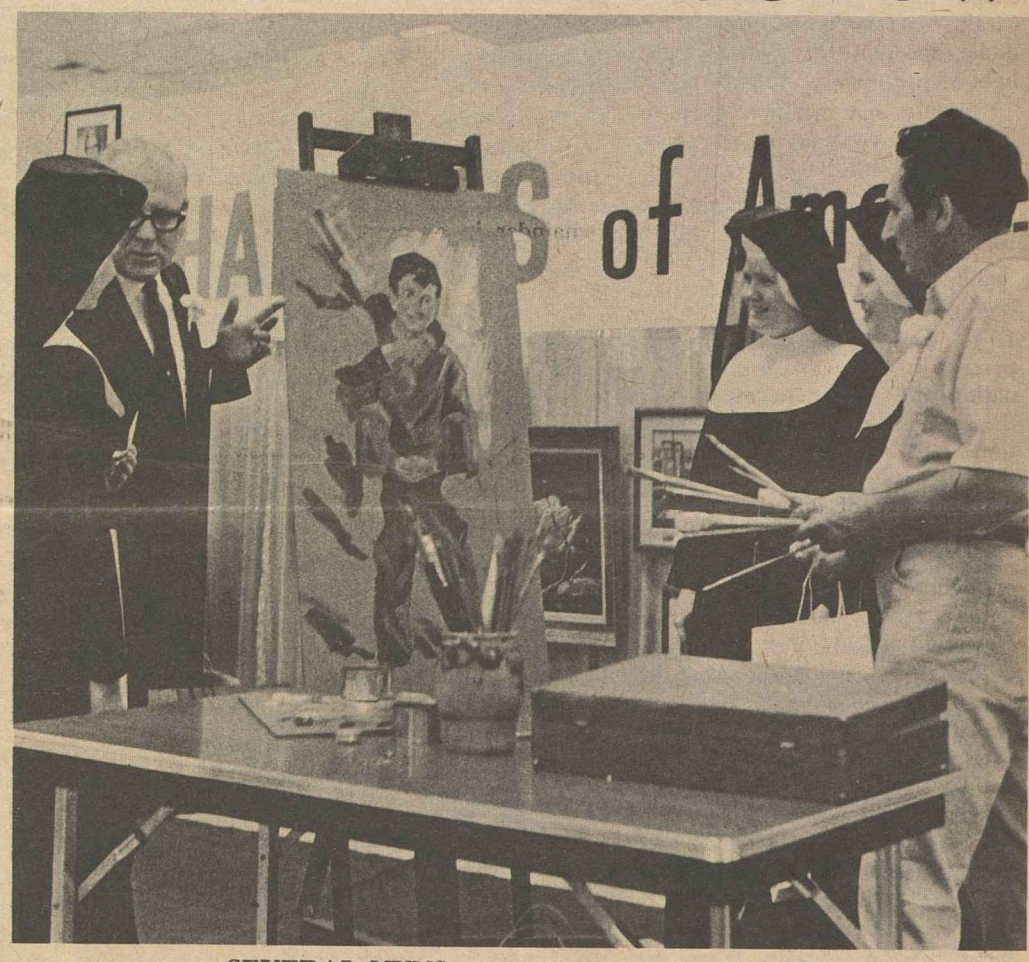
Few people really understand the complexities of federal budget-making (and budget cutting) but one thing seems rather clear: it will be handled far differently by the Administration than the 90th Congress would handle it.

A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT on hard-core unemployment by the National Alliance of Businessmen program was predicted on Labor News Conference by John W. Livingston, center, labor's liaison to the NAB. Questioning him were James Welsh of the Washington Evening Star, left, and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

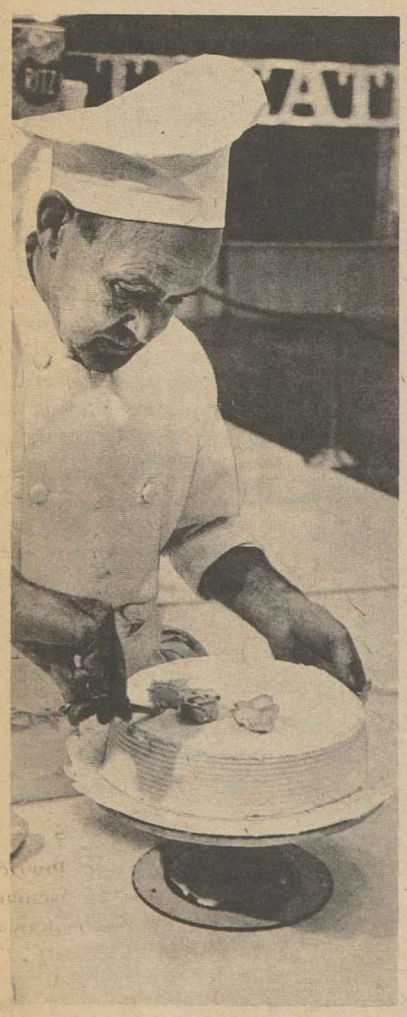
WHILE THOUSANDS TOUR the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in Philadelphia Civic Center, a line of people, left, files by the Doll Workers' booth in quest of souvenirs. Above, veteran glass bottle blowers display their skills. Watching are, from left, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas R. Donahue and Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Skills Star at '68 Union-Industries Show

RIDING A POWERED golf cart, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., make their rounds of the show which featured nearly 350 exhibitors.

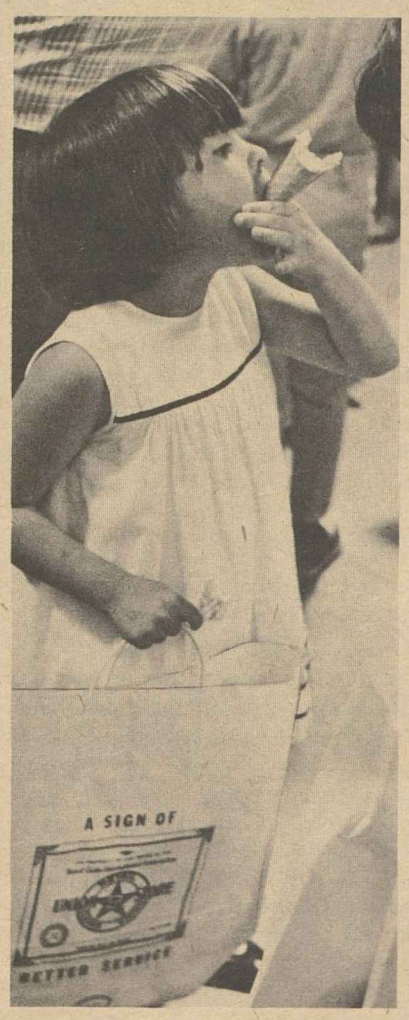


SEVERAL NUNS get a red carpet tour of the Painters' exhibition by Pres. S. Frank Raftery, left, who explains the work of a union craftsman specially set up for the show.



SUGARY ROSES bloom under skillful hands at the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers' exhibition booth.

LATEST STYLES are paraded before hundreds of viewers as the United Textile Workers put on periodic fashion shows.



TOTING A SOUVENIR shopping bag from the Retail Clerks, a young lady pauses to enjoy a refreshment in her own way.

A LOAD OF GRAVEL is scooped up by a miniature power shovel at the Operating Engineers exhibition. Sidewalk superintendents are, from left, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

By Interlocking Ties:

Control of Economy Lapsing to Big Banks

America's largest banks—through investment practices and interlocking directorships—are increasingly gaining control of "vital elements of the nation's economy," a House Banking subcommittee has warned.

The warning came in a report on a subcommittee staff study which detailed hundreds of cases in which banks play the role of "middlemen" through stockholdings and directorships in competing businesses.

"This trend," the report said, "is shifting economic power back to a small group, repeating in a somewhat different manner the pattern of trusts of the late 19th and early 20th centuries."

The study raised questions of conflict of interest and restraint of trade in citing numerous instances in which a bank has interlocking directorates with a firm, holds much of its stock and manages its trust funds.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of both the subcommittee and the full Banking committee, called upon Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark "to take immediate action" under the anti-trust laws in the light of the study's findings.

Noting that the Justice Dept. recently acted to secure the elimination of interlocking directorates among 16 different corporations, Patman said this abuse was "minuscule" compared to the situation involving banks.

The study found that 49 banks in 10 major cities hold more than 54 percent of all bank assets in the nation and 5 percent or more of the common stock in 147 of the nation's 500 largest industrial corporations.

Because of diffusion of stock ownership, the study pointed out, 5 percent ownership of stock is enough to exercise control—or at least policy domination—in many corporations.

Adding to the banks' potential for industrial control, the study said, was a finding of 768 interlocking directorates between the 49 banks and 286 of the 500 biggest corporations.

The study cited numerous cases in which the same bank holds large blocks of stock and shares directors with two or more corporations which are supposedly competitive.

Nine major banks and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. hold 12 interlocking seats on one another's board of directors. There are ten such interlocking links between seven banks and the Chrysler Corp.

Cleveland Trust Co. holds large blocks of stock in six competing machine tool firms, has directors on the boards of four of them; holds stock and interlocks in three competing iron ore companies and two Cleveland department stores.

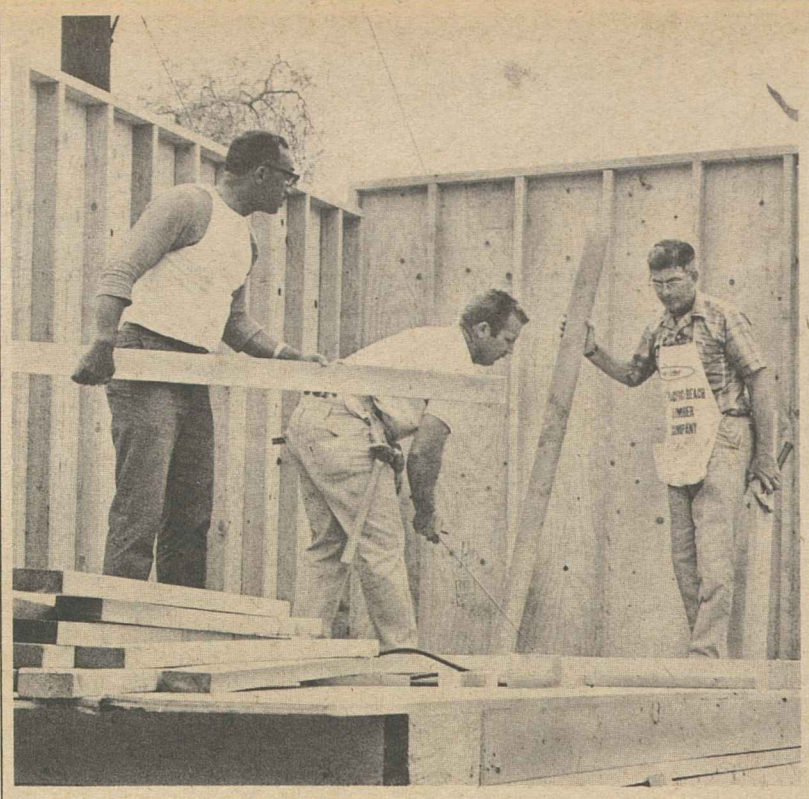
The study said that of the $1 trillion in assets held by all institutional investors in the country, nearly 60 percent, or $607 billion, is held by commercial banks. Of the $607 billion, it said $250 billion is in bank trust departments.

Among holdings under trust, the study noted, half are in private trusts, 30 percent in employes' pension and welfare funds and the remainder in agency accounts.

It noted that while these securities do not belong to the banks, as trustees they often have sole or partial voting rights in the great majority of common stocks thus held.

The study listed a number of suggestions for remedial legislative or executive action to cope with the problems uncovered. The proposals included.

Full disclosure of a bank's trust fund holdings; prohibition on the holding of more than 10 percent of any firm's stock by a single bank trust department; disclosure of proxy voting by trust departments; and a ban on an officer of any commercial bank sitting on the board of a company in which his bank holds more than 5 percent of that firm's stock.



A SCOREKEEPER'S BOOTH takes form at a San Diego youth league baseball park as unionist volunteers put in a weekend of work on the project. From left are Sol Johnson, business agent of Laborers Local 89 and president of the Pony League; carpenter Bill Stone and general contractor John Reed, who has held a card in Carpenters Local 1571 more than 30 years.

San Diego's Face Lifted By Weekend Volunteers

San Diego—Just about every Saturday and some Sundays too, the rapping of hammers, the buzzing of power saws, the rumbling of a tractor echo over a wide area of the poverty section of San Diego.

The men behind the sounds of this work are volunteers from local building trades unions. They are bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, laborers, plumbers and others who donate their time to improve community facilities for underprivileged children.

Several projects are usually underway simultaneously—like a scorekeeper's booth at a southeast San Diego baseball field, or a few blocks away, a building that is to be converted into a multi-purpose youth center.

Volunteers for the projects are being lined up through a clearing house set up by the Carpenters District Council in San Diego.

The weekend volunteers try to help wherever they can. They are ready to lend their skills whenever somebody comes up with plans for a badly needed improvement on a playground or recreation center.

Much of their work is channeled into a federally-funded agency which operates five community centers that provide entertainment, job placement services and self-improvement courses.

The unionists also are ready to swing into action to convert a number of vacant lots into "vest pocket" parks just as soon as the agency can get permission from the landowners for the use of the properties.

What with only a two-day "work week" for the volunteer projects, Charles Popejoy of the Carpenters is pressing the recruitment of more volunteers.

"We've completed work on the Ocean View center," he said, "but we've got four other projects going in southeast San Diego now."

NLRB Orders Firm to Grant Dues Checkoff

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a Virginia power tool firm to give the Steelworkers a dues checkoff in a contract the union has been trying to get for five years from H. K. Porter, Inc., Danville.

The order, involving powers the NLRB has rarely if ever used, directs management to bargain collectively with the union, to embody any understanding that may be reached into a signed contract, and to include a clause permitting members to have their union dues deducted from their pay at their own request.

Two previous NLRB orders in 1964 and 1965, enforced by two U.S. courts of appeals in 1964 and 1966, failed to produce good-faith bargaining by management of the Danville plant. Two NLRB trial examiners found management bargained in bad faith, they reported to the board.

This time the board issued an order interpreting a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. In its ruling the court noted that on two separate occasions the Porter firm violated federal labor law by not making a good-faith effort to reach agreement with the union.

Pointing out that the company conceded it had no business reason for refusing to grant a checkoff, the court said the board could have ordered a checkoff clause "in return for a reasonable concession by the union" or even that "in an appropriate case the board could simply order the company to grant a checkoff."

The NLRB concluded that under the circumstances a checkoff order is warranted.

ABC Bakers Win 4 Plants In California

The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers won representation rights in four California biscuit plants previously represented by the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The victories came in National Labor Relations Board elections conducted June 21 and June 28 among workers at the Burry Biscuit Co. in Buena Park, Pacific Cracker Co. in Santa Fe Heights, Safeway Biscuit in Van Nuys, and the Weston Biscuit Co. in Burbank.

Of 575 eligible voters, 516 participated in the elections in which ABC Local 66 received 280 votes against 225 for the B&C. The election campaigns were hard fought and the old bakers' organization had the support of local Teamsters.

The California elections were the fifth contest between the ABC and the B&C since the latter affiliated with the Teamsters. ABC won all five to add 870 new members.

Workers in the California plants had the backing and active support of the AFL-CIO regional office in Los Angeles. AFL-CIO Field Rep. Ruben Diaz worked with the ABC staff in the effort.

Changing Society, Technology Seen Edging Professionals To Unions

Chicago—White collar scientific-technical employes and professionals can be organized and will turn to collective bargaining to solve their work problems.

That was the main conclusion of a one-day conference on "Collective Bargaining and Professional Responsibility" here. The parley was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes Council and conducted by the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Here are some of the reasons expressed at the conference for the belief that higher level white collar workers will go union:

- The nature of work is changing. Automation and computerization are eating away at the decision-making powers of these workers and are reducing the prestige value of their jobs.
- Upper-level management is using the same basic techniques to control white collar workers and enlist their loyalty that were used on blue collar workers. Those techniques or strategies pushed manual workers into unions and will nudge white collar workers along the same path.
- While the United States is behind Western Europe in organizing professionals, conditions are ripening for unionization here.
- The bargaining process for professionals and high level white collar workers won't change from what it's been for manual workers, but the items on the bargaining table will be different.

The 40 representatives of unions and professional organizations agreed that there are two kinds of professional workers—"badge" and "non-badge."

Badge professionals are doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, etc. who need degrees and special licenses to practice their professions. Non-badge professionals—those in the arts, airline pilots, journalists, etc.—have a combination of education and work background which sets them apart from other workers.

Most non-badge professionals are unionized. In the case of musicians and pilots, the unions have strengthened the degree of professionalism of their members, it was noted.

Prof. Bernard Karsh of the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations said the gap between the white collar middle managers and top-level management in large public and private organizations is widening. It's getting harder to become head of a department or the entire organization.

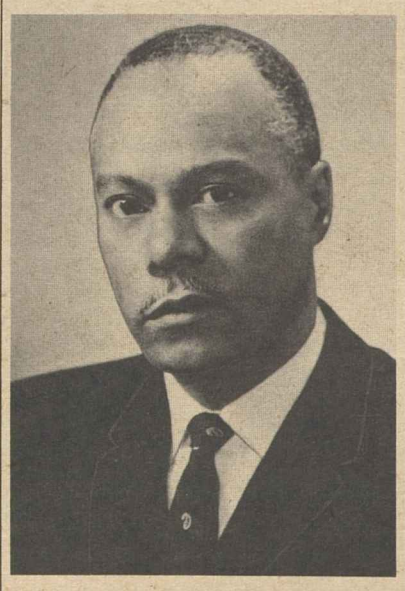
"When these middle managers realize they will probably never get to the top, they'll turn to unions," Karsh predicted.

Prof. Everett Kassalow of the University of Wisconsin said professionals in Europe and the United States are increasing in numbers at a faster pace than the rest of the work force. He said that as their numbers increase, the uniqueness of the individual and his talents will decrease.

Kassalow said that the most dramatic growth in unionization of professionals in Europe has been among public employes. He noted that the same trend is starting here.

Jack Golodner, executive director of the Scientific, Cultural & Professional Employes Council, said the council is prepared to advise professionals on how to organize and work with other organizations in areas of mutual concern.

The message of the conference to professionals was clear: Prestige or status may separate you from other workers, but it can't put more food on the table.



HOWARD JENKINS, JR., Republican and first Negro to serve as a National Labor Relations Board member, has been named to a second five-year term by Pres. Johnson. Senate confirmation of Jenkins would give the board a continuity of leadership never before achieved, the agency said, with four of the five members having served 5 years or more.

San Juan Unionists Get Dystrophy Posts

San Juan, P.R.—A new Puerto Rico chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America has elected Benigno Mouliert of the Retail Clerks as treasurer and Pausides Casablanca of the Letter Carriers as secretary. Pres. Hipolito Marcano of the Puerto Rico AFL-CIO was named a member of the citizens' advisory committee.

Sessions Held For Training Of Organizers

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization has completed the 1968 round of training conferences for the federation's national organizing staff in an effort to provide the specialized training called for at the 1967 AFL-CIO convention, the department announced.

The first of five meetings was held in February in Atlanta, and others in Delano, Calif., Oklahoma City, Elkhart, Ind., and New Haven, Conn. Such "refresher" conferences are held every two years with the staff divided geographically to provide an average attendance of 35, Organization Dir. William L. Kircher said.

The conferences, conducted by Kircher and members of the headquarters staff, dealt with methods of communication, building effective in-plant organizing committees, blueprinting campaigns, use of National Labor Relations Board facilities, the role of central bodies, coordinated programs and allied topics.

Kircher called the meetings steps in the direction of assembling the "most effective organizing staff" possible. He said they incorporated suggestions made by union officers and organizing directors at the AFL-CIO organizing conference last December in Bal Harbour, Fla.

That convention conference, Kircher noted, endorsed the aim described by Chairman Paul Hall of the Executive Council's Committee on Organizing: assuring excellence in organizing through specialized training.

STRIKE SLOGANS appeal for a boycott of Kayser-Roth products as pickets of the Textile Workers Union of America picket a struck company plant in Dayton, Tenn. More than 500 members of the TWUA walked out against Kayser-Roth in May. The company was recently acquired by the Penn Central conglomerate.

Profit Power Is Cited In Textile-Rail Merger

New York—The announced acquisition of Kayser-Roth Corp. by Penn Central Co. "points up the strength and economic viability of the textile industry," Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America declared here.

Pollock commented after Stuart Saunders, board chairman of Penn Central, announced that the acquisition "is calculated to stabilize earnings" and "strengthen the entire company, including its transportation operations."

"The very fact that a giant conglomerate such as Penn finds Kayser-Roth a valuable acquisition," Pollock said, "is the best possible proof of our contention that the textile industry is in every sense modern, efficient and profitable."

"The industry cannot hide behind bogus 'regional traditions' or plead its inability to meet the standards of wages and industrial relations practices enjoyed by workers in most other industries," he added.

Pollock noted that TWUA has "a special interest" in the merger because some 500 of its members at a Kayser-Roth hosiery plant in Dayton, Tenn., are currently striking for a first-time contract.

The union is conducting a nationwide "don't buy" drive against Kayser-Roth's hosiery products, which include Supp-Hose, Schiapereli, Kayser and other brands of women's hosiery; Esquire socks; Fruit of the Loom and Mojud children's products, and Jiffies and Mercury slippers.

Pollock pointed out that Kayser-Roth, which employs 26,500 workers, recently hit annual sales of more than $390 million and racked up after-tax profits of more than $12 million.

At the same time, he continued, only 17 of its 117 plants are organized and wages at the Dayton plant "are barely above the federal minimum of $1.60 an hour."

Unemployment Climbs, Youths Flood Job Pool

(Continued from Page 1)

lessness among 20-24-year-olds increased by 300,000."

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate for teenagers rose from 12.6 percent in May to 13.6 percent in June. For the 20-24-year-old group, the rate rose from 5.3 to 6.5 percent. The report said most of the rise in the teenage rate occurred among boys while the rise in the 20-24-year-old group was sharpest among girls.

Pinpointing the failure of jobs to materials, the Labor Dept. said the industries which normally provide work for young workers in June—agriculture, construction and retail trade—showed less than their usual June job pickups. The unemployment rates in all three of these industries rose over the month, the report added.

The job picture for June usually hangs on the fate of young job-seekers.

For adult and fulltime workers, unemployment showed little change over the month, the report said. The jobless rate for all workers 25 and over held steady at 2.2 percent. For married men—the key breadwinner group—the unemployment rate was 1.7 percent in June, up a shade from May's 1.6 percent but below the 1.9 percent of a year earlier.

For Negroes, the jobless rate worsened from 6.4 percent in May to 7.2 percent in June, reflecting the rise in unemployment among non-white youth.

However, a separate report on the job situation in urban poverty neighborhoods showed the jobless rate dropping from 6.5 percent to 5.7 percent between the second quarters of 1967 and 1968. Unemployment in the poverty areas of the nation's 100 largest cities was down by nearly 65,000 over the year, according to the Labor Dept.'s special report.

The improvement in the poverty areas was attributed to general economic advances, job gains in factory and blue-collar and service occupations and the expansion in private and governmental programs aimed at hard-core unemployed.

In the poverty areas, the white jobless rate fell from 5.3 to 4.6 percent over the year, while the Negro rate declined from 8.1 to 7.3 percent.

The Labor Dept.'s urban poverty report counted about 375,000 workers as unemployed in the second quarter of 1968.

On the employment side of the regular monthly jobs report, the Labor Dept. put total employment at 77.3 million in June, up 1.3 million from May. A 500,000 rise in agricultural jobs accounted for a large part of the overall job gain.

Non-farm payroll employment rose by 82,000 over the month to 67.9 million, seasonally adjusted, the report said. Gains of about 40,000 each were registered in manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, services and state and local government.

These job gains were offset in part by a seasonally adjusted drop of 80,000 in construction, the report added, as the tightness of mortgage money and weakness in housing starts contributed to the decline in construction jobs.

On hours, the report said the factory workweek held steady at 40.9 hours, seasonally adjusted. For all workers on private payrolls, the workweek rose slightly to 37.9 hours.

On earnings, a 1-cent increase in average hourly earnings of all workers on private payrolls, along with a 0.4 hour rise, boosted weekly earnings to $108.20, up $1.51 over May.

Factory Workers Average $3 an Hour

The average hourly pay of the factory production worker has hit $3 for the first time, the Labor Dept. announced.

The milestone was revealed in the June report on the employment situation, which showed the factory worker's hourly wage moving up by 1 cent since May to push his weekly earnings to $123.30.

The Labor Dept. said it took 12 years for the average to go from $2 to $3 an hour. The $2 an hour point was passed in November 1956.

IBEW Contracts Ratified:

Anaconda Accords End Copper Tieup

Chicago—New and improved contracts with Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. were ratified by members of four local unions of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to wind up strikes of 60,000 copper workers nearly one year after they started.

Picket lines were disbanded and 1,700 IBEW members reported for work July 8, at wire plants in Marion, Ind., Muskegon, Mich., Sycamore, Ill., and Watkinsville, Ga.

The Marion walkout started July 15, 1967. The other plants were struck when their contracts expired on subsequent dates. All were involved in a nationwide strike of 26 unions coordinated by the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept. against 11 copper firms.

Chairman Michael D. Lucas of IBEW's joint negotiating committee credited worker solidarity for winning major strike objectives in 48-month agreements at the four plants. These included wage increases of 45-90 cents an hour, doubled pension benefit payments, uniform starting rates for male and female employes, and contract expiration dates with a spread of no more than 90 days.

Lucas said Anaconda agreed to reimburse the locals for employe insurance premiums they paid during the long strike—a total of more than $300,000.

He listed these other improvements:

Pension payments for future retirees will be raised from $2.50 a month per year of service, with a top of $87.50 a month, to $5 a month times years of service with no limitation on length of service—formerly 35 years. Benefits for past retirees will be raised $1 per month for each year of employment.

Disability pensioners will get the full $5 benefit with a minimum of $100 a month, and no offset for social security benefits formerly deducted from retirement and workmen's compensation payments.

The spouse of an employe who dies before retirement will get a 50 percent pension benefit for life if the employe had 10 years of service and was 55 or older.

For the Muskegon plant, the employer agreed to a "75-80" pension in the event of permanent plant closing in the future. The plan provides a full $5 benefit if age and service total 75 at age 55, or 80 at any age.

Management agreed to triple company contributions for hospital and surgical benefits—formerly 8-15 cents an hour—and assumed all payments formerly made by employes.

All those on strike during their normal vacation period will get full vacation pay for 1967-68. Future vacations will be increased by up to 80 hours' pay.

The settlement includes immediate wage hikes ranging from 15 to 50 cents an hour retroactive to contract expiration, plus increases of 15 to 25 cents a year from now and a final hike of 15 cents in the third contract year. Anaconda also agreed to withdraw a $1 million lawsuit against the local unions and to drop all charges against strike leaders, the IBEW said.

The nationwide strike against the nonferrous metals industry began last July 15 after four big firms made one inadequate "take it or leave it" offer to the unions. It ended when each of the participating unions ratified the pacts.

Wisconsin Labor Wins Farm Pay Safeguard

Madison, Wis.—New state labor regulations permitting growers to pay piecework rates to migrant farm workers were struck down here in a ruling the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO called a "tremendous victory" for some 12,000 workers.

Dane County Circuit Judge Norris Maloney ordered growers to pay cucumber pickers the state minimum hourly wage and to keep records of hours worked and wages paid to the migrants, most of them from Texas.

The court made its decision shortly before new regulations affecting field workers were scheduled to go into effect. The regulations were promulgated by the State Dept. of Industry, Labor & Human Relations over the objections of organized labor.

Judge Maloney ruled after testimony by State AFL-CIO Pres. John W. Schmitt and other witnesses that the department had exceeded its authority under the minimum wage law, and had no right to exempt growers from paying the statutory minimum wage and from record-keeping provisions.

The decision came in a suit brought by the pickers' union, Obreros Unidos (United Workers), with the aid of the state labor federation.

The challenged rule was that if 65 percent of the women and children pickers earn at least $1.39 an hour under a piecework rate schedule, the employer need not pay the minimum hourly rate—$1.10 to $1.30—to the other 35 percent of the pickers.

Chairman Joseph C. Fagan of the labor department, which drew up the proposed rules after a study last December, told the court that the piecework rule calls for payment of $2.32 per hundredweight for cucumbers picked in the field.

Fagan testified that the piecework rate based on size would permit some workers to earn as much as $3.30 an hour. Others might make as little as 30 cents an hour, he admitted under questioning by David Loeffler, attorney for the workers.

The proposed rules would aid in recruiting migrants to harvest the crops, Fagan asserted. Employers might refuse to hire families of pickers with children if the minimum wage was applied, he told the court.

In his ruling, Mahoney said the 65 percent rule would "deny a substantial percentage of the workers their constitutional right to equal protection" under a law "adopted expressly for their protection."

The law was not designed to help the state "balance the equities between the profits of the grower and the minimum welfare of the worker," the judge said. He said the state does, however, have a right to designate minimum rates for different kinds of work but not to exclude some workers from the classifications listed.

The duty of growers to keep records is spelled out clearly in the law, the judge noted.

House Slashes Assailed:

Senate Action Urged To Preserve Funds

Slashes made by the House in funds for vital social programs must be restored if Congress is to keep its promise to the nation's poor, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller particularly deplored "crippling" cuts made below the budget level in "badly needed" programs to aid education, the working poor and anti-poverty efforts.

He referred to a House-passed omnibus appropriations bill in which the President's request for $18.2 billion for the Labor Dept., Health, Education & Welfare Dept. and related agencies was sliced by $1.2 billion.

First, the appropriations in this area were badly mauled in a House subcommittee by a conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

Rollcalls Ducked

Then, on the floor, the same coalition upheld most of the committee's action while also successfully maneuvering to avoid record votes that would show how House members voted.

"In this bill, as it now stands," Biemiller said, "poor children and poor breadwinners are most severely hurt."

And, he added, the emasculation was done even though congressmen previously insisted that programs for the poor and the nation's children would not suffer "as a part of the tax increase-budget cut package recently adopted by Congress."

The most pressing need, Biemiller said, is for restoring cuts in federal aid to education appropriations, including a reduction of $135 million in a program that helps schools meet special educational needs of poor children.

He termed it "foolhardy" that the House eliminated all funds for the Bilingual Education Act, which Congress enacted only last year, to teach English to children who come from homes where another language is spoken.

Just $30 million was authorized for this new program, which would assist mainly poor children, and $5 million was budgeted. But, Biemiller noted, "even this meager sum was stricken, solely because it was a new program."

The Teachers Corps, whose appropriation was cut in half by the House, should be restored to its budget figure of $31.2 million, which already is nearly $15 million below what was previously authorized, Biemiller declared.

He warned that there will be an increase in "deliberate cheating of poverty-level wage earners" unless there is a restoration of House cuts in funds to administer and enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Pointing out that the Labor Dept. estimates that one million workers are cheated annually by unscrupulous employers, he noted that the bill now provides for only 25 additional wage-hour investigators where an increase of 75 was budgeted.

Actually, at least 325 additional investigators are needed to meet the demands of a growing work force, Biemiller said.

The "deep inroads" made in HEW and Labor Dept. funds—if left standing—"will prove to be false economy," Biemiller stressed, because they occur in programs "to overcome great weakness in our economic and social system."

"In each of these programs," he added, "America made a promise to its young and its poor that it can evade today only at a far greater price tomorrow."

Poverty Funds Cut

In the related agencies budget, Biemiller urged "most emphatically" that a $300 million cut in funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity—the anti-poverty agency—be restored.

He termed the money vital to carrying on such programs as the Job Corps, Head Start and "enlistment of the poor in the community to join in finding ways" of meeting their economic needs, as well as their social and cultural goals.

In his statement, Biemiller also cautioned that "there will be no postponing the immediate labor-management crises that can arise" unless a $428,000 cut for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service is restored.

The agency's caseload of strikes and averted strikes is 13 percent over last year and its workload in preventive mediation is also up more than 13 percent over 1967, Biemiller noted.

FORMER SUPREME COURT Justice Arthur J. Goldberg assumes new duties as impartial disputes chairman of the New York coat and suit industry. Shown before bust of Louis D. Brandeis, late high court justice who pioneered in the arbitration post 58 years ago are, left to right: Executive Dir. Anthony Conticelli, American Cloak and Suit Mfrs. Assn.; Executive Dir. Joseph Rubin, Infants & Childrens Coat Assn.; Pres. Louis Stulberg, Ladies' Garment Workers; Goldberg; General Manager Henoch Mendelsund of ILGWU's New York Cloak Joint Board, and Executive Dir. Joseph L. Dubow, New York Coat & Suit Assn.

Gun-Control Hassle Dims Chance For Registration, Licensing Law

The House headed for floor action on the Administration's bill to ban mail order sales of rifles, shotguns and ammunition, but the prospects were dim for added provisions to require registration and licensing of firearms.

The House Rules Committee reported out the ban on mail order sales of long guns by a 10-5 vote. It would supplement a similar restriction on hand gun sales enacted last month. The committee voted to permit an open rule, which means House members will be able to offer amendments on the floor.

But Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), ranking Republican on the House Judiciary committee announced they would oppose any move, either in the House or in a later House-Senate conference committee, to add the Administration's firearms' registration provision to the bill.

Both said they still favored that measure but feared it would endanger prospects for the mail order ban.

Meanwhile, the Senate Judiciary committee voted down registration provisions on shotguns and rifles, leaving it only on hand guns, and also delayed final action on the ban on mail order sales of long guns.

Proponents of gun registration in the Senate weighed the possibility of attaching it to legislation on the floor. But they too recognized possible endangerment to the mail order ban on rifles and shotguns.

Meanwhile, Pres. Johnson appealed to Congress for speedy action on "programs vitally needed by our people," such as gun controls, housing, education, anti-poverty, health and consumer legislation.

"Even though the session may have to be resumed after interruptions for political conventions," Johnson said, "it is critical that this legislation be enacted and that Congress return to complete the unfinished agenda . . . before this session is ended."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said he is "shooting for an Aug. 3 adjournment," just prior to the opening of the Republican convention, but that no firm decision has been reached on "how to draw the line" on legislation in the Senate.

Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), House Rules Committee chairman, previously set July 9 for consideration of rules on bills. However, he said the unit would clear previously submitted requests for rules and "emergency" new requests.

The Administration's expanded federal aid to higher education and vocational education, backed by labor, moved from the "doubtful" to "possible" category when both the Senate and House Labor Committees reported out bills.

The House vocational education bill, reported out of the committee unanimously, was set for a floor vote on July 15. The higher education bill in the House, and both bills in the Senate, were expected to be scheduled for early action.

Another labor supported measure—the Administration's Occupational Health & Safety bill to set federal standards for job safety protection—was approved by the House Labor committee. But it faced an adjournment rush logjam unless the session is resumed following the political conventions.

The House prepared to take up a $2.3 billion foreign aid authorization bill that is about $600 million below the President's request.

A big key to Congress' adjournment is whether or not a group of Senate Republicans succeed in an effort to block Johnson's Supreme Court appointments—Justice Abe Fortas to succeed Chief Justice Earl Warren and Homer Thornberry to the high court vacancy created by Warren's announced retirement.

In latest developments, Warren rejected the opponents' claim that the appointments shouldn't be made because Johnson is a "lame duck." If the effort to block the appointments succeeded, he said, he "would be obliged to stay on."

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, who supports the appointments, predicted the blocking effort would fail.

Western Electric Strikes Settled at Three Plants

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced that locals representing nearly 20,000 workers have reached agreement with the Western Electric Co., manufacturing arm of the Bell telephone system at three locations—Columbus, O., Kearny, N. J., and Omaha, Neb.

The settlements have been ratified by employes at all locations except Kearny. They provide wage increases of some 7.5 percent for the last half of an original 36-month contract term.

The union said it hopes to apply the three-plant pattern to other Western Electric plants employing an additional 50,000 workers. Strike authorization was voted at most plants but walkouts were postponed at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Meanwhile 12,000 IBEW members continued a two-month-old strike against Illinois Bell Telephone Co. while Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley (D) continued efforts to mediate the dispute over contract terms. The union's Illinois System Council reported that company offers to date have failed to close a gap of $20 to $30 a week in wages paid to workers in similar occupations.

Penn Central Election Goes to Yardmasters

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Yardmasters defeated an unaffiliated union, 790-235, in the first representation election on the newly merged Penn Central Railroad. The union was certified as exclusive bargaining agent for 1,204 yardmasters under the Railway Labor Act by the National Mediation Board.

Plan Tested to Adjust New Workers to Jobs

The AFL-CIO, in cooperation with the Labor Dept. and the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB), has opened a program in which union members will help the once hard-core unemployed person on his new job.

Five cities, Atlanta, Cleveland, Houston, Milwaukee and Portland, Ore., have been selected for pilot projects, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis announced.

"The heart of the campaign to employ the hard-core unemployed is job retention." Perlis noted. "We hope that this program will provide answers to the entry problems of the disadvantaged on the job."

CSA staffers will conduct union counseling classes to train trade union members so they can help the new employes adjust to their jobs.

NAB has gained pledges from businesses to fill more than 100,000 jobs with hard-core unemployed men and women this year. The organization, which has the cooperation of the AFL-CIO, has a goal of finding 500,000 jobs for the disadvantaged.

"An effort must be made to encourage hard-core unemployed to stay on their new job and make a go of it with some measure of personal satisfaction," Perlis said. "Many will be union members. It is only natural that other union members help their fellow workers."

After they have been trained to help, one union member will be assigned to aid one newly employed person.

Experiences gained in the four-month pilot projects will be used to outline a general program.

Perlis said the program has two primary objectives:

- Help the new employe find his way through the plant and the union, among his fellow workers and adjust himself to the requirements of his job and union membership.
- Help the employe get services he may need that are available through community health, welfare, recreation and educational facilities.

To Check Soaring Medical Costs:

Labor Asks Bold Changes In Financing Health Care

Bold, new programs—including a National Health Insurance system—are needed for Americans to attain adequate health care at a reasonable cost, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Detailed proposals for halting "the runaway escalation of medical costs" were set forth by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman before a Senate Government Operations subcommittee.

The subcommittee is holding hearings to spotlight the nation's health needs and how they can best be financed. Seidman's extensive testimony ranged over three areas—the financing of health services, payment of physicians and hospitals and the organization of health services—and then advanced the AFL-CIO recommendations.

Soaring medical costs are a matter of great concern to unions, Seidman pointed out, because they have negotiated "more and more money" in the form of health insurance coverage for their members and their families.

While the aim is to improve and extend health benefits, he said, the unions are finding that medical costs rise so rapidly "the additional funds barely maintain existing benefit levels."

Thus, he said, while union members "sacrifice" other issues to win improved health care services, they and employers are watching the additional money go to "simply enriching physicians and other providers of health care."

In calling for "early consideration by Congress" of a National Health Insurance system, Seidman said the AFL-CIO recommends that it be placed under social security and financed on a tripartite basis—worker, employer and government.

He stressed that such a system is the most important "long range" solution to the problem of assuring every citizen adequate health services—"a right that he should not be denied for any lack of funds."

The system, he said, "wouldn't cost us any more than we now pay for an inadequate, costly disorganized system, or non-system (of health care) with its many gaps."

"Under such a program all citizens would have equal access to health services and the 'one door' of entry into the health system for rich and poor alike would become a reality instead of a still distant goal."

Pending approval of a National Health Insurance System, the federal government should allocate "sizable resources for the development of comprehensive, group practice, prepayment plans (GPPPs)," Seidman testified.

He cited a study by the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower that found pre-paid group practice plans have proved "to be the most effective system of providing quality medical care at substantial savings over the prevailing fee-for-service solo practice."

Seidman recommended that:

- At least 10 percent of all federal expenditures for hospitals and other health facilities under the Hill-Burton law be earmarked for inpatient and outpatient facilities for new GPPPs.
- At least 10 percent of federal funds directed toward increasing the number of physicians be utilized to provide initial staffing for GPPPs.
- At least 10 percent of funds allocated for state and local health planning under the Partnership for Health program be earmarked for technical services related to actual planning and development of GPPPs.

While pursuing the two "long-range" objectives — development of an NHIS and expansion of group practice prepayment plans, Seidman urged the following "short-range" actions to "mitigate the worst features of our present non-system" of health care:

- Application of medicare to the disabled and as rapidly as possible to all social security beneficiaries.
- Extension of medicare coverage to additional health needs and services; elimination of its deductibles and coinsurance; merging of its hospitalization — extended care and physicians services parts; improvement of its administration; and steps to control fees paid to doctors under federal programs.
- Control of hospital costs by requiring hospitals under federal programs to be staffed by physicians subject to the director of the hospitals, as well as reimbursing them on a per capita basis.
- Restoration of medicaid to its original purpose of providing across-the-board health care for the needy and medically needy.
- Expansion of neighborhood health centers "to the maximum extent possible" so they will be "integrated into the mainstream of health care in the area."
- An end to "exploitation" of consumers by drug manufacturers by requiring them to be licensed by the Food & Drug Administration, giving FDA "adequate funds and staff" to police the law and test drugs and compelling generic prescription of all drugs.

Seidman concluded by appealing to the subcommittee "not to follow the usual path of compromise, piece-meal and inadequate measures . . . when we already know so much of what must be done."

"This is the time," he said, "to call for bold, fundamental changes which alone can assure quality medical care at reasonable cost to all the American people."

BOLD, NEW PROGRAMS—including National Health Insurance—are needed if Americans are to attain adequate health care, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman tells a Senate Operations subcommittee. Left to right, Clint Fair, AFL-CIO legislative representative; Seidman, and Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security.

Humphrey Spurs Debate On Candidate, Platform

Vice Pres. Humphrey declared in a statement that his campaign for the Democratic party's presidential nomination "welcomes the broadest involvement and participation of the party's rank and file."

Humphrey made it clear that he favors full and open debate by all segments of the party in drafting its platform and selecting its candidates at the Democratic convention, set to open Aug. 26 in Chicago.

"As a Democrat, I pledge myself to support that platform," the Vice President declared. He added:

"I pledge today—as I have in the past—my active and enthusiastic support of the national convention's nominee for President. And I take this pledge without qualification, amendment or condition."

Humphrey issued his statement shortly before canceling scheduled campaign appearances this week on the West Coast because he was suffering a mild case of the flu.

Position Outlined

He outlined this position on the conduct of the campaign and the convention:

- A proposal that open hearings on the Democratic platform be held in all parts of the country before the convention.
- A further proposal that "all elements of the party be fully involved in drafting the platform planks. . . ."
- A pledge to "press vigorously" for implementation of the standards adopted by the 1964 convention relating to broad-based selection of convention delegates. "The era of token representation for Mexican-Americans, Negroes and other minorities is over," Humphrey declared.
- Full support for the proposal that candidates for President and Vice President who are convention delegates be permitted to address the delegates.

Humphrey's pledge to back the party ticket stood in contrast to the position of his rival for the nomination, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who so far has refused to commit himself to support for the Vice President if the latter is the convention's choice.

Humphrey said his commitment was "measured only" by his concern to "build a Democratic party which is fully responsive to the needs and demands of all persons who call themselves Democrats, and more importantly, to build a party which is truly responsive to the needs of the American people."

Meanwhile, the overwhelming support within organized labor for the Vice President's candidacy was broadened further by the unanimous endorsement of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Executive Council.

State Federation Pres. Harry Boyer, in announcing the council's action, traced Humphrey's public career and cited his "indelible imprint" on "all of the important social legislation enacted during the past two decades."

Boyer said the council took the view that solutions to the many problems confronting the nation and the world could best be achieved through Humphrey's leadership. "He is, indeed," Boyer added, "a man for our times."

7-13-68

Landmark Housing Bill Wins Approval of House

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000 new public housing units over the next three years at $400 million, a $1.4 billion authorization for urban renewal, $140 million for rent supplements and $1 billion for model cities.

In other areas, the legislation authorizes grants for mass transit plans, water and sewer projects, new programs of flood and riot insurance, rehabilitation, rural housing and college housing.

The Administration's House victory on the legislation, which is solidly backed by labor, came after two days of debate and attempts, mainly by Republicans, to tack on crippling amendments.

One proposed amendment would have cut 10 percent from the total $5.3 billion authorization and another would have hacked all but $250,000 from the $1 million designated for model cities. Both lost on voice votes.

An attempt to knock out labor protective conditions from mass transit programs—protections won by unions in 1964 legislation—was beaten by an 87-82 vote.

Other defeated amendments would have cut public housing authorization to $200 million, upped the level at which the government would subsidize interest costs from 1 to 3 percent and reduced grants for rent supplements.

One problem in conference will be to resolve differences between the bills brought on by an adopted amendment proposed by Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.).

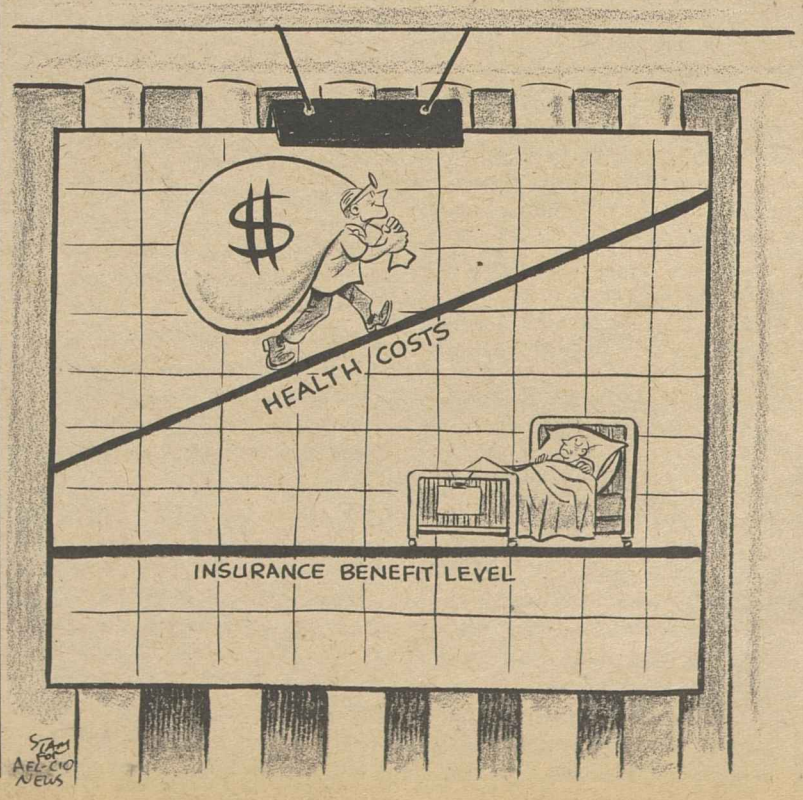
It would limit the programs of government subsidies in buying and renting dwellings to families whose income is not more than 30 percent above the maximum income that would make them eligible for public housing. This figure varies from city to city.

The Senate bill uses a different formula which its proponents contend would concentrate a greater percentage of the government aid among the lowest-income persons—those in the $3,000 to $4,000 bracket.

Ralph Myers Named To U.S. Manpower Post

Ralph S. Myers, a 24-year veteran of service in the Labor Dept., has been named deputy director for financial and management services in the department's Manpower Administration.

Medical Chart



Nixon Scored On Milliken, Stevens Role

New York—Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America assailed former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon's appointment of Roger Milliken and Roger T. Stevens to a group of 51 "economic advisers" in his campaign for the presidency.

"If Mr. Nixon does indeed accept 'economic advice' from these men, it will be a sad day not only for textile workers but for all union workers in America," he said.

He noted that Milliken heads the Deering Milliken textile empire in the South which closed its Darlington, S. C., mill rather than tolerate unionism in the plant. That action was found illegal by the National Labor Relations Board in a ruling upheld by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Pollock pointed out that Stevens heads J. P. Stevens & Co., another textile giant, which has been found guilty by the NLRB on five separate occasions of illegal firings to keep unions out.

Education Bills Advance in Congress

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Measures Extend Aid Programs

By Duane Emme

Legislation calling for substantial changes in the size and direction of the nation's vocational education programs has passed both the House and Senate unanimously.

The Senate also enacted, 83-0, a bill authorizing $14 billion in federal aid to higher education over the next four years. The House is expected to take up a narrower version of the same program shortly.

Pres. Johnson has placed both vocational education and higher education legislation on his list of "essential" measures Congress should clear before it adjourns.

The Senate and House kept intact the vital sections of the Administration's proposed Partnership for Learning & Earning Act to improve and strengthen the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

The AFL-CIO gave strong endorsement to a key section that would consolidate all vocational education laws within the 1963 law and apply its standards for the allotment of federal funds.

The change was a main recommendation advanced in a report earlier this year by the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, of which Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education staff was a member.

Training Broadened

In previous testimony, the AFL-CIO stressed that the consolidation would permit federal grants to help workers learn skills "in the total spectrum of all occupations."

Further, the federation pointed out, the change would greatly simplify administration, matching of funds, reporting and accounting of vocational education programs.

In another area, the legislation allows grants for new "exemplary" programs of experimentation in bridging the gap between education and work.

Funds would be available to familiarize junior high school students with occupations, for special guidance and counseling, to improve curricula and teaching materials, to exchange personnel between schools and government agencies as well as industries and to set up work-experience programs.

Both bills also contain another labor-sought provision that permits the use of union trust funds for guaranteed student loans.

The Senate bill, approved 88-0, and the House bill, passed 389-0,

(Continued on Page 5)

Building Trades Spell Out Model Cities Labor Policy

ROUND AFTER ROUND of applause greets delegates from the former Packinghouse Workers as they arrived in San Diego to join with the Meat Cutters at a merged convention session. Both conventions approved the merger and the joint session added its unanimous confirmation.

Wirtz Hails Guidelines As 'Sound'

By Eugene A. Kelly

The presidents of 17 building trades unions have unanimously adopted guidelines for employment and training of residents of areas earmarked for rehabilitation under the model cities program.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., announced the guidelines after a meeting of the union presidents in Washington. He cited the "proud tradition" of the building trades in responding effectively to national emergencies.

The announcement brought statements from Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz commending the building trades department for its "sound blueprint" and from Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development congratulating Haggerty and the union presidents for their "initiative."

The guidelines implement a decision made at Bal Harbour, Fla. last winter when the union presidents pledged cooperation with efforts to open up job and training opportunities for residents of inner-city slums

Since that time, Haggerty told a news conference, unions and contractors cooperating with the Labor Dept. under the Outreach program and other government-funded efforts have screened about 12,000 applicants from minority groups and trained some 2,000 workers who have been admitted to unions in 45 U.S. cities.

Work under the Model Cities program may be a year or more away, Haggerty said, but the union presidents recommended that all affiliated unions and councils be prepared to "take into account

(Continued on page 12)

Johnson Bids Congress Act —Or Return

Pres. Johnson repeated his call to Congress to pass "essential" legislation this year, even if it means that the lawmakers will have to return to Washington after the national political conventions.

The President's "essential" list included bills covering housing, aid to higher education, occupational safety and health, conservation, pipeline safety, wholesome poultry, veterans, foreign trade, and the Teacher Corps.

It marked the second time within a week that Johnson had proposed

(Continued on page 12)

UPWA Caravan Welcomed:

Joint Session Seals Meat Union Merger

By David L. Perlman

San Diego—Delegates to the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen convention cheered until they were hoarse and clapped to the point of exhaustion in a welcome to representatives of nearly 100,000 members of the Packinghouse Workers entering their union.

Nearly 600 UPWA delegates came in a caravan of buses from their Los Angeles convention to cement the merger agreement in a joint session with the Meat Cutters convention.

If they had any doubts as to their welcome, they were dispelled within minutes.

The Meat Cutters had reserved the center section of the huge convention hall for the UPWA delegates and had prepared special unity convention badges for the occasion.

A band played loudly as the UPWA contingent entered the hall, but it was many minutes before it could be heard over the shouts of welcome and the drumbeat of applause from 1,250 Meat Cutter delegates on the main floor and their families and guests in the balconies.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz was on hand to extend his own congratulations and to bring special messages from Pres. Johnson and Vice Pres. Humphrey.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had earlier wired the delegates a prediction of "a brighter future" for the merged union "in an atmosphere of unity and dedication."

Elimination of conflicting and duplicating jurisdictions by voluntary merger was one of the goals of the AFL and CIO merger in 1955, Meany noted, "and I con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Industrywide Strike Vote Slated Among 400,000 in Basic Steel

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The 400,000 Steelworkers employed in the basic steel industry will vote July 23 on giving union negotiators the power to call a strike when the present contract expires Aug. 1.

The referendum vote, first of its kind in the union's history, will be taken under procedures authorized by the 1966 USWA convention to bring members closer to the decision-making process.

Members of the Steelworkers' executive board and two other bodies—the 200-man bargaining advisory committee and the 600-member basic steel industry conference—approved a recommendation that the vote be taken, with each local union using customary polling procedures—at their union hall, at special meetings or by plant gate balloting.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel told a press conference after the meetings that negotiations since Apr. 15 produced some progress, especially on local issues, but that the 11 companies involved have put no economic offer on the table.

"Time is running out on us," Abel said. "We are required to meet certain provisions [of the union constitution] and the timetable" compels action.

Asked whether he expects a strike Aug. 1, Abel replied "I would hope not. I hope that in the remaining two weeks" before contract expiration "we can get down to real hard bargaining and reach an agreement."

Union committees have been meeting here with committees from the 11 basic steel firms on local plant-level issues. At the same time,

(Continued on Page 2)

Chavez Says Labor Far From Too 'Fat'

San Diego—Don't try to tell farm workers that the labor movement has grown "fat" or complacent, Cesar Chavez told the Meat Cutters convention. They know better from "pure experience."

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which he heads, has received "all kinds of help from the labor movement."

Chavez told the delegates: "If it weren't for the labor movement, we wouldn't be striking today. We would not be here today."

Strike Vote Set For 400,000 In Basic Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

a committee of five union representatives and four company men has been meeting frequently on the wage sections of a proposed new agreement.

Those meetings will continue while the union polls its steel industry members. Other members in aluminum, can and miscellaneous industries will not be polled.

The USWA has put no estimate on the cost of its new contract proposals to the industry, but recent settlements in the can and aluminum industries have set new high marks.

90¢ in Can

In January, the USWA's can industry conference won settlements valued at 90 cents an hour in new three-year pacts covering 32,000 employes of American Can Co. and Continental Can Co.

In March they won hefty settlements from two other can firms, and in June got a 55.9-cent wage hike from five aluminum firms in a package that Abel called "the largest and best" ever negotiated in the industry.

Delegates to a special USWA convention Mar. 20 in Atlantic City voted to arm the union with a strike and defense fund and raised the dues structure for the 1.2 million members. The convention approved an extra $5 monthly increase from April through August, with a new dues structure raising member payments from $5 a month to a figure based on two hours' average earnings, effective Sept. 1.

NEARLY 400,000 members of the Steelworkers will take a strike authorization vote July 23, the union announced in Pittsburgh. USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, shown with Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, left, and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, right, said 11 company negotiators have made no wage offer in talks that started Apr. 15, and have until Aug. 1 to do so, unless the contract expiration date is extended.

Right-Wing Effort Seen To Cloud Critical Issues

Philadelphia—Forces of reaction are trying as they never have before to confuse the public on critical issues, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned the Bookbinders convention here.

Schnitzler was the featured speaker on the second day of the five-day biennial convention in the city where the union was founded 76 years ago.

Nowhere, Schnitzler told the 300 delegates, is the attempt at confusion more evident than in the Chamber of Commerce opposition to the Administration's health and safety bill.

The C of C's false cry of "Labor secretary wants to close your business" is typical of the illogical confusion the reactionaries employ, Schnitzler declared.

He appealed to delegates to support the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as the "man of the hour" to lead America toward solving its many difficult problems.

Humphrey, Schnitzler said, is the one candidate in the field who throughout his government career has heeded the voice of labor and has been ahead of his time.

A call for political action was also given by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William R. Kircher. He said that "there is little that we can look forward to with respect to collective bargaining advancement unless we can provide the organizational growth for our unions."

Growth Impresses

"There is nothing more impressive to a legislator than to be able to tell him that in their constituent district the union gained 15 percent of its size in membership in the pats two years," he said.

In outlining the Bookbinders' gains over the past two years and setting the goals for the 1968 convention, Pres. John Connolly said the union has maintained its policy of "reasonable settlement without resort to drastic action," in regard to strike threats.

The one big exception has been the five-year-old strike in Kingsport, Tenn. During the opening day's business, a resolution was brought up to continue the boycott actions against Kingsport Press, Inc., which has involved more than 1,000 members of five AFL-CIO unions.

The convention was called upon to renew and redouble efforts to rid school systems of books produced at the Kingsport Press.

Each member union was urged to give all possible publicity to the fact that World Book encyclopedia and the Childcraft series are being printed and bound by strikebreakers.

Merger talks with other printing trades unions were also mentioned by Connolly. "Your officers are keeping in close touch on this matter," he reported.

Striking Tucson Drivers Operate Jitney Service

Tucson, Ariz.—A little union of 29 bus operators is fighting gamely here with the only weapon at its command—"jitney" service—to win a strike started three months ago against a giant transit combine.

The company is American Transit Corp., owner of bus lines in 23 cities, beneficiary of $22 million in annual income and employer of 2,500. The union is Tucson, Div. 1167 of the Transit Union, first organized in 1938 and holder of continuous contracts until the big St. Louis, Mo. corporation bought the local bus line 17 months ago.

The union was negotiating a contract when the new owners took over. Corporation bargainers not only refused to offer better terms but unilaterally put into effect a change in working conditions that cut take home pay by $50 a month, ATU Pres. John M. Elliott said.

With picketing restricted, union members have been providing free jitney service with their own automobiles while the corporation operates eight buses with strikebreakers, and tries to provide token service in a city with more than 250,000 population. Jitney drivers collect no fares but do accept voluntary offerings.

ATU is telling the story of the strike, and its causes, in the 22 cities served by the corporation, Elliott said the Tucson union voted to strike after negotiations ran 14 months beyond contract expiration.

The men walked out Apr. 22 and began picketing after inferior terms were put into effect by the management.

Tucson city officials made one move in the direction of buying the bus property and establishing a transit authority, but dropped the idea and have made no effort to intervene since.

ATU is paying strike benefits of $25 a week to its Tucson members.

IBEW Repeats Arbitration Bid To Illinois Bell

Chicago—A strike of 12,000 Illinois Bell Telephone Co. plant craftsmen and installers could be settled "in a few hours" if Bell management would agree to arbitrate the strike issues, Chairman Robert A. Nickey of the Illinois Bell Plant System Council of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said here.

Nickey reiterated the union's offer to arbitrate after a previous management turndown of the proposal and rejection by union bargainers of the latest company settlement terms. Bell management merely "juggled" proposals repeatedly rejected since the strike started in May, Nickey said.

The IBEW unit filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board's regional office that Illinois Bell has refused to bargain in good faith. It accused management of trying to force acceptance of a predetermined "package."

Federal mediators and Mayor Richard J. Daley were expected to resume efforts to settle the dispute in time for the installation of equipment for the Democratic national convention, due to open here Aug. 26.

For Two Industries:

Oil Union Shapes Bargaining Goals

Denver—Two bargaining policy committees of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers voted here to ask the oil and chemical industries for major contract improvements including wage increases of 72 cents an hour in oil and "very substantial" salary boosts in chemicals.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said a 14-point program of collective bargaining goals was drawn up by the union's national chemical bargaining policy committee here in mid-July. This followed similar action by the union's national oil bargaining policy committee, which met here a few days earlier.

The oil proposals Grospiron said, will be presented in simultaneous coordinated bargaining sessions involving several hundred oil company contracts. The chemical industry proposals, on the other hand, will serve only as guidelines and not as mandated demands. The difference in approach is due, Grospiron said, to the fact that there is "no substantial degree of coordination" in negotiations with the chemical companies, whose contracts in various plants are negotiated over a longer period of time.

Negotiations Set

In the oil industry, negotiations will begin about Nov. 1 if union proposals are ratified by the affected locals.

Oil locals will ask for general wage increases of 12 cents an hour effective Oct. 1, 1968; another 32 cents as of Jan. 1, 1969, and the final 28 cents Dec. 1, 1969, in contracts scheduled to expire Nov. 30, 1970.

An additional 15 cents an hour will be asked for craftsmen effective Jan. 1, 1969, plus another 10 cents on Dec. 1 next year.

Oil locals want to increase night premium pay from the present 10 cents an hour to 5 percent of wages for evening shift work, and from the current 20 cents an hour to 10 percent of wages for midnight shift work.

Other Proposals

Other oil company proposals are that 1 cent for each hour worked be put in a fund to increase the pensions of employes already retired; that the companies assume full costs of adequate pension plans and insurance-hospitalization plans; that employes on vacation get a bonus equal to half their regular pay; that two additional paid holidays be allowed each year and that a minimum of time and a half be paid for all Sunday work.

The union said it will approve no oil contract which does not contain these mandatory provisions. Its committee recommends, but does not call manatory, adequate health and safety clauses establishing joint safety committees in each installation, and full protection for the income of employes in plant shutdowns or relocations.

In chemicals, OCAW will purpose substantial wage hikes plus special adjustments of 25 cents an hour for skilled craftsmen, and provision for wage adjustments equal to cost of living increases during the term of the contract.

Other goals call for premium pay for night shift and weekend work; protection against layoffs or demotions; 10 paid holidays and other fringe improvements similar to those sought in the oil industry.

The union bargains for some 175,000 oil and chemical workers divided about equally between the United States and Canada.

Growers Sue N.Y. Unions on Grape Boycott

New York—More than 100 California grape growers and shippers have filed a suit in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn charging labor organizations with illegally boycotting their grapes.

The $25 million suit alleged that the defendants had "unlawfully threatened, coerced and restrained" various supermarket chains, wholesalers, jobbers and brokers from selling their struck grapes.

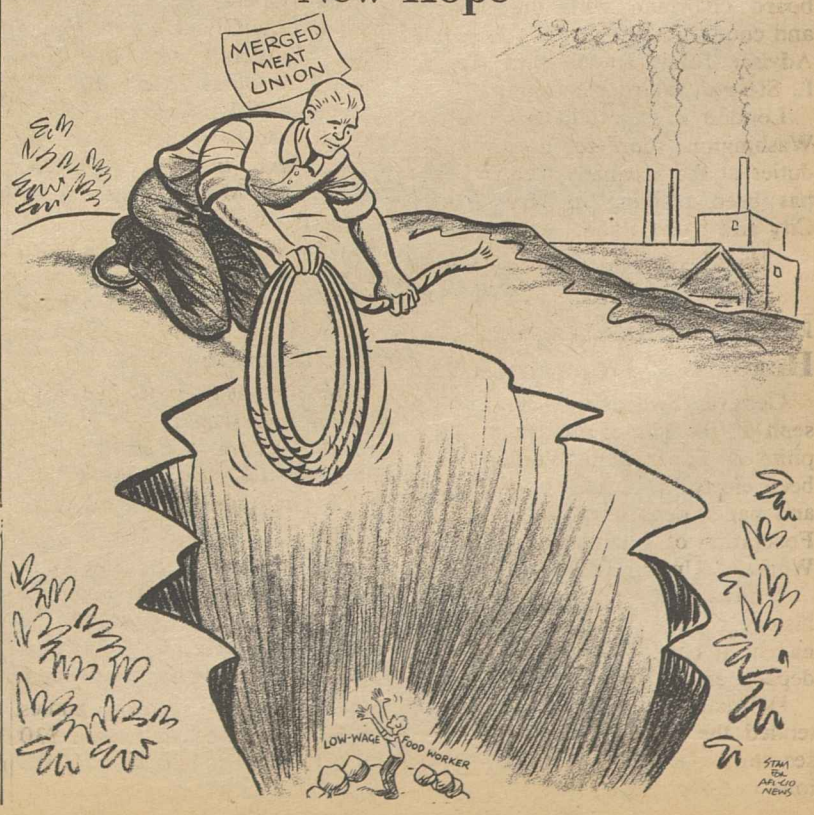
Named in the action are AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, New York City AFL-CIO, Seafarers, Meat Cutters 342, Retail Clerks Local 1500 and Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Local 338.

Francis Ryan, the farm workers boycott director in New York, said that chain store representatives had held a meeting at which "they freely decided to assist our effort."

A Seafarers' representative pointed out that a complaint similar to that filed in the suit was presented to the National Labor Relations Board and rejected.

Spokesmen for the unions described the court action as a sign that the California grape growers "are hurting" despite their claims to the contrary.

New Hope



UPWA Caravan Welcomed:

Joint Session Seals Meat Union Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

gratulate you for achieving it."

He told the delegates that "all the talent the labor movement can command will be needed in the months ahead to protect and expand the economic and social progress most Americans have enjoyed, and to extend the benefits of that progress to those who have thus far been left behind."

Pres. Johnson said the merger will benefit "all working Americans" and Humphrey said his close relationship with the leaders of both unions over the years gives him confidence that the progress of the past is a prelude to greater gains in the future.

Leaders of the newly merged union spoke with deep emotion.

"At long last and thank God," Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman told the unity session. "From now on we are one union . . . standing together, fighting together for a common cause, not only for ourselves but for working people everywhere."

Dignity Stressed

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd read a resolution confirming the ratification of the merger agreement by the separate conventions, pledging the merged organization to "full recognition of the inherent dignity and worth of every person, regardless of sex, race, creed, color or national origin."

A unanimous vote and a standing ovation put the final seal on unity.

Ralph Helstein, longtime president of the UPWA and now speaking as a vice president of the Meat Cutters & Butchers Workmen, told the hushed convention:

"Today we clasp each other's hands in the sacred bond of fraternity, knowing that 'when the union's inspiration through the workers' blood shall run, there can be no power greater anywhere beneath the sun.' It is this knowledge that led us to build these unions in the first place. It is this knowledge that led us to merging them today."

There were other speakers, eloquent, sincere, moving. And as the leaders of the newly merged union took their oath of office, the Meat Cutters executive assistant, Hilton E. Hanna, charged them with a religious fervor:

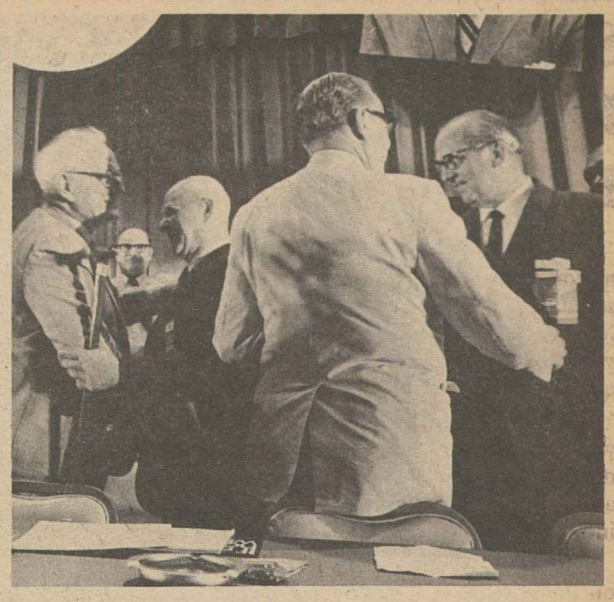
"May the responsibility of leadership so scorch and haunt your consciences that you will strive day in and day out—in every way—to prove yourself equal to the task and worthy of the confidence placed in you. . . .

"May you never lose identity with those from whom your power is derived—those generous enough to entrust to you the guardianship of their welfare as citizens and wage earners.

"May the genuine concern so ably demonstrated by you in your previous activities in behalf of your fellow men grow ever more fervent with the passing hour. May there be no resting place for you until peace prevails, hope ends in fruition, hunger is banished and opportunity and dignity become living realities for all mankind—in the here and now."

It wasn't all solemn, this first gathering together of the two unions.

When the final gavel fell and the delegates walked side-by-side back up the aisles, former UPWA members were joining in singing, "It's always fair weather when good friends get together." And the chorus, "We're the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Too."



TWO UNIONS JOIN HANDS as delegates from the Meat Cutters welcome representatives of nearly 100,000 Packinghouse Workers following ratification of the merger agreement. On the stage, at right, the officers exchange greeting, while on the convention floor, at left, a kiss as well as a handshake seals the merger.

Delegates Open Hearts, Wallets For California Grape Strikers

San Diego—Thousands of dollars in cash and checks and tens of thousands of dollars in firm pledges came from delegates to the Meat Cutters convention in a dramatic demonstration of trade union solidarity with the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Delegates took Cesar Chavez and the cause of the farm workers to their hearts after hearing him speak of the "jungle" in which the UFWOC is trying to organize.

The vast $5 billion agricultural industry in California, Chavez told them, is dominated by corporations "so big and powerful that they own not only all the land, but they own many of the politicians and even many of the judges."

For more than half a century, he stressed, "they have also owned the workers."

In this "jungle," there are no laws to protect the workers or to compel employers to bargain with a union. But there are laws, judges and dubious injunctions to help the employers resist union organization.

Chavez, who was accompanied to the convention by AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, spoke of the help of the labor movement, including locals of the Meat Cutters and other retail store employes, in the nationwide boycott of California grapes.

Union Essential

He said farm workers have been willing to suffer, "to give up everything that they have" to build a union. "They have nothing to lose. A union to them is the only way, the only way out."

The delegates stood and applauded until the officers of the Meat Cutters suggested a more practical demonstration of support.

In some 30 minutes, $37,000 was raised in donations and firm pledges. Cash collection boxes were passed from table to table—and filled to overflowing. There were hurried caucuses of local union and district council delegations. Commitments ranging from $100 from the smallest locals to $1,000 and more from large locals were announced.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman and Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd held their own caucus—and announced to the cheers of the delegates that the international union would add $10,000 to the pot.

Other delegates said their local union bylaws required membership approval of all donations—and expressed confidence that additional thousands of dollars would be forthcoming in the weeks to come.

Said Chavez, as he returned to the podium, "I think the expression of love you have shown us will be remembered forever."

A series of convention resolutions reaffirmed support of the grape boycott and called on Congress to extend the protection of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers.

In other resolutions as the delegates cleared the agenda for the climactic unity session with the Packinghouse Workers, the convention:

- Called for strong gun control legislation, including the registration and licensing of all firearms.
- Urged full participation in labor's political program, declaring that "the life of American labor and American democracy may depend on the magnitude, strength and effectiveness of this work."
- Called for support of "the basic recommendations of the Kerner Report for massive expenditures to meet the special problems of housing, education, employment and community rights of all people who today suffer discrimination."

There were several speeches in support of the omnibus civil rights resolution but one of the most effective came from a delegate who took the floor to say:

"In our shop, we have Puerto Ricans, Spanish, Negroes, Poles, old-stock Americans, and we are all treated alike. I hope the day will come when our great country is like my shop."

Delegates picked Louisville as the site for the next convention, in 1972, and changed the constitution to permit delegates to vote the full per capita membership of their local unions on any roll calls. Previously only locals which were able to send a full complement of delegates to the convention would have their union's full membership strength reflected on a roll call.

2 Conventions Mourn Death of UPWA Leader

Two conventions joined in mourning the death of George Thomas, 53, director of District 5 of the Packinghouse Workers since 1954.

Thomas, one of the nation's leading Negro trade unionists, died in Houston, Tex., July 10 of a heart attack. Funeral services were held in Fort Worth, the headquarters for his union's southwestern region.

The Packinghouse Workers convention in Los Angeles honored his memory with a resolution, and a session of the Meat Cutters convention in San Diego adjourned in tribute. At the unity session of the two unions in San Diego on July 12, delegates from the two unions—now merged into one—stood in silent tribute.

Thomas started his union career as a steward in the Armour plant at Fort Worth. He served as a field representative for the union before his election as regional director.

He is survived by his wife, Thelma, and two sons.

Opera Singer-Unionist Named to Cultural Post

World-renowned opera and concert singer George London has been named artistic administrator of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. He is president of the American Guild of Musical Artists, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO Actors & Artistes.

London will supervise programming, booking and production of musical activities for the national cultural center.

The position of the artistic administrator was created to administer the program policy decisions of the Kennedy Center trustees and board chairman with the advice and counsel of the center's Musical Adviser Julius Rudel, said Roger L. Stevens, board chairman.

London is expected to move to Washington soon to assume his duties at the Kennedy Center. He has been residing in New York City and Switzerland.

The 47-year-old performer and union leader also is a director of the New York Center. He made his professional opera debut as Dr. Grenvil in "La Traviata" at the Hollywood Bowl in 1941.

He also performed with the San Francisco Opera, the Vienna State Opera and the Glyndebourne Opera before his debut with the New York Metropolitan Opera in 1951. He debuted at La Scala in 1952.

Rudel recommended that the board, which includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, accept London for the post.

Rudel said London and he share similar aims: "We share, as well, a sense of the future direction of the Kennedy Center to a position of international eminence.

"Our hope is to create not only a living monument and to enrich the cultural life of the nation's capital, but through it, enrich the cultural life of the nation."

Meany supported the idea of a national cultural center when he was appointed a trustees of the center in 1962. He pledged labor's enthusiastic backing for the project.

State and local central bodies have been involved in raising $30 million through public subscription for the Kennedy center.

Pulp-Sulphite Leader Heads ICF Department

Geneva, Switzerland—Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers has been elected chairman of the pulp and paper department of the Intl. Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Unions (ICF).

It marked the first time in the history of ICF that an American has been elected chairman of the department.

Delegates from 25 countries attended the annual meeting of the secretariat, which has affiliated unions in 55 countries.

Massachusetts Enacts Bargaining Rights Law

Boston—A labor-backed bill to extend collective bargaining rights to employes of hospitals and other non-profit institutions has been passed by the Massachusetts legislature and signed into law.

Every legislator who voted for the bill received a letter of thanks from Local 254 of the Building Service Employes, a leader in the drive for the new law.

An Overwhelming 'Aye!' For Hubert H. Humphrey

San Diego—The Meat Cutters convention here pledged the union's "full support" for the presidential candidacy of Hubert H. Humphrey.

The resolution described the Vice President as a tested champion of labor's causes and a man of "burning idealism, fertile imagination, great intelligence and immense political skills." It said he is best equipped to assume "the tremendous burden" of leading the nation.

Delegates debated the resolution, hearing speakers on both sides.

But when the question was called, the vote was overwhelmingly "Aye!"

The resolution of endorsement was proposed to the convention by the union's executive board.

ENGLAND-BOUND Glass Bottle Blowers board a jet for London and a 17-day tour of glass and industrial plants in Britain. An exchange study team of GBBA members visits England in alternating years as guests of the General & Municipal Workers Union. which has jurisdiction in the British glass industry. The British union will send a team to the United States next year.

Corporate Postal Plan Greeted Coolly by Labor

A presidential commission has proposed turning over the postal service to a government-owned corporation and has recommended a broad range of actions to improve efficiency, reduce costs, improve working conditions and provide more meaningful collective bargaining.

The 10-member commission was headed by Frederick R. Kappel, former board chairman of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The proposal for transforming the Cabinet department into a semi-autonomous corporation had originally been advanced by former Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of the commission, expressed reservations about the proposed change of status.

"I agree with the goal of modernizing the postal system and improving working conditions and job opportunities for its employes," Meany said. "However, the status of the Post Office as a Cabinet department has a positive value that should not be discarded lightly."

While the commission's proposals would broaden the scope of collective bargaining to include wage rates—now set by Congress—employes would not be permitted to strike and disputes would be submitted either to voluntary arbitration or decision of the President.

The principal postal unions—the Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks—both expressed opposition to key portions of the plan, including removal of Congress from the wage-setting procedure when workers would not have the rights held by unions in private industry.

Pres. Johnson described the commission's report as "a sobering judgment on what is required to provide for excellence in postal service."

He did not comment directly on the commission majority's recommendations, saying merely that he has asked the postmaster general and the budget director "to review the report carefully and report to me."

Congressional leaders likewise took a cautious attitude to the report, praising its analysis of postal problems but reserving judgment on its conclusions.

J. M. Scott Retires, AFL-CIO Staffer

AFL-CIO Staff Rep. James M. Scott of the Texas regional office has been granted early retirement status for health reasons after nearly 20 years of service with the federation and the former AFL, Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher announced.

Scott became an AFL organizer in 1948 after long service with Local 587 of the Boilermakers in Orange, Tex. He took part in every major organizing campaign in Texas before merger, and has worked since then on organizing campaigns and in coordinated collective bargaining assignments, Kircher said.

Before the start of an illness that led to his request for retirement, Scott was a key figure in a far-ranging campaign to organize drillers and "roughnecks" in the vast Permian Oil Basin of western Texas, Kircher reported. Scott is 55.

In Royal Commission Report:

British TUC Hails Rejection Of Strict Legal Framework

London—British trade union leaders have opened talks with the Labor government about a new structure for the nation's labor movement following publication of an extensive inquiry into the future of trade unionism in Britain.

Observers here point out that the British Trade Union Congress goes into the talks with its major battle already won; the Royal Commission on Trade Unions, headed by high court judge Lord Donovan, came out strongly against the imposition of a stringent legal framework for trade union activity.

This was the major conclusion of the report, and it has brought a sympathetic response from British union leaders.

"There are many things in this report that one welcomes," says Engineering Union Gen. Sec. Jim Conway, "and the most important is the rejection of the myth that trade union agreements, and in particular procedure agreements, should be made enforceable at law."

Already the Donovan report has been heavily criticized by commentators in the Conservative Party, industrial management and the press for its failure to recommend tough legal sanctions against the unions.

TUC leaders are nervous about only one of the legal recommendations in the report. This proposes that the immunity against a civil court order for damages, which has been granted to British trade unionists since 1906, should no longer apply to leaders of some unofficial strikes. This proposal was included in the report as a straight swap for the extension of immunity to union officials in actions for breach of commercial contract.

But the TUC does not disagree with the report's analysis which led it to the conclusion about unofficial strike leaders. Although Britain's strike record is good compared with other industrialized countries, including the United States, 90 percent of the strikes are lightning, unofficial actions. These, the report concluded, damage the unions and the national economy.

TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock, a member of the commission, and his allies had to fight a stubborn rearguard action against management representatives on the commission to prevent the inclusion of comprehensive financial sanctions against the unofficial strikers. Their argument for the traditional British system of voluntary negotiation to end strikes of all kinds eventually won the day.

The TUC also supports the Commission's major positive proposal designed to bring more order to the British collective bargaining system. This is that an Industrial Relations Commission be established by the government to take over responsibility for the smooth functioning of collective bargaining agreements.

The report proposes that all companies with more than 5,000 employes should be made to register their agreements with the Dept. of Employment & Productivity (successor to Britain's Labor Ministry). The hope is that companies with poor agreements would be ashamed to register them, and would act, with the unions, to improve them. If companies are shameless, their agreements would then be investigated by the IRC.

The idea of an IRC has been welcomed privately by the government as well as the trade union movement. Officials in both sectors foresee a liberal interpretation of the IRC's powers.

Government officials are less enthusiastic about the commission's recommendation that the new body should not have power to enforce its recommendations. The TUC, influenced by Woodcock, argues against compulsion.

(The report did not discuss the effect on trade unions of the legal interference in collective bargaining introduced in the Prices & Income Acts. These give the government power to delay implementation of a voluntary collective agreement if its Prices & Incomes Board reports that the agreement gives workers too much money. The TUC opposes this legislation.)

There is likely to be much harder bargaining between the government, TUC and employers organizations over two other recommendations in the commission's report. These propose statutory provision for the protection of the individual trade unionist against:

- Unfair dismissal by an employer, with a right of complaint to a Labor Tribunal.
- Unfair treatment and abuse of power by trade unions, with a right of complaint to an independent review body.

The employers mistrust the first proposal and the unions the second. The government is inclined to accept both.

Trade union reactions to the main analytical conclusion in the report have been tentative so far. This is that the source of collective bargaining power in the trade union movement has shifted from national to local level. The strength of the TUC has been historically based on the importance of national bargaining, and the implications of a shift to local level are potentially serious for the leaders represented on the TUC.

It means that shop steward training is becoming an increasingly important TUC function, and it is significant that a new push by the TUC to improve trade union education has already begun.

In fact, Woodcock's major criticism of the Royal Commission report, which will be echoed throughout the British movement, does not concern its recommendations, but its omissions. Woodcock has gone on record as saying that the report does not answer the question he asked some five years ago: "What are we here for?"

Construction Unions Urge Steps To Assure All-Year Employment

The lack of stable, year-around employment in construction "is a national problem requiring a national solution," Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. told Congress.

Haggerty, leaders of BCTD affiliates, management representatives and Labor Under Sec. James J. Reynolds testified before a House Labor subcommittee in support of a bill which would make a start toward doing something about the problem.

The bill would amend the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962 to direct the secretary of labor to make a comprehensive study of "seasonality in the construction industry with special attention to its implications for a national manpower policy."

The secretary of labor would report to the President and to Congress.

The measure is sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), subcommittee chairman. A similar measure sponsored by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) has been reported out by the Senate Labor committee as part of another bill.

Haggerty said the pattern of sharp layoffs in construction in the fall and winter is as old as the weather and—although supposedly based upon the weather—occurs in both cold and warm climates.

The "unnecessary" fluctuations, he added, result from building codes based on "obsolete considerations" of material strength and the affects of weather and government planning that make building money available only in the summer months.

Elimination of these fluctuations, he continued, would give the nation "more efficient use of skilled manpower," and also "reduce the cost of construction . . . to the great benefit of all our people."

"We turn to the federal government to relieve the situation," Haggerty said, "because it is a national problem requiring a national solution."

Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers and Vice Pres. Maurice Fancher of the Laborers gave the subcommittee figures showing the harsh affect of seasonality on their members.

A 1966 survey of local unions, Murphy said, revealed that bricklayers are unemployed on the average 15 weeks of the year—"a period in which they have no opportunity to use skills acquired at considerable cost to themselves and the nation."

"This is an enormous waste, and it creates personal hardships and anxieties," Murphy said. "This industry's skilled workers accept a pattern of employment that most Americans would find intolerable."

Fancher said a study made by his union, also in 1966, found that members of the Laborers worked an average of 814 hours a year—or "the equivalent of only five months full-time employment."

Seasonality "levies a staggering cost on a laborer and condemns him, through no fault of his own, to a marginal participation in what we in this country have come to consider the 'good life,'" he declared.

In calling for the bill's passage, Reynolds said that current employment fluctuations in the industry "result in a steady drain on unemployment insurance trust funds, far in excess of contributions by the construction industry."

He recalled that as far back as 1924 a government report recommended year-around construction and the scheduling of public works for the off season. The report was prepared by a then successful civil engineer, Herbert Hoover.

O'Hara suggested that the government might find that it "is a great deal cheaper to subsidize construction the year around" than continue the drain on jobless benefits funds.

Haggerty said building trades unions haven't proposed subsidies in this area, but he added "should such a program be tried, it is our feeling that it would more than pay for itself."

AFT's Cogen Not Running For Re-election

Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the post he has held for four years.

"I feel that it is time for someone else to carry on," Cogen said as the union began preparations for its annual convention starting Aug. 19 in Cleveland, O.

Cogen was a classroom teacher before serving for 12 years as president of AFT Local 2 in New York City.

Under his leadership in both posts union locals won exclusive bargaining rights, more control over teaching conditions and collective bargaining contracts in numerous city school districts.

Two years ago he headed a slate of 18 AFT candidates pledged to "responsible militancy" in organizing, bargaining, and crusading for better public schools.

Lowry Succeeds Leighty:

TCU Chief Pledges Rail Merger Aims

St. Louis—The newly-elected president of the Transportation-Communication Employes—A. R. Lowry—pledged to "do everything possible" to implement a merger plan adopted by the union's convention here.

The proposal authorizes the union's top officers to contact the Railway & Airline Clerks and other unions as to merger possibilities.

If the grand lodge and general officers approve a merger plan, it is then to be submitted to TCU's membership which can ratify it by a majority vote.

Hailing the machinery for implementing a merger, Lowry said the convention's action "gives us an opportunity to move forward." He termed it a "fine thing for all railroad labor and for the entire labor movement."

The delegates elected Lowry to the presidency by a 166-165 secret-ballot vote over D. A. Bobo. Both men had been TCU vice presidents and Bobo subsequently was unanimously re-elected to his first vice president post.

The new president succeeds G. E. Leighty, who retired from office after heading the TCU, formerly the Railroad Telegraphers, since 1946. Leighty's leadership was praised in numerous addresses to the convention.

Pres. Harold Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes said that Leighty, more than any other single person, is responsible for "the 40 hour week for railroaders, the union shop and our health and welfare program."

Leighty was described by Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. as "a great American and one of the finest trade unionists I've ever had the privilege to work with."

After losing in his bid for the presidency, Bobo told the delegates: "It was a clean campaign and while it was only a one vote majority, I shall support Brother Lowry in the years to come."

Lowry, for his part, pledged relentless efforts to carry out the convention's program. "We came here as a house divided," he said, "but conclude as a house united."

The delegates approved a $12-a-year increase in per capita dues to the grand division, effective next Jan. 1 if the union does not join in a merger prior to that date.

Without a merger, it was explained, the increase would be urgently needed to finance increasing costs and offset declining income due to losses in membership, in turn due to a steady drop in railroad employment.

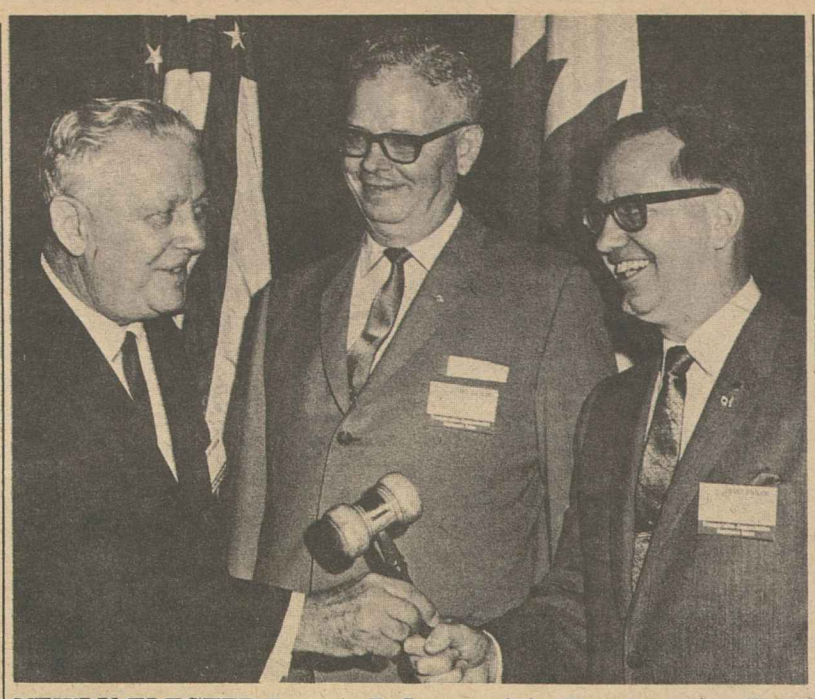
The convention adopted resolutions supporting a collective bargaining goal of a guaranteed annual wage, a cost-of-living clause; severance allowance for retiring employes; paid sick leave, and improvements in holidays and vacations.

Delegates also called for standardization of various rules on a national basis and adopted a provision that wage-rules settlements reached on railroads be subject to a majority vote of TCU's general chairmen.

In another action, the convention voted to give Canadian delegates the right hereafter to elect two vice presidents, a member of the board of directors and delegates to the Canadian Labor Congress convention.

TCU Sec.-Treas. L. H. Freeman was unanimously re-elected and three new vice presidents were elected to fill the vacancies left by Lowry and by retiring Vice Presidents O. C. Jones and R. J. Woodman.

The new vice presidents are Ralph O. Norton, S. T. Bishop and Richard I. Kilroy. Incumbent vice presidents re-elected are: F. E. Easterbrook, H. D. Smith, J. W. Whitehouse, J. I. Steed, S. Z. Plackin and R. C. Smith.



NEWLY-ELECTED Pres. A. R. Lowry of the Transportation-Communication Employes, right, receives the gavel from G. E. Leighty, left, who retired after 22 years in the union's top post. The TCU convention that elected Lowry also re-elected L. H. Freeman, center, as the union's secretary-treasurer.

Top Officers Re-elected by Rail Firemen

Houston, Tex.—Pres. H. E. Gilbert and four other top international officers were re-elected by acclamation at the 39th convention of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen. Gilbert, who has served as chief executive of the BLF&E since 1953, was chosen unanimously for another four-year term as president of the 60,000-member brotherhood.

Other top officers re-elected were M. W. Hampton, assistant president; Robert W. Bryant, secretary-treasurer; William C. Midcap, editor and manager of BLF&E publications, and A. M. Lampley, vice president and national legislative representative.

Thirteen of the fourteen incumbent vice presidents were also re-elected. The fourteenth vice president, Martin L. Mellett of Roselle, N.J., was defeated by Thomas W. Keating, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Keating had served formerly as vice general chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad with offices in Philadelphia.

In accepting re-election, Gilbert, 61, noted that this would be his last convention and his last term of office. The BLF&E meets to elect international officers only every four or five years and brotherhood rules require officers to retire at 65. Gilbert will be succeeded upon retirement by Hampton.

Before electing officers, the nearly 1,000 delegates from the United States and Canada also took action on several constitutional amendments and held elections for members of the board of directors.

In later sessions of the convention, the delegates were scheduled to act on a resolution supporting unity with the Trainmen, the Signalmen and the Conductors & Brakemen.

Pilot, Stewardess Cited For Air Safety Efforts

Seattle—A veteran commercial plane pilot and an airline stewardess were honored for their contributions to air safety at the 15th annual safety forum of the Air Line Pilots here.

Capt. Richard H. Beck, New York-based Trans World Airlines pilot who has been flying for more than 28 years, received an ALPA award "for his contribution to all-weather flying development, and his perseverance in formulating criteria for safe operations during adverse flying conditions."

Miss Del Russell, who flies from Los Angeles as a stewardess for Western Airlines Intl., was cited "for her persistent efforts to improve cabin safety for stewardesses and the public" while serving as the union's central safety chairman on her airline from April 1967 through January 1968.

Beck has flown 54 different types of aircraft during his career. He has been flying for TWA's international division for 17 years.

Since 1963, the union said in its citation, Beck produced five major papers that have become "must" reading in his profession. Among them were studies of jet noise abatement and jet crew fatigue.

He became air safety chairman of TWA's international pilot group in 1962, and a member of his union's all-weather flying committee in 1963.

On May 10, 1967, he was the first airline pilot in the U.S. to make a blind landing at Oakland, Calif., in a passenger-carrying jet transport using only a "head up display system" of guidance with no reference to conventional panel instruments or outside visual clues, ALPA reported.

Miss Russell was safety chairman of her local union executive council in San Francisco before becoming central safety chairman for ALPA stewardesses on Western.

During 1967 she worked on a safety research project with her air line. Evacuation methods were tested, such as exits for children. A study was made involving baggage carried on by passengers. As a result, some company manuals were revised, the union said.

Gen. William F. McKee, chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, was keynote speaker at the awards banquet.

Capt. Clay Vagneur, chairman of ALPA's training plans committee, told the safety forum that there are no valid reasons, considering flight simulators and modern training methods, for risking lives in planes by requiring "repeated engine-out training close to the ground or extensive 'under the hood' flying in congested airport traffic patterns."

Capt. E. K. Banning, chairman of ALPA's B-747 evaluation committee, said ground facilities, airports and surface transit lines have not kept pace with aircraft progress. He called for greater use by airlines of safety equipment such as fireproof and toxic-free interiors of planes, and a greater airline role in reversing the "tide of pollution in our skies."

ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby said airports are not prepared for new aircraft and called for effort by all aviation industry elements to develop a "total systems concept" of future needs.

House, Senate Approve Vocational School Aid

(Continued from page 1)

authorized expenditures beyond what was recommended by the Administration. The Senate bill calls for $2.2 billion over three years and the House authorizes $1.4 billion for two years. These and some other differences are to be ironed out in conference.

In the Senate, a bipartisan amendment was offered to the vocational education bill to provide an additional $100 million a year for three years to expand the program of feeding needy school children.

The amendment, backed by the AFL-CIO, was offered by Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

They said the amendment offered the only possible way to get these funds through the Senate at this late date in Congress. The House previously had authorized the added $100 million a year in a separate bill.

Although the amendment did not go through, it led to approval of a substitute proposal offered by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) to provide an added $50 million a year.

Congressional leaders said their move at least assures added funds for the school lunch program. Meanwhile, liberal lawmakers were planning further moves to secure the additional $50 million okayed by the House.

The Senate approved a labor-opposed amendment to its vocational education bill that would transfer Head Start, the pre-school training program for poor children, from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education.

Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) got the amendment approved, 60 to 29, even though the Senate had rejected the same proposal last year.

Bertrand M. Harding, OEO acting director, described the amendment as "most harmful to a coordinated approach to the problems of poverty . . . and the best interests of the poor."

The Senate-passed higher education bill would extend existing programs of federal aid to help students, colleges and universities at a cost of $13.8 billion in fiscal 1969 and three succeeding years.

It also calls for new programs authorized at $241.7 million over the 1970-72 period, to include aid to cooperative education, educational television, graduate programs, training for public service and clinical experience programs for law schools.

Long Lines Agreement Averts CWA Bell Strike

New York—Negotiators for the Communications Workers and the long lines division of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stopped the clock at midnight July 17 and reached agreement a few hours later on a new contract for 24,000 long distance operators, plant craftsmen, cable constructors and engineering workers.

The old contract was due to expire at midnight. A similar clock-stopping technique was used in St. Louis by CWA and Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. to complete bargaining on a new agreement for 50,000 Bell employes in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas.

Both pacts follow the "pattern" set earlier in CWA-Bell negotiations. The long lines settlement is subject to a mail referendum ballot of CWA members between now and August 15. The Southwestern Bell terms are effective at once under a prior agreement between the union and management.

A day before the long lines settlement, CWA negotiators asked the union's executive board to authorize a nationwide strike, previously sanctioned by CWA's bargaining unit members by a 3-1 margin. Bargaining then resumed until agreement was reached.

The pact gives employes benefit increases of 19.58 percent over three years, with the top rate rising by $12 a week the first year, and an additional $6 in each of the next two years. Top operators' rates were raised by $8, $4 and $4 a week per year, with proportionate rates to other employes, and some changes in geographic differentials and working conditions.

The St. Louis agreement was concluded without a strike vote, six hours after the expiration deadline. Employes of Southwestern Bell in the traffic, plant, commercial, accounting, and directory sales department of the five-state area will get wage hikes and other benefits totaling 19.58 percent over a three-year span.

Pay Hike Won In Canadian Seaway Strike

Ottawa, Ont.—St. Lawrence Seaway workers in Canada ended a 24-day strike over contract terms by ratifying an offer of a 19 percent wage increase over a three-year period; an improved vacation provision, and an 11th paid holiday—Boxing Day, Dec. 26.

The settlement brought wages closer to the level of U.S. Seaway workers, a major objective of the strikers.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport & General Workers, affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress, represents 1,250 bridge and lock operators, maintenance crews and office workers on the Seaway. They struck June 21 for wage parity and protection against replacement of men by machines.

The Spoiler

THE RADICAL RIGHT did not die with the Goldwater disaster in 1964; it has taken on new life in the George Wallace campaign of 1968.

The fanaticism that sparked the rightwing drive four years ago is evident anew in the campaign that is expected to put Wallace's American Independent Party on the ballot in nearly all the states in time for the November voting.

And the intensity of the drive is showing up in the national opinion polls. The former Alabama governor nearly doubled his support from April to July, according to the Gallup Poll, moving from 9 to 16 percent. A substantial share of that vote would normally go to Republican candidates, according to the poll.

The Wallace campaign is compounded of many elements, nearly all of them out of the classic handbook of the radical right. There are the attacks on the Supreme Court, the liberals, the intellectuals and anything that smacks of progress. It is all wrapped up with the standard oversimplifications and epithets and packaged to appeal to the fears and uncertainties of the American people as they face up to the complex and difficult problems of our times.

Wallace's stance is typical of the appeal—he's long on oratory and earthy rhetoric and short on substance. His record as governor of Alabama can perhaps best be summarized by these measurements:

- Alabama ranks 48th among the states in per capita annual income and is $900 below the national average.
- Alabama ranks 48th among states in per-pupil expenditures in public schools.
- Alabama ranks 49th in welfare payments for dependent children.
- Alabama has one of the highest illiteracy rates in the nation.

This is after Wallace's terms as governor of the state where his record is devoid of any concern for the workers, for the welfare of the men and women in the plants, the mills, the stores.

* * *

ON THIS record Wallace is now bidding for the presidency, for an opportunity to put into operation on a national level the policies which have left Alabama near the bottom of the heap.

The Gallup Poll says that the prototype of a Wallace supporter is a white male living in the South, a Protestant, a person with a grade school education and mostly employed in clerical or sales work.

The poll notes also that the rise in support for Wallace from April to July reflects a doubling of support among union families—from 9 to 17 percent.

A look at the governor's record in Alabama should quickly convince any trade union member that support for Wallace is against the worker's own self interest as well as a subversion of the national interest.

Wallace has clearly spelled out his role in this election—to be a spoiler. He would deny the major party candidates the necessary margin of votes in the Electoral College, if he has his way in the election, unless they "deal" with him on future policies, programs and appointments.

The radical right was stopped cold in its tracks in 1964. It must be stopped again in 1968 with the overwhelming repudiation of George Wallace.

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Shady Marketplace:

Weak Laws Permit Swindles To Rob Consumers of Billions

A SAVAGE INDICTMENT of the mercenaries among merchants is punched out in human terms by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson in his new and angry book, "The Dark Side of the Marketplace."

The Washington Democrat rips antiquated debt-collecting laws as "instruments of extortion." They are, he says, "as destructive and vicious as the debtor's dungeons" of centuries past.

The book is broken into two equally devastating parts. The first deals with widespread legal larceny committed by those who prey generally on people least able to cope with their con game.

The second is a chilling exposure of the extent to which millions of unsuspecting Americans are endangered—often maimed and killed—by those who profit through a lack of laws protecting the health and safety of the individual.

Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, estimates that there are some 800 varieties of deceptive selling practices that legally rob Americans "of several billion dollars yearly—more than is lost through robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and forgery combined."

Weak state laws—and in some cases states with no consumer protection at all—combine with a lack of federal statutes to permit the swindles. A few states, like Washington, have stronger statutes, and the results are startling.

While noting that there is no color line where swindlers are involved, Sen. Magnuson writes that "the evils of allowing legalized thievery to flourish are nowhere more strikingly evident than among the poor, especially the minority groups in the ghettos."

He terms the exploitation of the poor in the ghetto "one of the silent shames of our country. From coast to coast, mainly in our urban areas, those who can least afford to pay are paying unconscionable prices for junk, pawned off on them though trickery, deceit and fraud."

He reports of stores luring customers with "easy to purchase credit" transistor radios for $59.50 which cost the stores $3.45 each, of toasters marked up from $5.49 to $49.50, of sets of aluminum cookware hiked from $6.47 to $69.50.

A disturbing aspect in the credit swindle is the fact brought out by Magnuson that many of the rackets could not operate without the cooperation of financial institutions—and that many of the most prestigious moneylending institutions are providing the green lifeline to the hucksters. He names the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York City, the First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co. of Philadelphia and Sherwood & Roberts, largest finance company in Seattle, as examples of those who have profited from the deals made by the merchants of menace.

He reports that today's credit debt is $95 billion, excluding mortgages.

"The interest and finance charges on this consumer credit debt is $13 billion, almost as much as the interest payments on the entire $300 billion federal debt," he writes.

THE SECTION ON HEALTH AND SAFETY aptly opens with a chapter titled "200,000,000 Guinea Pigs." Revealed are such items as:

- About 100,000 persons will be cut, disfigured or killed this year while walking through glass doors. Safety glass could prevent this carnage.
- Accidents are the number one cause of death for persons aged one through 36.
- 100,000 persons will be mangled or killed while operating power mowers. Rotary mowers will amputate feet and hands, even though blades can be designed to stop when the operator releases the handle, and even though blades will cut grass just as well at 11,000 rpm as at the 21,000 rpm commonly used.
- Fire will engulf 150,000 persons who will suffer excruciating pain, often scars and not infrequently death because the fabric they wear, as well as their bedding and upholstery, is flammable.
- A thousand persons will be electrocuted and many times a thousand will be burned and injured by faulty electrical equipment.
- Babies will be strangled in ill-designed cribs.

A $2 device that automatically releases the wringers on a washing machine would prevent 100,000 children and the same number of adults from "the horror of seeing their hands, fingers, arms and clothing being caught and fed through turning rollers."

The device has been available since 1940. Yet in 1966, the authors report, 300,000 wringer-washing machines were sold without it.

Magnuson and co-author Miss Jean Carper have avoided the temptation to write in technical terms. They have told it like it is.

—*"The Dark Side of the Marketplace" by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson and Jean Carper. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Published 1968. $5.95.*

1968 Political Mix:

Conventions Hold Key to Voter In Year of Election Surprises

The following is excerpted from "The Candidates and the Conventions," by John M. Barry, which appears in the July 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

SELDOM HAS THE AMERICAN voter been confronted, at mid-summer of a presidential election year, with so many uncertainties as in 1968.

A series of decisions and events has alternately stunned and horrified him, creating doubt, confusion and a troubled national mood as the two major political parties approach their national conventions. A campaign that just four months ago seemed almost pre-ordained has suddenly been transformed into a giant question-mark.

But the complicated politics of this presidential year will soon be simplified by that most peculiar of American institutions, the nominating conventions. After the Republicans meet in Miami Beach, Aug. 5-8, and the Democrats in Chicago, Aug. 26-29, there will be only two major candidates in the field.

At this stage, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey is far out in front in his quest for the Democratic nomination for President. And former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon holds a commanding lead among the Republican contenders. Barring the unforeseen, both must be considered heavy favorites to capture the nominations on early ballots.

Yet the unforeseen has become the norm in 1968. Less than four months ago, for example, Humphrey was not even in the presidential picture.

The catalogue of surprise began mildly enough on Feb. 28, when Michigan Gov. George Romney announced he was pulling out of New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation presidential preference primary, leaving the Republican field to front-runner Nixon and a shadowy write-in challenge from supporters of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

Then followed, in rapid sequence:

- The unexpectedly strong showing of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota in polling more than 42 percent of the New Hampshire Democratic vote against fewer than 50 percent in write-in votes for Pres. Johnson.
- The announcement by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York that he was entering the Democratic race.
- The declaration by Rockefeller that he was not a candidate, "directly or indirectly, for the presidency of the United States."
- The President's dramatic withdrawal from the campaign with his nationally televised announcement that "I shall not seek and I will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your President."
- Johnson's decision, announced in the same broadcast, to de-escalate the bombing of North Viet Nam and his overtures to Hanoi that subsequently led to the Paris peace talks.
- The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the non-violent civil rights movement, and the angry wave of ghetto rioting that followed.
- Humphrey's formal entry as a candidate for the Democratic nomination.
- The switch of Rockefeller from the stance of a non-candidate to an active bid for the Republican nomination "right up to the last vote."
- The assassination of Kennedy that transformed his California victory celebration into a new tragedy for the entire nation.

Then there is the third-party threat of former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, a threat that causes uneasiness among both Democrats and Republicans, but particularly the latter.

Wallace, at this writing, had filed enough petitions to secure listing on the ballots of 25 states and he hopes to extend his candidacy to nearly all the states. The polls show him with 10 to 18 percent of the total vote in his corner, with the great bulk of his support in the southern states carried by Goldwater in 1964—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

WHILE WALLACE TALKS occasionally of going to the White House, he is quick to acknowledge that his main objective is to carry enough states to prevent either major candidate from capturing a majority of the Electoral College (270 votes).

Having accomplished that, he would then be in a position to work a deal—a "covenant," he prefers to call it—with one candidate or the other over federal policies and appointments. If the candidates refuse to play Wallace's game, the election would be thrown into the House where each state would cast a single vote controlled by the party with majority representation.

The greater likelihood is that Wallace, who prefers to be called a "segregationist" rather than a "racist," will in fact carry some or all of the states that went to Goldwater, states the GOP had hoped to retain this year. At the least, he can be expected to siphon off ultra-conservative votes from the Republican candidate in a number of states, perhaps enough to throw them into the Democratic column.

As is often the case, the nature of the presidential campaigns will bear heavily on the make-up of Congress. A big Republican victory could well swing to the GOP the 31 seats they need to take control of the House. And conversely a strong showing by the Democratic candidate could bring back many of the 47 House seats the party lost in 1966.

On the Senate side, the Democrats have the most to lose with 23 seats at stake against 11 for the Republicans. Most of the Democratic senators seeking re-election are liberals and many of them face difficult contests.

But for now, the party nominating conventions hold the center of national attention. The speeches, the resolutions, the debate and finally the nominations that are the principal business of the conventions will distill and blend the complex ingredients of the 1968 political mix. And for the American voter they will provide at least some of the answers to the "unknowns" that presently confront him.

Success Hailed:

Youth Corps Trims School Dropout Rate

THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS, now three and one-half years old, has been one of the nation's most successful anti-poverty programs, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz reports.

Wirtz said the program has significantly reduced school dropouts and juvenile delinquency rates.

It has placed hundreds of thousands of hard-core jobless young people in permanent jobs and sent more thousands back to classrooms, he declared.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has enrolled 1.4 million youngsters 14 years and over since it began in December 1964. Of this number 957,000 were in-school and summer enrollees and 439,000 were out-of-schoolers. The federal government has invested close to $1 billion in this effort.

On April 1, 1968 approximately 200,000 youths were enrolled and at work, 137,000 participating in the in-school program and 63,000 in the out-of-school program.

The latest study of enrollees reveals these characteristics:

- A third of the enrollees are from families with eight persons or more. The median family size is six persons.
- About a quarter of the enrollees come from families receiving public assistance.
- About one-half of the enrollees are from households headed by a father.
- Some 53 percent in the out-of-school program and 48 percent of in-school enrollees are non-white.

During the past year, the average out-of-schooler was paid $1.40 an hour, while his in-school counterpart was paid a minimum of $1.25 an hour.

Communities throughout the nation have reported dramatic cuts in school dropout rates as a result of the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

In Cleveland, the dropout rate among enrollees in 13 inner-city schools was 3 percent for the 1966-67 school year, compared to a dropout rate of 15 percent in these schools for non-NYC youth.

In Pittsburgh, a survey completed in May 1967 of all 16 high schools for the 1965-66 school year disclosed that the dropout rate for NYC enrollees was 4 percent or half the dropout rate for non-NYC students.

In Washington, D.C., a study of NYC teenagers during 1965 and 1966 at three high schools revealed that fewer than 2 percent of these youngsters had dropped out of school by June, 1967. The normal dropout rate for these schools is nearly 20 percent.

In Minneapolis, a study of 11 high schools for the 1966-67 school year revealed an overall dropout rate of 15 percent. Only 4 percent of the NYC enrollees quit school. Some 61 percent of the 1,766 enrollees in the project between September, 1966, and September, 1967, came from welfare families.

WIRTZ SAID the record shows that NYC youths get into less trouble with the law after they enroll.

In San Antonio, for example, juvenile delinquency declined nearly 13 percent in the slums last year, where NYC was operative, while it jumped 5.5 percent during the same period in the higher income areas of the city and county.

NYC enrollees serve as aides in libraries, schools, hospitals and other public and nonprofit institutions. The in-school program allows youngsters 14 and up to work in their spare time up to 15 hours a week. In the summer and out-of-school projects, enrollees spend up to 40 hours a week working or taking advantage of supportive services such as remedial education, job-related training, counseling and health care.

The Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration funds up to 90 percent of the cost and lays down the guidelines. The local sponsor—a community action agency, a state agency, a municipality, a county institution or a school system—handles the administration, such as locating the work sites, recruitment, record-keeping and arranging for supportive services.

Labor Economist Says:

More and Better Jobs Needed To Solve Crisis For Negroes

MEETING THE SEVERE employment problems of young Negroes demands both more job openings and freer access to better quality jobs, an AFL-CIO economist declared on a network radio interview.

Minority group workers are often channeled into lower-paid jobs, said Marvin Friedman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Research Dept. As a result, he said, underemployment may be an even more serious job-market problem for minority group youngsters than unemployment.

"It is not simply a question of dealing with the number of jobs in the aggregate," he declared.

"We have to come to grips" with helping these workers enter better-quality jobs "to which they do and should aspire." Friedman appeared on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Friedman said that the special problems of unemployment and underemployment affecting young Negroes can't be resolved by "aggregative measures alone." He said there must be stepped-up programs of anti-discrimination, as well as greater training and educational efforts to help these workers qualify for better jobs.

The labor economist said that the problem of recruiting minority group youngsters for apprenticeship programs is in part due to lack of conviction that such opportunities are open to them.

He described efforts to build that understanding—to recruit applicants and help them get the preparation they need to qualify for apprenticeship programs. He said that such out-reach efforts are now operating in some 38 cities and "are steadily increasing."

MORE JOB OPENINGS and freer access to better quality jobs are essential in meeting the severe unemployment problems of young Negroes, AFL-CIO Asst. Research Dir. Marvin Friedman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the public affairs program, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio, were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

How to Buy:

Packaging Law Helps Make Shopping Mathematics Easier

By Sidney Margolius

THE NEW PACKAGING LAW which became partly effective July 1 fails to solve major shopping problems. However, if you use it, it can be of some help in selecting best values.

You still have to do some arithmetic to figure out the cost per ounce of different sizes of the same item. The section of the original "truth in packaging" bill that would have authorized establishment of standard units like a pound, half-pound, etc., was eliminated before the law was passed.

While such standard units would have made it simple for you to compare prices, the grocery manufacturers objected. They wanted to preserve your right to a free choice among different brands of tuna fish containing, respectively, 6, 6½, 7 and 7¾ ounces. They also wanted to preserve their right to package in such confusing ways.

So what you've got is a "clear labeling" law. At least it requires some uniformity for the placement of the "contents" declaration. Now you will find this information on about the lower third of the main panel (no more hunting all over the box or can). Too, the type now must be larger.

Moreover, the contents must be stated both in total ounces and pounds. For example, the label must say "18 ounces (1 lb. 2 oz.)." Or for liquids, the label might say "Net Contents—20 ounces (1 pt. 4 oz.)."

So you no longer have the problem of translating pounds, pints and quarts into ounces before dividing the number of ounces into the prices of X, Y and Z brands to see which is cheapest. But you still may have to cope with fractions.

A less-certain help is the requirement that manufacturers who state the number of servings they claim must also state the size of each serving. The Food & Drug Administration made a weak regulation here and manufacturers already have found ways to make it meaningless. For example, the new Lipton packages for "Beef Stroganoff," "Chicken Baronet" and similar dried foods, say "two adult-size main dishes," and then in smaller type further down, "two generous cupfuls."

Unfortunately the FDA gave the manufacturers lots of leeway, by permitting a serving to be defined in ounces, or tablespoons, or cupfuls. So you're still going to have to struggle to compare one manufacturer's idea of a serving with another's.

As before, ingredients must be listed on the package in order of predominance except when a standard of identity has been established by FDA. More people should look for this list to see what they are getting, not only in foods but also in non-prescription household medicines.

The FDA now also is requiring something new and somewhat useful in the list of ingredients on household drugs. Instead of just a list of the chemical ingredients, the chemical names must be accompanied by a description of the ingredient's action or purpose, such as, "decongestant" or "pain reliever."

Several additional features of the new law come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission instead of FDA.

There has been some progress in that part of the law encouraging manufacturers to try voluntarily to standardize or at least reduce the confusing number of sizes.

The Commerce Dept. reports that 11 industries so far have agreed to cut the number of package sizes, including soluble coffee, cooking oils, green olives, detergents, paper towels, jellies, dry milk, salad dressings, rice, cereals and toothpaste.

The number of package sizes for these products will be reduced from 289 to 104. For example, the coffee packers are eliminating all sizes except even ounces from 2 to 16. There's still a lot of comparing to do but better than the present jungle. Betty Furness, the President's consumer assistant, points out, for example, that there now are 57 different sizes of toothpaste alone.

Sixty-eight other industries have said they too plan to reduce the number of package sizes.

If the Commerce Dept. continues to push this program, it will not only help you with your shopping, but will help keep down costs. The proliferation of package sizes has become an expense problem for stores, distributors and manufacturers themselves. This has to be included in the prices you pay. Many of the present variations are unnecessary.

Soup to Nonsense:

Power of Negative Thinking Conjures Up a Loser's Image

By Jane Goodsell

IF I WAKE UP at, say, 6:30 in the morning when it's too early to get up and too late to go back to sleep, I engage in a pastime known as Facing Facts. That's a fancy name for thinking about things in the grimmest possible way, and yesterday I spent a bleak half-hour considering the things that happen to other people but don't happen to me.

I've never had a doctor tell me I should go away for a while. I keep hearing about other people whose doctors advise them to head immediately for Palm Springs, Arizona, Gstaad or the third race at Pimlico, but I've never had a doctor advise me to go anywhere except for a brisk walk.

Secondly, I've never had a premonition that something awful was going to happen. Other people, with varying regularity, receive bad news with the announcement that they had a feeling that something like that was impending.

I've never had a dream come true, either. There is a school of thought which holds that dreams go by opposites, but I don't think I even qualify there—not unless you can count my dream of falling into the river as coming true exactly opposite because I didn't fall into the river.

Another thing: I never seem to go to the right places at the right times. I don't mean that I'm not punctual. Knowing where to go—and when—seems to depend not on clocks, but on extra-sensory perception, just as premonitions do.

Some lucky people have it. They are the ones who say to me after I've seen a stage play, "Oh, you should have gone Tuesday night before they censored all the best parts."

If I visit a resort, it turns out that I should have gone the year before. "It was marvelous then—lovely and unspoiled. But now it's become so touristy and commercial. Nobody goes there anymore."

I just miss catching glimpses of famous people. Why, only five minutes ago it seems that Mia Farrow or Kenneth Galbraith or one of the Supremes was at the very next table.

Well, I guess there's no use brooding about these things. And anyway, about a quarter of seven this morning I had a cheering thought. Back in the days when I was a kid, you could get twice-as-big candy bars for only a nickel. I think maybe I'll start hanging around the school playground to tell the children what they're missing.

Use Trash Can to Beat Mail Cheats, FTC Says

If you didn't order it and don't use it, you don't have to pay for it—or even return it.

That's the advice the Federal Trade Commission gives in its Consumer Bulletin No. 2, dealing with unordered merchandise.

Unless the recipient has signed a contract—as with a book or record club—to pay for or return merchandise, he is free to throw all the dunning letters he receives in the wastebasket, along with the unwanted merchandise.

In fact, the FTC bulletin says, firms that seek payment or return of unordered goods must include a clear statement that the recipient "is under no obligation either to return the merchandise to the sender or to preserve it intact" and is required to pay for it only if he uses it or decides to purchase it.

Another FTC pamphlet, titled Fight Back, tells consumers what steps to take to "avoid being gypped" and to put a stop to business cheats.

Both pamphlets are available on request from the Federal Trade Commission, 6th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20580.

Look at Tomorrow:

Big Changes Seen In Transportation

TOMORROW'S TRANSPORTATION system is going to make today's look like a throwback to the days of the oxcart, but it will have one basic purpose—to enable workers to get to and from their jobs better than they can now.

In a message to Congress transmitting a summary report of a major study of future transportation systems, Pres. Johnson stressed that the basic idea is "to ease the problems of Americans who live in, or commute to, work in cities."

The first major federal study of the subject has been made through the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and some idea of what is now going on in the field is available.

Here are some of the projects that the transportation experts are playing around with:

- Dial-a-Bus: You pick up the telephone and notify the transportation company where you are, where you want to go and when you want to be picked up. A computer figures out the best way to handle yours and similar calls and a bus—midway between a regular one and a taxi cab—is sent to pick you up.
- Personal Rapid Transit: These are small vehicles which would travel over a right-of-way or a guideway network and would provide you with your own transportation which would then be available to other people when you are finished with it.
- Automated Dual Purpose Bus: This would be a combination of short-haul regular bus service, plus high-speed long-haul automated trips on a private right of way.
- Pallet or Ferry System: This is an extension of the piggy-back railroad freight transportation, the use of pallets to carry automobiles, minibuses and freight on high speed guideways.
- Fast Intraurban Transit Links: This is somewhat of a throwback to the old interurban days when fast electric cars were used to carry passengers from one nearby city to another. Speeds in excess of 100 miles an hour would be common, cars would be automated and the cost of operation theoretically would be much less than today's commuting systems.
- New Systems for Major Activity Centers: The idea behind this is to use various modes of transportation in concentrated areas—moving belts, vacuum tubes, monorails, coordinated taxi systems. Some of the vehicles would operate on guideways, others would be overhead.

One section of the study deals with the inadequacy of today's transportation systems for the physically handicapped, the poor and the elderly. This section said that the cost of living in cities is substantially greater for low-wage workers than for others. Inability to get cheap—frequency any kind of—transportation limits job opportunities, limits places to live, makes people dependent on others for transportation and makes it difficult for workers to reach public places.

The elderly and the handicapped, in addition, need such facilities as elevators at all rapid transit stations, redesign of escalators to accommodate wheelchairs and experimentation with small fleets of buses designed especially for the two groups. **(PAI)**

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Concern for Jobs:

Stage Union Hits 'Runaway' Filming

Kansas City, Mo.—Delegates of the Theatrical Stage Employes examined their present state of progress and problems of the industry from the broad perspective of history as the union opened its 75th anniversary convention here.

The foreign "runaway" filming problem was a major topic of concern as the 1,200 delegates opened the union's 49th convention. With about a third of the IATSE membership centered in the Hollywood area, the union has seen as many as 14,000 of its members there out of work at one time. Foreign production of American films, running as high as 65 percent of the industry's production, was described as seriously affecting employment opportunities of American workers.

IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh, in his report to the convention, said the executive board has concluded that action may be necessary to show the public how much is being lost to the country in runaway film production. Expenditures for such an undertaking have been authorized by the board, Walsh reported, if no other remedy is forthcoming.

"I will not hesitate to use, if necessary, the full power granted to me by the executive board to help correct the serious imbalance which has developed," Walsh said.

Union members were urged to shun foreign-produced films and to patronize, instead, the pictures which have given full employment to American craftsmen.

A joint committee representing the producers, the distributors and the union has been established to explore the problems and to consider possible solutions to runaway film production. Conferences with the two California senators, Thomas Kuchel and George Murphy, have explored the possibilities of some form of government financial assistance, such as the Eady plan used in England, to wholly American-produced films.

The opening sessions of the convention also focused on the need for training of new craftsmen. Despite a high retirement rate in the Hollywood area, chronic unemployment in that segment of the industry makes it difficult to recruit new workers for the industry.

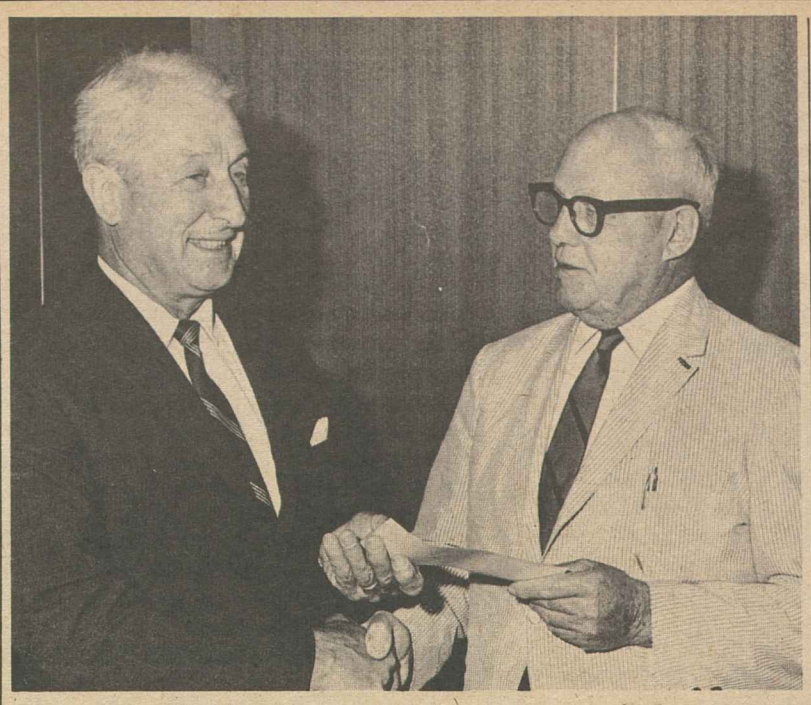
In the distribution section, on the other hand, the growing number of theaters has left many locals hard-pressed to fill the newly created jobs. The big problem, in these days of full employment, Walsh stated, is to persuade enough young people to enter a craft which calls for evening and weekend work.

IATSE was established in Elk's Hall in New York on July 17, 1893, by unions of stage employes from 10 cities—New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, Syracuse, Buffalo and Boston.

This year's gathering is the union's third convention in Kansas City. The first was held in 1936, in the depths of the great depression when unemployment and depressed wages were paramount issues.

In contrast, the convention this year is taking note that it is meeting just one year after Montreal Expo '67, which has been widely hailed as sparking a new era in the spectacular and imaginative use of motion picture film. "I see the role of our own international growing—because increased leisure will sharply step up the need for entertainment," Walsh said in concluding his report to the union.

Among speakers scheduled to address later sessions of the convention were Missouri Gov. Warren E. Hearnes; Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America; Sherrill C. Corwin, board chairman, National Association of Theater Owners; Al Barkan, national director, AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Vice Adm. Arnold F. Schade, commander of the Atlantic Submarine Force.



A $5,000 CHECK is presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Executive Dir. Palmer Dearing of the Group Health Association of America. It is the first year's allocation of a $25,000 contribution over five years voted by the Executive Council in support of a GHAA project under a government contract to develop group practice prepayment health plans.

Labor Invests In Developing Health Plans

A project through which Group Health Association of America will develop group practice prepayment health plans has received an initial $5,000 contribution from the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council in May voted to contribute $5,000 a year over five years to the program being carried out by GHAA through a contract with Public Health Service.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented Palmer Dearing, GHAA executive director, with a check to meet the federation's pledge for the first year.

Under the project, funded by PHS at a level of $165,000 annually with the first year amount of $124,000 for nine months, GHAA will conduct feasibility studies to select three target cities.

A project director and three field staff representatives, still to be named, will then go into these cities to assist them "in the design and creation of a comprehensive" group practice prepayment plan.

From these initial cities, it is expected that the project will be expanded to other cities throughout the nation over the five-year period.

An advisory committee for the project will be named to include leaders in labor and prepaid group practice, as well as experts from the medical care field. A majority of representatives on the committee will be from labor.

In each of the cities where group practice prepayment plans are being drawn up, the project will work closely with representatives of AFL-CIO state and local central bodies.

Leather Workers Stress Organizing, Job Security

New York—Delegates to the sixth convention of the Leather Workers called on all local unions to emphasize organizing as their major activity and voted unanimously to endorse the candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for the presidency.

Pres. Richard B. O'Keefe and Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Duffy were returned without a contest. Board member Joseph Sek of Gowanda, N.Y. Local 44, won the vice presidency by one vote in a contest with board member Gordon W. Paul to succeed Vice Pres. Richard K. Stapleton.

The convention re-elected eight board members, including Paul. Four new members were named to fill vacancies—Joseph Ranno of Peabody, Mass.; John Zabielski of Winchester, N.H.; Richard Mentley of Gowanda, N.Y. and Richard Demers of North Andover, Mass.

The officers reported bargaining gains since the last convention and stressed the need for continued protection against job losses due to automated machinery.

Dir. of Organization Edward J. Freeman told of delays open to employers under the National Labor Relations Act and court rulings. He cited one Northeast election victory which took two years to fight through the labor board and the courts, though the union won every round.

A major need is a revival of union spirit in all phases of labor activity, Freeman asserted.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions supporting AFL-CIO legislative objectives, including more protection for the consumer, particularly elderly persons, against the high cost of drugs; more participation by union members in community services, and improved training programs to meet the crisis caused by automation.

Idaho Unionists Rally To Fight Right Wingers

Pocatello, Ida.—The Idaho AFL-CIO has grown substantially in the past year and must marshal all its strength to meet the challenge of far-right-wing extremists in the future, Pres. Robert W. Macfarlane reported to the annual state federation convention.

Macfarlane stressed the need for voting in the Aug. 6 primary elections, and for registering and voting in the general elections Nov. 5. Every labor family must be alerted to the danger of complacency in the face of a resurgent anti-labor movement, he said.

The federation president, first elected a year ago, reported that the National Right to Work Committee has returned to Idaho for its eighth attempt to weaken and divide labor. Seven previous campaigns for a law forbidding the union shop in labor-management contracts were frustrated by statewide labor and community leaders.

By unanimous vote convention delegates asked for a change in the wage-hour law which permits potato processing plants to be exempted for 20 weeks a year from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The exemption was designed to protect sellers of perishable crops but is no longer needed because growers have ample storage facilities, delegates from the Grain Millers and the Meat Cutters told the convention.

Macfarlane was authorized to name a committee to draft a proposed change in the law with the aid of the AFL-CIO and its Legislative Dept. Nearly 5,000 workers would be affected in Idaho alone, Macfarlane said.

The convention updated its constitution to meet changed conditions and adopted a series of resolutions supporting labor goals, including increased appropriations for the work of the U.S. Dept. of Labor; genuine collective bargaining for state, city and county employes, and an increase in workmen's compensation benefits.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) complimented labor for its role in helping achieve liberal legislation and thanked Idaho unionists for their support of his candidacy.

Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies, warned the delegates that "exhortation alone" will not do the job of returning Church and other able candidates to the Congress. Needed, he said, is "organized effort based on a sound program."

Textile Workers Ratify Viscose Pact

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America reported here that 9,000 workers in six plants of FMC Corp.'s American Viscose Division have ratified a new three-year agreement that will provide an improvement package valued at 55 cents an hour.

Terms announced by William S. Davis, the union's synthetic fibers director, call for wage hikes totaling 49 cents an hour—22 cents retroactive to June 1, a second raise of 13 cents a year later and the final installment of 14 cents an hour due June 1, 1970.

Davis said improvements in vacations, life insurance and hospital, accident and medical benefits are valued at 6 cents an hour. TWUA members involved are at plants in Lewistown, Meadville and Marcus Hook, Pa.; Nitro and Parkersburg, W.Va., and at Front Royal, Va.

Longshoremen Launch Talks on Key Contract

New York—A master contract covering 60,000 dockworkers at North Atlantic ports, loading and unloading of all containers by union members at the piers, along with substantial pay and fringe improvements, highlight proposals made by the Longshoremen in negotiations here.

The negotiations are technically with the New York Shipping Association, but the union committee includes representatives from ports from Maine to Virginia and employer representatives from other ports have been sitting in on the talks.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said a national contract would provide advantages to the entire industry as well as to union members through increased stability.

Gleason said automation and containerization have increased productivity on some piers by as much as 500 percent. The union's proposals on wages, pensions and guaranteed incomes, he said, would "to some degree reflect this increased productivity."

Initial union proposals include a basic hourly wage of $6 with doubletime for overtime—compared with the present $3.62 scale—and a six-hour workday instead of eight hours.

The union is also asking a major improvement in pensions, payable regardless of age after 20 years service, and added holidays.

It has asked for a guaranteed weekly wage, without deduction for the cost of fringe benefits, to replace the present guaranteed annual wage.

Management has not yet come up with a counter-offer in key areas, the union said, and talks have been recessed until Aug. 9.

The existing contract with the New York Shipping Association expires Sept. 30 and both sides have expressed hope that a settlement can be negotiated by that deadline.

Alien Work Permit Rule Termed Vital

A proposed Labor Dept. regulation dealing with employment of aliens has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO as "desirable" and "very necessary."

Aliens now can be admitted either under a visitor's visa, which does not permit them to work in the United States, or under a section of the Immigration Act which allows them to be brought in to accept employment which does not lessen job opportunities, wages or working conditions of American citizens.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that some employers have deliberately hired aliens with only a visitor's permit—often at substandard wages. The proposed regulation would bar "employment offers" needed to admit aliens under a work permit by employers who within the preceding three years had knowingly hired aliens with only a visitor's visa.

An estimated 50,000 to 60,000 such aliens are illegally employed in New York City alone, Biemiller noted.

He said in a letter to Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz that these knowing violations have resulted both in exploitation of alien workers and depriving American workers of jobs.

Humphrey Program: 'To Extend...

In 20 years as a U.S. senator and as Vice President, Hubert H. Humphrey has compiled a liberal, creative public record that is familiar to most trade unionists.

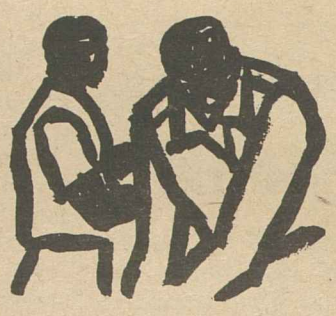
He has pioneered, or vigorously championed, bold programs in virtually every legislative sphere—social security and medicare, the war on poverty at home and abroad, federal aid to education, jobs and manpower training, world peace and disarmament, etc.

It has been said, indeed, that nearly every piece of progressive legislation enacted over the past 20 years bears the Humphrey imprint.

But what of America's problems now? What of the future?

The Vice President, in seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for President, has begun to present his program to the people. That program for the nation is summarized on these pages as it has emerged from Humphrey's campaign statements thus far.

Human Rights



I reject the idea that we have to be two nations, black and white . . . or two nations, North and South . . . or two nations, rich and poor. No responsible person wants that. There is a vast silent group of Americans—a majority of many millions—that wants to make this country work . . . that wants safety and equal rights for everyone . . that bears no ill will against other Americans. I think this silent America—an America still unaroused—can be aroused. I mean to try.

So I would set to work, on my very first day in office, to pull this country together, and then, to see if we couldn't pull the world a little closer back to sanity and peace.

* * *

The Negro is not and should not be satisfied with speeches about fulfilling the Emancipation Proclamation. He wants specifics—a skill and a job for himself, a pleasant home for his wife and family, a good school for his children. He wants to be a full participant in American society—an equal partner with first-class citizenship.

. . . I count this fulfillment of human rights as the central issue of our times; and I expect in the months ahead to contribute the best that is in me to the formulation, through democracy's essential process, of a new and complete national commitment to human rights.

* * *

The next President will face, as have few before him, the insistent demand now for one citizenship for all Americans—one birthright of freedom and opportunity to which all may claim equal inheritance.

* * *

We shall know in our time whether this democratic ideal can be won—or whether America, despite her momentous achievements and her promise, will become another of history's false starts.

* * *

Realizing the fullness of our democracy will depend, first and foremost, upon our ability to extend the promise of American society to every citizen in an environment where the rights of all are preserved—peacefully and without violence.

The Environment

Our commitment is to conserve and enrich the new America we are creating . . . We can no longer neglect great urban resources, such as our city waterfronts. We can no longer afford heedlessly to discharge more wastes into our rivers and streams. Our country is not so rich that it can afford unthinkingly to destroy historic places that give us our identity with our past.

Our country is not so strong that it can afford to alter the human environment by changing the course of a wilderness river, or by laying down a new expressway . . . without first considering what it does to the quality of our lives.

* * *

The rivers . . . the wooded hillsides . . . the lakes . . . the Redwoods . . . the North Cascade forests . . . have values which must be measured not by dollars alone but by their contribution to the personal well-being of men . . . It will take the commitment of all our institutions . . . public and private . . . and all of our citizens . . . to secure quality in our environment . . . There is room in America for the highways *and* the wilderness.

* * *

Pollution—like migration, modern transportation and much else that goes with our contemporary society—has little respect for our present jurisdictional boundaries, many of which were drawn in an agrarian age.

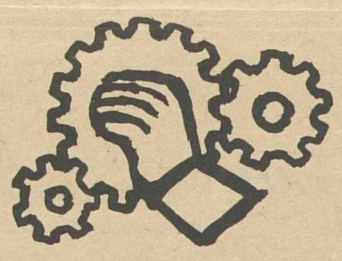
Our existing anti-pollution programs recognize the necessity of close regional cooperation.

I believe, however, that we shall need to go farther—to create totally new Regional Pollution Authorities, which would be funded by the states or localities covered and authorized to receive and administer federal anti-pollution funds.

But sustained and efficient pollution control will require more than what are essentially public programs designed to clean up after industry.

In our free enterprise economy, acceptable disposal of wastes should rightfully be a normal part of doing business. Any additional costs involved should be treated as regular operating costs—costs which the man in the street must be prepared to share when he buys a box of stationery or a new car.

Jobs



We must recognize the civil right of every American to earn a living.

The richest society man has ever known cannot afford to permit the festering frustration of unemployment which can so easily erupt into violence. Jobs bring dignity to the individual and resources to his family—and wealth to the nation.

The idea of guaranteeing decent jobs to everybody who will work at them makes sense—with private employers providing job opportunities to the fullest extent possible, and with the government making whatever back-up or financing arrangements are necessary.

* * *

I don't believe that anyone wants a welfare check or a handout. I believe people want the dignity and the self-respect that comes from an honest job.

And it is now within our power to see that everyone who wants a job has that job. And for those who cannot support themselves because of age, illness, or disability, it is time to provide enough help to permit people to lift their heads in self-respect.

* * *

If there is one thing that Americans ought to have as a top priority, that is maximum performance of this economy, maximum participation of the people in this democracy, a vital, vibrant economy, a vital democracy, and when we have it, there is no power on the face of this earth that can stand up against us. . . . It is the best foreign policy, my fellow Americans, an effective social policy here at home, domestic and social economic policy.

* * *

As we approach the 200th anniversary of our independence, it is clear that America faces a new challenge—the challenge of using its material plenty to provide a full and free life for all its citizens.

That means building cities that are safe and clean.

It means eliminating the slums and joblessness, poor education and hopelessness that are part of our urban environment today.

* * *

To me—and I feel this very deeply—it means an urgent national effort to revitalize rural America and develop its full potential not only for those who live there, but for those who want an occasional chance to get away from the cities.

* * *

Right now, for every 175 rural youngsters who reach working age, there are less than a hundred jobs.

In 1960, 22 percent of all rural five-year-olds were in kindergarten. In the cities, the figure was 46 percent.

The average rural teenager completes about 9 years of school. The figure is over 12 in the cities.

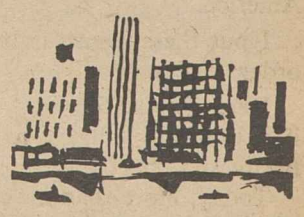
A third of our rural housing is substandard.

What this means, particularly for our young people, is that the basic American right to freedom of choice—choice of where to live . . . choice of employment—is restricted.

* * *

So when America sets out to provide full and equal opportunity for every citizen—and that is a task I mean to see completed as nearly as possible by 1976—we have to mean every citizen, young and old, black and white, rural and urban.

The Cities



I think that the American people know that the Marshall Plan as it was administered as foreign aid was a success. I think they'd like to believe they could have a similar success at home. The Marshall Plan was a success primarily in Europe because it was worked out in concert with the recipient and the donor, with industry and labor and the people in the area that needed the help. We could make that work in Europe, we can make it work in America.

Local initiative, careful planning, coordinated policy, strict priorities, and massive commitment—these techniques brought a new Europe from the ashes of World War II.

These are also the requirements for perfecting the American city.

It will cost money—a great deal of it.

To help solve the central problems of financing, I propose the creation of a National Urban Development Bank, financed through subscription of private funds.

I propose federal underwriting of the unusual "risk" elements which are inevitably going to be involved in meeting the hardest and most critical urban problems.

An appropriation of federal funds would get the bank started. The balance of the funds would come from federally-guaranteed bonds, to be sold by the bank to private investors.

Affiliated regional banks would be chartered by the National Bank for specific metropolitan areas.

Regional bank funds would be available to both public and private borrowers for programs which cannot be financed through any other means, but which are found essential to urban development.

* * *

This is essentially a program for federal underwriting of loans.

This is even more essentially a proposal to commit ourselves, as a country, to paying whatever is the cost not just of saving, but of perfecting, our cities.

I urge that commitment of the people of America.

I will urge that meeting the needs of America's cities be made in effect a prior lien on the additional several billions which we will realize each year in increased revenues from present taxes on our vastly-expanded national income.

I will urge, too, that we use, on these problems, a fair share of the "peace dividend" which can be ours—if we are steadfast in our determination to achieve an honorable settlement in Paris—and if we can achieve mutual deescalation in the costly and futile arms race between our nation and the Soviet Union.

* * *

We can never build the cities we need without the full commitment of private enterprise.

We must, therefore, be prepared to offer financial incentives to engage the enormous power of the private sector.

We must also offer these incentives, in addition to schools and first-class public services, as magnets to draw new industry and populations to the smaller city and new town—which can become the well-planned metropolis of tomorrow.

* * *

I urge, too, the adoption of the plain principle of

(Continued on Page 11)

...the Promise of American Society'

(Continued from Page 10)

public administrative responsibility: that the worst problems get the first attention.

In most cities today, public services are poorest where the needs are greatest.

Schools are weakest where learning is hardest. This is wrong.

Garbage collection is slowest where the rats are.

Building codes are not enforced where the conditions they were designed to prevent are most prevalent.

Where health problems are most severe, medical facilities and personnel are least adequate—and often the most expensive.

It is time to change that pattern. I don't suggest we impair city services in the better neighborhoods. I only say: We must make these services available to all our citizens.

Civil Order

Government of, by and for the people depends on respect for and observance of the law. Violence and lawlessness cannot, and must not, be condoned in America.

I put these items at the top of the agenda for civil order:

First. The rioting in American cities must stop. And if it breaks out again it must be put down promptly, firmly and effectively.

Today, more than ever before, violence is the enemy of civil rights and civil liberties. It is the ally of reaction—and can be used as an excuse for not doing the things that need to be done in this country.

Second. The sale and the possession of firearms has to be governed by the sole consideration of what is necessary and effective to stop their criminal use. It demeans us as a civilized people to put any other consideration ahead of this one.

The laws against carrying concealed weapons must be greatly strengthened, and the penalties for violation increased.

Third. Federal, state and local agencies must be organized in a massive effort to stop the drug traffic in this country.

Fourth. Councils for Civil Peace should be organized at the state and metropolitan level . . . to provide a state community relations service designed to prevent violence and to gain community cooperation and communication.

Fifth. We must take a hard look at the effects of television on our children. What happens when they are exposed to endless exercises in the casual infliction of injury and death on our television screens?

* * *

I submit that the recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders are right—and that as they are carried out civil order—as well as social justice—in America's cities will be served.

The War On Poverty

There is no reason in America—with unequaled wealth and agricultural productivity—for anyone to go hungry.

It is immoral to allow some children to suffer from malnutrition while others in America are concerned about the dangers of overeating.

It is time to make an adequate diet part of the Bill of Rights of every American, and to be sure our farmers get a fair return for their product.

* * *

We have done more about poverty in the last four years than in the thirty that went before. But, there is still so much to be done. Our country is only half awake, half at work, about what poverty really means. For too many people, it's still only a bad dream—about a riot in a slum. I am going to drive it home hard in this campaign not just that poverty is wrong—but that it can be eliminated—by us—in our time.

* * *

The same courage that is required to wage war in Viet Nam must be applied to wage war on the vestiges of deprivation and poverty in this country. I think the American people would like to win a war in their own country. I think they would like to be able to do something for their own people and I think I can rally them to get them to do something for their own people.

* * *

The victims of poverty don't want to endure the indignity of the dole. They want skills, not scraps; work, not welfare; independence, not idleness; opportunity, not paternalism.

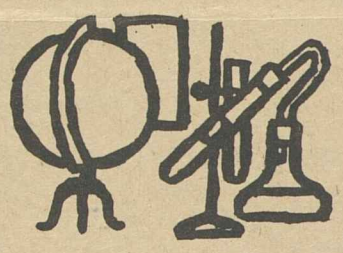
* * *

I think this silent America—an America still unaroused—can be aroused. I mean to try. That is why I went to the poor people's march to build bridges. To show fortunate Americans that many of the claims of the poor are legitimate, and to show the poor that they are not shut off from the leadership of this nation. That the democratic system can work.

Policies:

- Develop an active, working partnership between government and business to make financing, insurance and training and business techniques available to the inner-city neighborhoods. In most of our cities it means helping to build a whole structure of new locally owned businesses that communities will value and protect, because they are their own.
- Develop a system of national service for youth which distributes the burdens of military service fairly and offers incentives to contribute to our domestic needs.
- Repeal restrictive welfare provisions requiring welfare mothers to work or undergo job training and freezing the level of federal relief contributions.
- Drastically reform the welfare system to avoid demeaning recipients, destroying motivation and adding excessive costs to the public.
- Develop a better form of income maintenance.
- Put Food Stamp and Commodity Distribution programs in every county where severe hunger exists.
- Provide school lunches on a year-around basis.
- Greater involvement of the poor in the governmental decisions which affect them.
- Provide adequate day-care centers so that children will not return home from school to empty homes.
- Encourage welfare mothers to work when possible.
- Provide selective public service employment for the jobless and generate the maximum number of jobs in the private and public sectors.

Education



The cost of educating every American must be recognized as an investment that will be fully repaid.

We spend billions of dollars for relief and welfare, for institutional care, for crime and violence—as the costs of people **not** being educated and trained.

The question is whether to pay as our children grow—to educate them—or whether to pay later the prices of ignorance, incompetence, frustration, and alienation.

I believe that we should—as a nation—declare here and now that 1968 will be the year when the decision was finally made to make the investments . . . to make the changes . . . to make the personal commitments necessary to provide quality education for every individual American child—from age four through college.

1. Every individual has the right to receive the fullest and best education that individual can put to good use.

2. Every individual with the capacity to be self-sufficient has an obligation to use this educational opportunity toward responsible membership in a free society.

3. The costs of a policy of full education will be large. They include the cost of training and paying teachers on a basis which recognizes that their work affects the future more directly than the work of any other profession . . . the cost of a national pre-school program available to all children from age four . . the cost of whatever arrangement is necessary to put staying in school, right through college, on a straight ability-to-learn, not ability-to-pay, basis . . the cost of educational centers, developing and providing creative and innovative teaching tools and methods, in each of our 50 states . . . the cost of a minimum of 25 federally-subsidized centers of advanced study in high school and college education.

4. A new full-education policy must take into account individual differences and circumstances. Equal educational opportunity ought to mean the preferential treatment of those who have gotten off to a slow start—almost always for reasons entirely beyond their control.

5. Age 16 should not be a cut-off date for compulsory education. There should be case-by-case handling of students who for any reason decide to leave school before they have finished the 12th grade.

6. We need combination learning-and-earning programs, and closer relationships between the schools and the employers in the community.

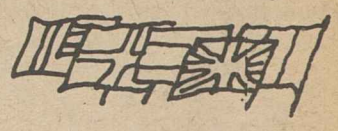
7. Each student should receive the right instruction for his level of intellectual capacity, and for his aptitude—from the retarded to the most brilliantly gifted.

8. We must nourish individuality—the individuality of every child, white or black, rich or poor, urban or rural. We must find and touch that priceless substance within each child which makes him a separate entity—unique and precious—so that he may utilize it to the fullest, on his own behalf and on behalf of his society.

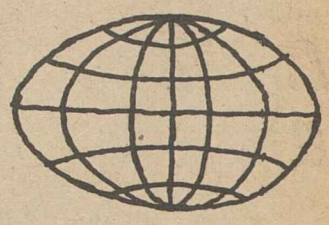
9. We must declare a deliberate policy of innovation in educational administration.

10. There is obvious need for the 12-month use of our school facilities.

11. We need long-term planning so that our schools, at all levels, will be placed in areas of future population growth—not according to old jurisdictional lines.



World Peace



The objective of this nation and the objective of your government—and it is your government—has been a political settlement of the cruel, costly and ugly war in Viet Nam . . . to take the conflict from the battlefield to the conference room and negotiation table. . . .

We have a conference and a negotiation underway today in Paris. I am not so foolish as to believe that the search for peace at the conference table will be much easier than the price we have had to pay to resist aggression on the battlefield. But I do feel that we have to have the same persistence and the same patience—the same willingness to be brave and courageous and tenacious at the negotiating table as we have on the battlefield.

* * *

I favor—and the President favors—an immediate cease-fire in Viet Nam so the killing will stop—now. Hanoi won't agree. So the Paris discussions must go on in an environment of psychological and military pressure which has become so much a standard Communist negotiating pattern. I hope that the American people will have the patience and tenacity to withstand that pressure and to support Ambassador Averell Harriman and Cyrus Vance in Paris—no matter how long their efforts may take . . . and it may take a long time.

* * *

I have devoted a good deal of my life to the causes of the works of peace. I have never changed in that thought. But I do not think that peace comes to the timid or the weak or to the cowardly. I think it comes to those of great moral purpose—people of strength. . . . Just as you cannot permit violence in your streets and your cities with a handful of brigands running loose and hope to gain anything called social justice for the great vast majority of your people . . . neither can you permit violence to run rampant throughout the world when outside forces seek to destroy the hopes of simple and plain people.

* * *

I suggest that the strengthening of the United Nations—its peacekeeping operations, the building of regional institutions of economic and political and social development must be the top agenda of the American people. I suggest the highest purpose of this country must be to reduce the tensions that exist in this world.

* * *

We must do our part to protect world security by maintaining whatever strength is necessary to meet our commitments to the United Nations charter, to regional treaties, to whatever contracts we become signatory and we must above all maintain our own security. But we're also obliged to concentrate on the arts of peace through affirmative action to meet human needs. I believe through that kind of action we can build security and peace. . . . We are not a nation of warriors. We're a nation of nation builders. We seek to destroy no one. We would surely like a lasting peace, an enduring peace.

* * *

Forces of emancipation and freedom are at work throughout the whole world, in every country, restlessly, and at times violently and fitfully. The pages of history, a decade, a generation, yea, a hundred years from now, will surely reveal that this last half of the 20th century saw the greatest move towards freedom that the world has ever known. . . .

Wirtz Hails 'Sound Blueprint':

Building Trades Spell Out Model Cities Labor Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

not only the urgent need for doing the job but also for getting it done in good time" when the first contracts are awarded to employers.

Haggerty noted that the policy statement is a guide to local unions and councils in seeking agreements with employers in their area on rehabilitation and new construction work, including demolition repair and alteration of residential structures in urban areas under the Model Cities program.

"We want an orderly procedure that will not destroy our very valuable apprentice training programs," he said. "We are willing to accept suggestions for future procedure from the unions involved, and from the government agencies" responsible for developing the Model Cities program.

Wirtz said in his statement that the guidelines on the involvement of slum residents in the rehabilitation of their neighborhoods "form the basis for significantly improving the employment prospects of these disadvantaged residents" not just to prevent discrimination "but to enable a large number of unemployed to become productive wage earners."

Weaver expressed the hope that the policy statement "will provide a framework for a satisfactory construction manpower program to be negotiated with all elements in each local community." While the agreement applies to residential structures and commercial construction is not specifically covered, the "maximum opportunities" clause in the law pertains to the entire Model Cities program "and will be rigorously observed," Weaver said.

Under the guidelines, building trades councils are advised to take the initiative in establishing a joint labor-management Model Cities Administrative Committee for each area. They are urged to negotiate special local agreements as supplements to existing agreements, specifying wage rates and conditions of employment.

Residents of slum areas who are eligible for work within the scope of the special agreements will be grouped according to their experience on construction work, as follows:

- Those fully qualified to be laborers or mechanics.
- Those with appreciable construction work experience but not qualified to be mechanics or laborers.
- Those with little or no construction experience.

The statement says that area residents who are fully qualified would be assigned at the rates for laborers or craftsmen provided in the agreement. Those with appreciable experience would be "given preference in employment opportunities" over beginners, and employed at a wage step in accordance with a schedule to be negotiated.

"The negotiated schedule should provide for wage step increments . . . dependent on the experience and performance of the employe," the presidents' policy statement said. "This schedule may or may not be identical with the wage schedule for apprentices" but should "provide the possibility for advancement to the top-group."

Those with little or no construction work experience are to be paid an entrance wage as negotiated by the parties.

In recruiting residents of the area to be rehabilitated, the B& CTD presidents recommended that the agreement provide a procedure for the preliminary screening of applicants and training before on-site work.

"Such preliminary training," the statement said, "should include orientation to work operations and safety." The training programs are to be developed in cooperation with representatives of federal and local government agencies and community groups.

The guidelines recommend that the local agreements provide where needed additional basic education programs under government or industry financing. This, it was noted, may result in the workweek for some employes being divided between on-site work and specified classroom instruction.

The number of employes in the second and third group of trainees —those with less than full experience—"shall be determined locally" where circumstances vary from craft to craft and job to job, the statement said.

Other provisions:

- "The determination of size of workforce, establishment of quality standards and judgment of workmanship required, and the maintenance of discipline shall be the responsibility" of the contractor.
- "Provision" should be made for uniform starting times and for shift work at shift rates.
- "The agreement should provide specifically that there will be no work stoppage over jurisdictional disputes."

Any controversy on that subject "shall be handled under the established jurisdictional machinery" of the construction industry.

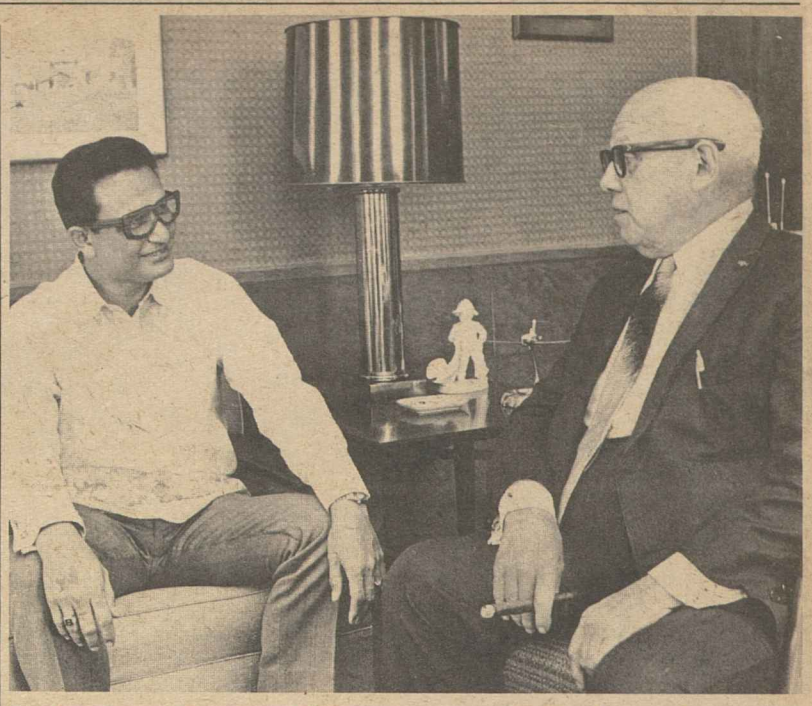
A subcontracting clause recommends that "any contractor bound by the agreement shall notify each subcontractor of its provisions" and require him to conform.

The so-called Model Cities program was enacted in 1966 as the Demonstration Cities & Metropolitan Development Act. Its objective is to "provide additional housing and community facilities and to provide federal assistance to cities" in building adequate housing for low and moderate-income residents.

The guidelines, Haggerty said, can be used in "fitting the employment and training phase of the program into the overall accomplishment" of the objectives of the President and Congress.

Since the program is in an experimental stage, Haggerty said, "recommendations for the employment and training phase must also be experimental and tentative in character."

He said the building trades drew up a memorandum of agreement last February as the basis for a national agreement with the contractor associations. When the Associated General Contractors presented a substitute document, the Building Trades unions found it "completely unacceptable" and drew up their own policy statement.



A MERGER AGREEMENT of the two Philippine national labor centers is reported by Pres. Democrito Mendoza of the Philippine Labor Congress as he chats with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Mendoza came to Washington for talks with labor officials following the close of a session of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, where he was the worker delegate from the Philippines.

Consumer Legislation Progresses in Senate

The Administration's consumer protection program, backed by labor, moved ahead in Congress as the Senate passed two bills and the Senate Commerce Committee approved another.

One Senate-passed measure would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek preliminary injunctions in federal courts against deceptive advertising and other unfair merchandising practices in nearly all industries.

At present, the FTC can seek injunctions only in cases involving food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics and the labeling of wool, fur, textiles and flammable fabrics.

In other cases involving alleged violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the agency can only secure cease-and-desist orders, which when contested can be held up for as long as three years.

The second bill, approved by the Senate, would authorize FTC to probe sales rackets in the home improvement industry and specifically spell out the agency's right to go to court to halt them.

The National Better Business Bureau has estimated that deceptive practices in the home improvement field alone now fleece consumers of more than $500 million annually.

The Senate committee voted out a bill to set and enforce standards for equipment that emits radiation, including color television sets, X-ray equipment and other electronic products.

Meanwhile, the Senate Agriculture Committee approved legislation to improve poultry inspection by the states to supplement the inspection already required of poultry shipped in interstate commerce.

The bill, however, is weaker than the previously passed House bill in that it broadens industry exemptions and inserts a provision that would permit poultry inspected under state laws to enter interstate commerce. Efforts are expected on the Senate floor to remove these provisions.

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who would set the standards, would further be empowered to require manufacturers to certify that their products are safe and give notification that they meet the standards.

The senate bill also requires the manufacturer to repair or replace defective products at his own expense, and it authorizes factory inspections. It further provides for the licensing and training of X-ray technicians.

A committee spokesman voiced hope that the measure would be passed by the Senate and sent to conference with a previously passed House bill which is not as inclusive as the Senate version.

Although the two Senate-passed bills giving broader power to the FTC have not been acted upon in the House, leaders there were looking into the possibility of bringing them directly to the floor under suspension of the rules.

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President Prods Congress to Act On 'Essential' List of Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

resuming the current session of Congress after the conventions.

And most congressional leaders appeared resigned to a post-convention meeting, even while scheduding extra-long daily and Saturday sessions in an attempt to quit for good Aug. 3, just prior to the Republican convention.

The biggest threat to adjournment continued to be the effort by a group of Senate Republicans to block Johnson's Supreme Court appointments—Justice Abe Fortas to succeed Chief Justice Earl Warren and Homer Thornberry to the vacancy created by Warren's announced retirement.

Although the appointments need be confirmed only by the Senate, dragged-out Senate Judiciary committee hearings and the possibility of a floor filibuster loomed as a block to Senate action on legislation.

The House took up debate on a $2.3 billion foreign aid authorization bill that is about $600 million below the President's request, with House members threatening to cut it even further or delay all aid for one year.

As debate got underway, Johnson issued a statement saying he would not oppose the cut already made but with that slash the program "has been pared to the bone."

The House also headed for floor action on the Administration's bill to ban mail order sales of rifles, shotguns and ammunition. It would supplement a similar restriction on hand gun sales enacted last month.

While House leaders were not slated to press for an Administration provision to require registration and licensing of firearms, this measure was expected to come up when gun control legislation reaches the Senate floor.

The House, in a marathon 13-hour session, dealt with 25 bills leaders had put down for action under a suspension-of-the-rules procedure requiring a two-thirds vote for approval.

Major measures approved under the procedure included:

- Creation of a new 28,400-acre redwoods national park in California, as compared to a 64,000-acre park proposed in the bill previously passed by the Senate. Differences must now be ironed out in conference.
- Authorization of a national trails systems for hikers, designating the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia as the first and listing others for study. A Senate-passed bill authorized five trail systems in all.
- An omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill authorizing 72 new projects and furthering others underway at a cost of $1.6 billion. This bill goes to conference with a $2 billion version previously passed by the Senate.
- Legislation to provide that military cargo may not be carried by ships which are not built, or rebuilt or registered in the United States. The bill is still in committee in the Senate.

Reported out of House committees but still awaiting rules were two important labor-backed proposals — one to prescribe health and safety standards in the workplace and another to bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

The Senate by a voice vote passed a measure to increase the so-called G.I. Bill educational benefits of Viet Nam war veterans by 50 percent to bring them up to benefits granted to World War II and Korean War veterans.

Metropolitan Insurance on 'Unfair' List

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has urged unions and union members to help the Insurance Workers win their strike against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. by a consumer boycott.

The department put Metropolitan on the "unfair" list, and noted that the strike issue has shifted from a dispute over pay to the company's demand for the right to fire any of the striking agents it wishes.

In addition to refusing to purchase insurance from Metropolitan, the union label statement said, individuals and affiliates presently covered by Metropolitan policies should consider a change of carriers.

You hit a Bull's Eye with Union Label
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

95% of Steelworkers Back Strike Vote

AFL-CIO News

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Abel Says Discretion To Be Used

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Members of 348 locals of the Steelworkers voted by a margin of 95 percent to authorize their union to strike the basic steel industry if necessary, USWA Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke announced here.

Balloting at local union halls, at special meetings or in plant gate tallies, members agreed by an overwhelming margin to authorize the USWA executive board "to call a strike if and when one is deemed necessary." A strike call would put 400,000 workers on picket lines.

The union's contracts with 11 basic steel companies are scheduled to expire at one second after midnight Aug. 1. Negotiations on new pacts are continuing in meetings with local managements and on the national level here.

Strike authorization, Pres. I. W. Abel cautioned, does not mean there will necessarily be a strike.

Continuing Negotiations

He said "officers and board members will exercise the authority to strike with discretion, and only after exhausting all efforts to negotiate fair and reasonable contract terms." Abel added "it is our hope that the steel industry in our continuing negotiations will recognize that the needs of the steelworkers are not only genuine and urgent but also that prompt and just consideration must be given them."

At a press conference in mid-July Abel told newsmen that industry spokesmen had made no wage offer to the union since negotiations began June 3 in New York.

Delegates from USWA locals agreed at a special meeting last March that an equitable wage structure will be the major goal of the union in negotiations this year with the steel and aluminum industries.

A substantial pay increase "is of major importance," the two conferences said, "for union members squeezed by steadily rising living costs" and the erosion of jobs and wage rates.

Other factors cited were the profitability and productivity of the industries; the sustained growth of the U.S. economy, and the levels of contract settlements in other industries, notably auto, rubber and can.

Since then the USWA has negotiated new three-year contracts calling for nearly 56 cents an hour in average wage hikes for 30,000 members employed by five aluminum companies.

In January the USWA's can in-

(Continued on page 3)

$5.3 Billion Housing Bill Aids Low-Income Families

STEELWORKERS voted by emphatic margins in a nationwide poll to arm their negotiators with strike authorization if contract agreement is not reached with the basic steel industry by Aug. 1. Shown about to vote are members of USWA Local 1408 at U.S. Steel Corp.'s National Tube Works at McKeesport, Pa.

Landmark Measure Nears Final Action

By Duane Emme

A far-reaching housing bill—with new programs to help the poor in obtaining adequate dwellings—passed the Senate and headed for certain House approval and the signature of Pres. Johnson.

The measure cleared the Senate by a voice vote after a joint conference committee ironed out differences between previously-enacted House and Senate versions of an Administration bill. Final action by the House was pending at AFL-CIO News' presstime.

The legislation, solidly backed by labor, calls for starting 1.7 million new or rehabilitated dwellings, mostly for low income families, over the next three years.

All told, it authorizes $5.3 billion in federal expenditures as a starter on the President's target of 6 million apartments or homes for low and moderate income families over the next 10 years.

Although the funds still must be appropriated, the legislation represents a triumph for the Administration, which had placed it high on the list of "essential" bills in the current Congress.

Two key programs provided for by the bill—both new—are aimed at helping families without means to buy or rent homes.

Under one program the federal government would subsidize all but 1 percent of conventional mortgage payments, now running at about 7 percent. Buyers of homes would pay 20 percent of their monthly income toward mortgage and interest payments. The goal is 500,000 new houses in the next three years.

The rent program provides that eligible families pay 25 percent of their incomes toward rental with the government subsidizing the rest. An estimated 700,000 families would be brought under the pro-

(Continued on page 7)

Congress Ups Pace, Sets Recess

Congress continued to dig into a mountain of legislation, but the backlog was so great that it will have to return after the national political conventions.

House leaders have agreed to recess Aug. 2, just prior to the Republican convention, and return Sept. 4. The Senate has agreed not to meet during the conventions or between them. It set no dates for recessing or returning.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen agreed that there would be plenty of work ahead for the September session.

The Administration and the nation's urban centers won a round when the Senate approved a $1 billion appropriation for the model cities program to revitalize riot-torn ghettos.

Before voting the amount requested by Pres. Johnson, the Senate rejected an amendment pushed by Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.)

(Continued on Page 8)

Strikers to Install Equipment:

IBEW Offer Assures Chicago Convention

Chicago—Striking electrical workers solved a crisis for the Democratic national convention by agreeing to install communications equipment for the convention while continuing their strike against the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

The convention is scheduled to start Aug. 26.

Five local unions of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing 12,000 telephone installers and other workers on strike since May 8, offered to provide enough volunteers to install telephone, radio and TV equipment in the Intl. Amphitheatre as soon as the hall is vacated by a big housewares show. Illinois Bell agreed to go along with the plan.

IBEW System Council T-4, representing the five locals, gave the proposal to Mayor Richard J. Daley, who approved it at a meeting in Chicago AFL-CIO headquarters with countywide union leaders. Illinois Bell agreed to furnish the equipment but declined all attempts to get back to the bargaining table, the union said.

(In Miami Beach, meanwhile, another group of IBEW electricians agreed to arbitrate a dispute which had halted preparations for the Republican convention, scheduled to open Aug. 5. The union and the CBS television network agreed that, without prejudice to the arbitration,

(Continued on Page 3)

Aerospace Negotiators Face Strike Deadline

Los Angeles—Negotiators raced the clock to avert strikes at two of the nation's prime aerospace facilities—McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed corporations—as bargaining for new three-year labor agreements was pressed.

Machinists union members from California to Florida voted better than 96 percent to walk out at McDonnell-Douglas, the merged airplane and space vehicle giant, by 12:01 a.m. Monday, July 29.

At Lockheed, a similarly overwhelming vote by Machinists was registered in support of contract improvements.

Crux at both bargaining tables was labor's demand for conditions in aerospace on a par with such basic U.S. industries as steel and auto.

Some progress in non-economic items was noted at midweek. But at McDonnell-Douglas, where the deadline was set, management had yet to put its wage proposals on the table.

Lockheed offered the union wage

(Continued on Page 2)

Apprentice Plan Places 645 Trades Trainees

New York—Some 645 minority-group youths have been placed in building trades apprentice training under a joint program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund.

The tabulation of placements since the program began in 1964 was announced in a progress report by the two organizations linked with another announcement—the placing of 116 poor youths into construction apprenticeships throughout the city and 11 other men as journeymen.

The latest placements bring to 461 the total of youths placed by pre-apprentice programs operated by the joint program's offices in Harlem and Brooklyn's blighted Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

The other placements have been made by offices in New Rochelle, N.Y., Rochester, N.Y., Newark, N.J., Cleveland, Buffalo and Nashville.

The joint project of the two organizations recruits, tutors and counsels minority youths under Apprenticeship Outreach plans, funded through Labor Dept. grants.

The Apprenticeship Outreach

(Continued on Page 3)

Deadline Near In Aerospace, Talks Continue

(Continued from page 1)

hikes of 5, 3, and 3 percent for each year of a three year package —substantially less than union proposals, estimated at 7 percent the first year alone.

Auto Workers, continuing cooperative bargaining with the Machinists as in years past, also voted strike action at McDonnell-Douglas.

The Machinists and the UAW together represent about 55,000 of the firm's employes.

Machinists represent some 40,000 Lockheed workers.

A walkout at either of the big aerospace plants could affect activity at such locations as Cape Kennedy, Fla., and Vandenberg and Edwards Air Force Bases, Calif.

So far, both sides have been negotiating without the formal aid of federal mediators.

Besides wages, a key factor this year in aerospace, the unions are proposing significant advances in such fringe items as pensions and health care.

The unions had started talks early in hopes of avoiding so-called "crisis bargaining" in 1968. But unexpected management indifference at the table dashed those hopes.

Both the Machinists and UAW scheduled mass meetings around the country July 28 and 29 in anticipation of "final" management proposals. Members will be asked to accept or reject them, or reaffirm strike action.

All told, unions will be seeking new agreements this year for 250,000 aerospace workers.

PETITION CAMPAIGN to keep retail credit interest rates down goes over the top in Washington state. The initiative petition is sponsored by the Washington State AFL-CIO and 100,000 valid signatures of registered voters are needed to get it on the November election ballot. State AFL-CIO Pres. Joe Davis, left, and Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams help unload boxes of petitions containing 142,890 signatures asking that the maximum retail credit interest be lowered from 18 percent to 12 percent a year.

Farm Workers Harvest Pay Gains at Schenley

Delano, Calif.—The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, signed a new contract with Schenley Industries Inc. setting rates the union believes are the highest paid any agricultural workers in the continental United States.

UFWOC won wage increases of 15 cents an hour for grape laborers and irrigators—from $1.75 an hour to $1.90; 20 cents for tractor and truck drivers, to a new rate of $2.05; 30 cents for crew leaders—from $1.95 to $2.25.

Also agreed to were pruning rates of $2.10 an hour for hand pruners and $2.25 for operators of recently introduced pneumatic pruning rigs, a step toward automating the fields.

Ranch Committee Chairman Paul Vargas announced that, in addition to wage improvements, Schenley representatives agreed to pay 10 cents per hour per worker into a health and welfare fund keyed to retirement, and for dental and medical care for workers and their families.

Dir. Cesar Chavez signed the agreement for UFWOC, with AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher also signing as a witness.

It was a memorable occasion for both men, who performed the same function Apr. 6, 1966, when Schenley first agreed to recognize the infant union after a bitter eight-month strike and a boycott widely supported by U.S. unions.

This is the union's third contract with Schenley. The first one was for $1.75 an hour minimum. The second was a renewal contract maintaining the same minimums. This year the workers decided it was time for a raise, and management wanted some changes also. Nine days of peaceful talks brought agreement on a two-year contract.

The farm workers' paper, El Malcriado, said of the new pact: "This is the way labor and management should deal with each other, with mutual respect and consideration, on a rational and humble basis. The Giumarras" and other growers who refuse to sign "are hurting themselves as well as their workers."

"When will they learn?"

Under the new Schenley pact, piece rates for pickers will average $3.25 an hour, the union said. Vine tying will bring $2 an hour or 2.5 cents per vine, whichever is higher.

Sullivan Asks Public Aid In Nursing Home Strike

Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan rallied public support for striking workers at a Washington, D.C., nursing home in one of the first strikes since the National Labor Relations Board agreed to allow representation elections in convalescent homes.

Sullivan charged the Mar-Salle Nursing Home is "guilty of violating" its workers' legal rights and also their human rights.

The home's 122 employes voted Apr. 2 to join SEIU Local 536. They struck July 7, charging the home's management refused to bargain with them.

The home, in Northwest Washington, had 192 patients when the strike began. All the strikers are Negroes, and most are practical nurses. Wages range from $1.30 to $1.45 an hour, and many employes of the nursing department were compelled to work up to 16 hours a day to meet living costs, Local Pres. Peter Sheehan reported.

Sullivan accused the management of violating the legal rights of employes by refusing to obey an NLRB order to bargain, and their human rights by paying wages "below the poverty level."

"The real disgrace of this situation," Sullivan said, "is that the nursing home industry is heavily subsidized by the government through medicare, welfare and other programs. And it has been heavily subsidized by the underpaid men and women who work there in nonprofessional and semiprofessional jobs."

Sullivan said his union is "100 percent behind this strike that was caused by flagrant disregard for law and justice."

Local 536 won bargaining rights by a 71-38 vote. After failing to get management to bargain, it filed refusal to bargain charges June 14. The NLRB issued a complaint after investigating, and has given the home until July 29 to show cause why it should not be found guilty of violating its employes' rights to organize and bargain.

The strikers have the support of area unions, the Catholic Interracial Council and other civic groups. Members of these groups and of the Medical Committee for Human Rights have been holding public rallies on the picket line every Sunday.

Sheehan said the home's owners are members of the American Nursing Home Assn., and are represented also by the association's legal counsel. The fight against the association may spread soon to other area nursing homes, he said.

Telegraphers Union Changing Its Name

The Commercial Telegraphers announced that as of Aug. 1 the name of the union will be changed to the United Telegraph Workers, and that of the union's publication to the Telegraph Workers Journal.

The name-change was authorized by delegates to the 1967 CTU convention in San Francisco. It was later approved by the union executive board and the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Sec.-Treas. John T. Dowling said.

CTU's history goes back to Dec. 6, 1902, when Samuel Gompers, first president of the former AFL, signed its charter of affiliation.

Acts to Expand Own Role:

AFTE Bars Move To Seek Merger

Philadelphia—The American Federation of Technical Engineers turned back a movement within its ranks for amalgamation with other white collar unions, deciding the way to its future was to expand its own union role.

Part of the move to expand, as the union's 50th anniversary convention opened in Philadelphia last week, was a proposal to change its name to the American Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers.

In that way, it was pointed out, the union could attract professional engineers who might otherwise object to union representation and tend to join professional societies. It now represents draftsmen, designers, and technicians. The name change must now be approved by two-thirds of the union's locals before it is submitted to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The keynote to the convention was given by AFTE Pres. James Woodside who stressed organization and expansion of the union.

Woodside also set the scene for the defeat of the merger proposal when he said:

"In the past, some have suggested that we consider the proposition of merging with a larger union. There is no logical reason to seriously consider such a proposition. There is no reason to lose our identity and become lost in a sea of unallied crafts and vocations. There is every reason to hold on to our autonomy and our identity."

When the amalgamation proposal came to the convention floor later, it was with the recommendation that it be rejected and it was.

Woodside pointed out that in the two years since the last convention AFTE has increased its membership by 15 percent.

There is no reason, he said, for the membership not to double within the next few years as there are more than 10,000 eligible workers who have not yet been organized.

The aim in the future, he said, is to organize the younger men coming into the field. In the past, organization has stressed the old hands, and the old hands have been the backbone of the labor movement, Woodside observed.

"Not so today," he continued. "It is the younger men in this society who must be approached and they must be approached in new ways."

That is where labor education, particularly in the field of organization is so necessary, he said.

The theme of education and more organization was taken up by Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Pragan suggested that the white collar worker himself represents the future of the labor movement because labor needs his brains and abilities.

The white collar section of the labor force is growing much faster than any other segment, he said, as automation continues to replace many of the blue collar jobs. Professional people, he said, "must be told—must be educated—that they have as much at stake in labor as anyone."

"And how do you reach the white collar worker?" Pragan asked. "In exactly the same way as you reach the blue collar worker—through money and better working conditions."

Techniques worked out in the operation of the AFTE, said John A. McCart, operations director of the Government Employes Council, work just as well in bargaining for federal employes. It is comparatively recently, he noted, that federal employes have been allowed to bargain and the problems they are running into now "must seem like an old movie," to those who bargain with private industry.

Bussie Named to Mental Health Unit

President Johnson has named Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO, to the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

Two others also were named to three-year terms on the committee. They are Victor R. Fuchs, associate director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research, and Kenneth J. Ryan, director of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Dept. at Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

Bussie succeeds Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers on the President's committee. The President reappointed four others to the committee.

POSTER GIRL Holly Schmidt for the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America makes friends with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Holly, a 10-year-old 5th grader in Saginaw, Mich., will be on the Labor Day Telethon with comedian Jerry Lewis to kick off the 1968 MDAA fund-raising campaign.

Strikers to Install Equipment:

IBEW Offer Assures Chicago Convention

(Continued from page 1)

an IBEW craftsman will operate a videograph under CBS News supervision. (The videograph is a device that superimposes a printed message on TV screens.)

Chairman Robert A. Nickey of the Chicago IBEW council took his proposal to Daley after getting the backing of the local labor movement.

Under the plan, the All-Chicago Labor Committee will contract to do the installation work. The IBEW will round up 300 volunteer installers who will get no pay for their work but will continue to draw strike benefits as long as the dispute continues.

The contractor, consisting of union officers who will make up the committee, will bill the hall at $5.15 an hour for all straight-time work and pay the proceeds into the System Council's strike benefit fund.

Nickey said in a statement that "our members are not only fighters who believe in their cause but good citizens . . . Recognizing this, the System Council decided on their behalf to authorize . . . certain members who will volunteer their services . . . to install all the communications facilities needed in the amphitheatre."

The national Democratic convention, Nickey said, has "unfortunately become an issue in this labor dispute" although "we did not intend it to be."

Disputing an Illinois Bell claim that communications problems in the convention hall have "clouded the normal processes of negotiation," Nickey replied: "We know this is not true. It is only another excuse by the giant Bell System to cover up its bad faith bargaining."

Since the installation plan will not affect the strike, the union chairman asked Illinois Bell's president: "Can you now commit your company to honest and fair dealing with its employes?"

Daley praised the IBEW, Nickey and the Chicago labor federation for helping solve the deadlock threatening the convention.

Their action, he told newsmen, "shows how grateful and thankful the people of Chicago should be to their wonderful labor movement."

The IBEW named Frank Cunningham, business representative of Local 134, one of the five striking local unions, as its coordinator in installing the necessary equipment in the amphitheatre at 42nd and Halsted Sts. Illinois Bell said it too would name a coordinator to help expedite the work.

The striking installers have been out of work since Apr. 18, when they declined to cross picket lines of the Communications Workers. The CWA settled its dispute not long before the IBEW rejected a company offer and voted to stay out for an acceptable contract.

Executive board members of the Chicago AFL-CIO heard a report on the strike and urged business leaders "to exercise their influence toward a fair and equitable resolution of the issues" as offered by the striking locals.

Bell management recently refused a union offer of binding arbitration to settle the dispute.

Service Union Wins Backpay At Army Base

Some 600 civilian mess attendants at the Army Proving Grounds in Aberdeen, Md., are entitled to nearly $45,000 in back pay from a private contractor, a Labor Dept. hearing examiner has ruled, upholding a claim by Service Employes Local 536, Washington, D.C.

Examiner John B. Mealy said City Wide Janitorial Service, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., violated the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act by failing to give the workers money due them in wages, overtime and other benefits.

City Wide won a $1.5 million Army contract in June 1966. It gave up the contract a year later and left the area without giving the mess attendants their final pay, according to Local 536, which now represents custodians at Aberdeen.

Under the McNamara-O'Hara Act, private employers must pay the wages prevailing in the area for the type of work performed. If City Wide refuses to pay the award, the Labor Dept. can file suit for payment, the union was told.

Steelworkers Approve Strike Action by 95%

(Continued from page 1)

dustry conference won settlements valued at 90 cents an hour in new three-year pacts covering 32,000 employes of two big can firms.

In announcing the vote to authorize a steel strike Aug. 1, Abel said "we regard this vote as a clear indication that basic steelworkers fully and enthusiastically support their union's objective—to achieve an equitable agreement."

Basic steelworkers, he said, "seek no more and no less than an opportunity to share fairly in the product of their labor. They desire the same consideration already provided hundreds of thousands of union workers in many other industries."

Union bargainers had their attention directed by the March conference to other basic needs of members:

- "Our search for methods of preventing and offsetting the loss of jobs must continue.
- "The premium for overtime work should be increased to discourage excessive overtime.
- "Prohibition against subcontracting, especially by sending work outside the plant, and rules against performance of bargaining unit work by supervisors must be strengthened."

Greater protection against arbitrary reduction of mill crews and combinations of jobs should be sought, the union conference said for the benefit of negotiators. It called also for better pension programs, expanded medical coverage, improved job and income protection, more holidays, improved severance pay, safety conditions and health facilities, and the upgrading of contracts covering office and technical employes.

In addition to support in the form of strike authorization, union spokesmen now have for the first time a strike and defense fund voted last winter by delegates to a special convention at Atlantic City. The convention raised dues for 1.2 million USWA members from $5 a month to an average of $10.

NEWLY PLACED APPRENTICES in building trades unions in New York, recruited and trained under the joint apprenticeship program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, talk things over with the program's director, Ernest Green, seated at left.

New Buyer's Guide Sums Up Pitfalls

A new and updated edition of "Consumer Beware!", a guide to installment buying, is now available from the AFL-CIO.

The 22-page publication goes into the specifics of installment buying and maps the pitfalls and problem areas. It contains tables on costs of loans and the laws in effect in various states on small loans.

Copies of "Consumer Beware!", Publication No. 47, are available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division. Single copies are free; up to 100 the cost is 15 cents per copy; for larger orders the price is $13.50 per hundred.

Rail-Signalmen Talks Halted Until Aug. 14

Chicago — Negotiators for the Railroad Signalmen and the nation's railroads failed to reach agreement on the union's wage movement during three days of conferences here. They announced that talks will be resumed Aug. 14.

The Signalmen served notices in March on individual roads calling for sizeable wage increases, skill differential pay and a cost of living escalator clause.

The dispute went to "national handling" after negotiations on an individual basis proved fruitless and many managements served sweeping counter-proposals calling for cutbacks in benefits and a 20 percent pay cut.

Meanwhile, three rail operating unions—the affiliated Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Conductors & Brakemen—said they anticipated further conferences with the railroads in their separate wage-rules disputes.

So far, seven rail unions have reached agreements for their members on wage-rules disputes through 1968 negotiations with the carriers.

Steelworkers Wind Up Pilot Educational Plan

Pittsburgh—Another 1,100 Steelworkers, at nine plants of seven major companies, have completed a unique program to upgrade the educational level of workers to qualify them for advancement to higher-level jobs.

The pilot program, which graduated 650 union members last January, has now come to a close and a joint union-management evaluation of the program will begin.

Apprentice Plan Places 645 Trades Trainees

(Continued from page 1)

program now operates in 35 cities. Other contractors under it include the Urban League, Opportunities Industrialization Center (an anti-poverty project) and local AFL-CIO building trades councils.

Once applicants are recruited under the Workers Defense League-A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund program, they are immediately helped in filling out applications to secure high school diplomas and necessary forms.

They are then given a six-week tutoring program which is followed by a written examination and an oral interview to determine their qualifications for placement.

The latest 127 placements—mainly Negro and Puerto Rican youths—were recruited with the help of the New York State Employment Service, the Urban League and a number of anti-poverty organizations.

They were placed in jobs as apprentices for locals of the following unions: Operating Engineers, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Plasterers, Elevator Constructors, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Bricklayers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Two were placed as journeymen in IBEW Local 3 and nine as journeymen in Plumbers Local 2.

Ernest Green, director of the joint program here, appraised it as "moving along well" after encountering and resolving some problems that were to be expected in any new venture.

At a press conference attended by the new placements, Green declared, "We've learned a lot from past failures and we're determined to see that no employer has a chance to refuse to hire our people through any fault of ours."

"The construction industry is a viable industry," he continued, "and the opportunity is there. So long as our program is well organized and everything is 'go' we plan to keep things moving."

He praised craft unions for their cooperation with the program and pointed out that aside from their participation in it they have been instrumental in finding jobs for youths unable to finish high school.

Green announced that the program has some 150 applications pending from youths seeking apprenticeships with the Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters and Seafarers.

Labor Paper Adds 5 Youth Advisers

St. Paul, Minn.—A move to bridge the generation gap in organized labor has been taken by the St. Paul Union Advocate here, official publication of the St. Paul AFL-CIO.

The Advocate editor, Fred B. Sweet, has set up an advisory panel of youthful union members from the St. Paul area as an informal means of helping him "to tune in on the attitudes of the growing number of young people in the labor movement."

The five-member panel, all under 30, will be expanded.

Sweet described himself as "an old goat of 59." He said he and the Advocate's board of directors, all over 30, will be "listening to the thoughts of organized labor's new people in the hope that listening will help the Advocate speak to the needs of the thousands of young men and women entering our ranks."

Dunlop Quits Construction Labor Posts

Construction industry representatives announced that they have accepted "with deep regret" the resignation of Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University from two major posts and have named to succeed him Richard J. Mitchell, labor-management relations specialist in the office of the Labor Dept. solicitor.

Mitchell will serve as chairman of the Construction Industry Joint Conference, and as impartial umpire for the appeals board of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Dunlop resigned after years of service in the two posts to reduce his numerous outside duties, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. reported. It said the conference reviews processes and programs in the broad areas of collective bargaining, manpower, productivity, construction safety and allied subjects. The entirely separate appeals board acts on appeals from rulings of the National Joint Board. It consists of the impartial umpire and two members each from labor and management.

Mitchell was chairman of the National Joint Board from 1957 to 1962, after 35 years as an executive with the Trimble Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. For the last 18 months he has been acting deputy associate administrator in the Labor Dept. solicitor's office.

Who's for Democracy?

AS THE POLLS, speeches, position papers, interviews and all of the paraphernalia of the 1968 election campaign keep piling up and the nation's attention focuses in on the conventions, a pertinent question emerges:

Who are the voters and how many of them will turn out on Election Day?

A number of recent studies have established that the bulk of the voters in past elections were whites in their middle years earning a reasonably decent living. In the phrase of one political scientist, the person entering the polling booth in past elections was "un-young, un-poor and un-black."

The studies establish also that a turnout in a presidential year exceeding 60 percent of the eligibles is considered remarkable. The 1964 turnout of 61.8 percent falls into this category.

In the so-called off-year elections for Congress the vote drops off sharply—to 50.1 percent in the 1966 balloting.

* * *

THERE IS NEW HOPE in 1968 that more citizens will exercise their rights and privileges and mark a ballot or pull a voting machine lever in November. For one thing there are an estimated 11,424,000 new voters since the 1964 presidential election, bringing the total potential vote to 118,465,000.

For another, the young people, the poor and the minority groups, especially the Negroes, have become more and more involved in the political process since 1964 and should account for a higher proportion of these groups voting this year.

But all of this will go for naught unless there are intensive campaigns to turn potential voters into eligible voters—to make sure they are properly registered and in time for the November elections.

Despite continuing campaigns by labor and other national interest groups against outmoded and restrictive laws that make it easier to get a hunting or fishing license than to register to vote, the laws are still pretty much unchanged.

And despite the hammering away through all the mass media at the need for all citizens to participate in the process of electing their government and its leaders, there is an apathy, a "let-George-do-it" approach that runs counter to the basic principles of representative democracy.

This is the time, then, to make every possible effort to plan and execute registration campaigns—campaigns aimed at all segments of the electorate to assure them a voice in selecting their government.

* * *

THE LABOR MOVEMENT, as it has for elections past, is carrying out a non-partisan register-and-vote drive in major urban areas of the nation. It is selling nothing except good citizenship—the rights and privileges and responsibilities of living under a democratic form of government.

This year the effort must be even more intensive than in the past. All trade union groups at all levels must turn loose all possible resources to this effort to bring as many Americans as possible to the polls.

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'Your Future Looks Bright'

Exploding the Myths:

Humphrey Record Points Up Role as 'Brother's Keeper'

The following editorial entitled "His Brother's Keeper" appeared in the July 15 issue of Justice, official publication of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

IN HIS MANY YEARS of public life, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey has lived the role of his brother's keeper.

When he was elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945, he put through the first municipal Fair Employment Practice Act in America to open job opportunities to his black-skinned brothers. When he went to the Democratic Party convention in 1948, he made the historic fight for a strong civil rights plank to carry the Minneapolis idea to all America.

When he went to the Senate, his very first bill in 1949 called for medicare to provide health service for his senior citizen brothers.

He proposed the Peace Corps to care for our less fortunate brothers in many lands. He devised the food-for-peace program to feed our hungrier brothers of the earth. He sponsored disarmament programs to ease world tension. He headed the programs for youth employment to give hope to our younger brothers. He battled for anti-poverty legislation to help our poorer brothers. He wrote farm legislation to care for his rural brothers and urban legislation for his city brothers.

He did so well in all this that James Reston of the New York Times called him "the most creative legislative mind to come out of the Senate in a generation."

In the Senate, Humphrey had another brother, the junior senator from Minnesota, who generally followed Humphrey's lead. As the Congressional Quarterly wrote in 1964: "When the record indicates McCarthy has co-sponsored a major new bill, it often turns out to be a bill Humphrey has authored."

For many years, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy was able to shine in the reflected glory of Humphrey's energy, creativity, eloquence and legislative skill.

This year, McCarthy backers are calling upon Humphrey to step aside for the "junior" senator. They say that Humphrey has no right to the Democratic nomination because McCarthy is the choice of the people.

To block Humphrey, some McCarthyites have tried to disrupt meetings where Humphrey spoke. Some of them have even threatened to run a separate ticket if Humphrey is nominated. All this is justified by the myth that McCarthy is the man the Democrats want.

What are the facts?

ACCORDING TO A HARRIS POLL (July 8) Humphrey is, by far, the choice of Democrats over McCarthy. Among labor people—Negro, white, lower income—Humphrey outstrips McCarthy by three to one. Even in the suburbs, reports Harris, Humphrey has "more appeal than any other Democrat." McCarthy does well among the richer folks. But most Democrats are not rich!

Last week the Gallup Poll made a similar finding: that in contests with Nixon and Wallace, Hubert Humphrey showed greater strength than McCarthy among Democratic rank-and-filers and with such traditionally Democratic groups as manual workers, nonwhites and union families.

The second McCarthy myth is that he has won in the primaries. The myth started in New Hampshire where McCarthy ran unopposed and lost to a Johnson write-in. McCarthy lost in Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and California. The only state where he won against any opposition was in Oregon, where he beat Kennedy.

Now the McCarthy people have spread a new myth that the Kennedy voters were really for McCarthy. But the Harris Poll (July 8) reveals that "among the hard-core following of Robert Kennedy, Humphrey is preferred over McCarthy by 50 to 37 percent."

Those who can recall the Democratic convention of 1960 must be amused by McCarthy's recent conversion to a belief in the primaries. That was the year that John F. Kennedy carried the presidential primaries—which did not stop McCarthy from asking the Democratic convention to ignore this fact and to nominate Adlai Stevenson—a worthy man who had won no primaries.

So far, Hubert Humphrey—his brother's keeper—has withheld criticism from his "old friend." While we admire Humphrey's attitude, the Veep will have to forgive us for scolding his junior brother. We just want to make it clear that while the McCarthyites speak for a minority, they do not, in their opposition to Humphrey, speak for us—or for the millions of plain people who have provided the voting battalions for Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, Johnson and now Humphrey.

Using NLRB Formula:

Solution of Social Crises Seen In Free Collective Bargaining

The following is excerpted from an address by Frank W. McCulloch, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, to the Alabama Bar Association.

AS WE NEED HARDLY BE REMINDED, many American institutions today are being severely challenged. The nation faces urgent problems: in race relations; in housing; in foreign affairs; in agriculture; in public education; in dealing with the many sides of poverty; in controlling crime; in providing for the population explosion; in making our cities livable; in restraining inflation; and in other critical areas, too.

This is a national election year, and responsible candidates for high public office have properly addressed themselves to each of these problems. But my own list of national problems does not include a crisis in labor relations. Nor do I know of any major candidate for public office who asserts that there is a labor relations crisis in our society today. Unsolved issues, yes. Crisis, no.

Why not?

The answer, I believe, is that to a remarkable extent our society has found a long-term and generally satisfactory solution for dealing with labor-management problems.

The solution is composed of several main elements: freedom of choice; rule of majority; and participation in industrial life through free collective bargaining and voluntary agreements. Together these elements constitute a "rule of law" for industrial peace which, in our lifetime, has in increasing measure furnished a foundation for the structures and processes to resolve one of America's oldest and most vexatious social conflicts. The success of this experience might be relevant and instructive as we search for long-term approaches to today's urgent unsolved problems.

The three decades since the passage of the Labor Act—introducing the rule of law to American labor relations—have witnessed substantial, regular, measured achievement in the pursuit of industrial peace, as the concepts of majority rule and free collective bargaining have taken root in our industrial system. While the formula of the law may not work perfectly in solving all labor-management problems, the law is not a laboratory science, and perfection is not its goal.

Fairness and justice are its goals. These goals have surely been achieved in labor relations today more fully than ever before.

Despite the real success of the rule of law in American labor relations and despite universal acclaim for the institution of free collective bargaining, an unresolved verbal battle against the policies and administration of the law has been carried on by some parts of the American community and their lawyers for over 30 years. Their slogan, which has not changed in a generation of constant change, is that the National Labor Relations Board has ignored the will of Congress in administration of the law.

In an area of life where interests are so sharply opposed and convictions so deeply held and conflicts so bitter, criticism and controversy are here to stay. They are part of the democratic process. They keep us humble, point up our errors, reveal misunderstandings, point up real issues. We study them thoughtfully, especially when they come from the courts, and endlessly seek to accommodate our work more closely to the will and purpose of Congress which has laid down the charter of labor law. Out of the free play of ideas and observations, we hope to distill a greater truth.

I question only whether this process is served by attacks that are exaggerated, misleading, or based on carefully selected lists of cases and misinterpretation of board and court decisions.

In some of our great cities today, the law is under severe strain from those for whom our society has not yet found long-term or generally satisfactory solutions. Those who live in poverty, who find the doors of opportunity closed because of their race, who send their children to inadequate schools, who are inadequately fed, who have inadequate medical and health care, and who otherwise do not enjoy the abundance which surrounds them in American life have less respect for the rule of law than others.

ON THE CAMPUSES of some of our great universities today, the law is also under strain from children of middle class, affluent families.

As lawyers and as concerned citizens, it may not be enough merely to inquire into the merits of the grievances of the poor or the complaints of rebellious students. The merits of such matters are always difficult to evaluate because they are very subjective.

More important, perhaps, is the task of finding peaceful, voluntary, and rational ways for the poor and for students to participate in procedures for reaching agreements which relate to the causes of their grievances. In order to secure a greater sense of responsibility and a truer devotion to civil obedience from them, should they not be given responsibility for helping to shape decisions which affect their lives in vital ways?

The solution to America's labor relations crisis of a generation ago may, indeed, be relevant in our search for solutions to very different crises of today. But while our society struggles in search for solutions to its present problems, must we not be wise enough not to unsettle solutions which were painfully found a generation ago and which contribute so much to more orderly,, peaceful, responsible relations for meaningful participation by millions of our fellow citizens in shaping their working lives.

In Spanish and English:

New Labor-Civil Rights Booklet Stresses 'Right-to-Work' Trap

EL DERECHO A TRABAJAR is the Spanish half of the title of a new combined labor-civil rights pamphlet which spells out for Spanish-speaking workers the hypocrisy and fraud of "right-to-work" laws.

The pamphlet, written by Cesar Chavez of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers, and Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, carries parallel columns in English and Spanish. It calls "right-to-work" a "trap for American minorities" and makes clear what "right-to-work" does not mean and what it does mean.

"It does not mean that every worker has the right to a job and to receive work at fair wages, reasonable hours and under decent labor standards," the pamphlet says.

"It does not mean that every worker has a right to secure employment with proper provisions for paid vacations and insurance benefits against sickness and old age.

"It does not mean that every worker is protected against arbitrary discharge.

"It does not mean to strengthen the individual worker's bargaining position through a union of his choice.

"WHAT IT MEANS is the opposite of all these things. And what it does mean is weakening the worker's bargaining power by keeping unions out of the factory or field.

"It does mean creating the open shop.

"It does mean destroying the institution of collective bargaining and thus keeping minority workers at the bottom of the economic ladder.

"It does mean wrecking the whole structure of labor union democracy and effective labor-management relations."

In a foreword, five civil rights leaders lend their support to the pamphlet: Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; the late Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. Philip Randolph, president emeritus of the Negro American Labor Council, and Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF THE PUBLIC OPINION POLLS reflect the voting patterns for next November, the election of the next President of the United States could be decided by the House of Representatives.

Former Alabama Gov. George Wallace, the polls say, now has the support of between 16 and 21 percent of the electorate.

The fact that a substantial proportion of this vote would come from the South leads to the inescapable conclusion that from four to eight states, possibly more, could be in the Wallace column.

The expectation is that the race between the Democratic and Republican nominees will be close. So, the prospects are very real that the winner will not have an absolute majority in the Electoral College.

Then, under the provisions of the 12th Amendment to the Constitution, the House must decide the winner from the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes for President.

Since the House has not decided a presidential election since 1825, in the race between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, some points of procedure should be outlined.

The House vote will be decided by state delegations which will caucus and determine which candidate they will choose. Each state has one vote. If there is an even division in any state delegation, its entire vote will be thrown out.

A quorum of two-thirds of the states is necessary, but a majority of 26 is needed to elect.

If the House, through neglect or otherwise, should fail to elect a President by the scheduled inauguration date in January, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President.

If no candidate for Vice President should receive a clear majority in the electoral college, then the Senate will choose a Vice President from the highest two candidates. Two-thirds of the entire Senate is the required quorum with a majority of all senators (51) required to elect.

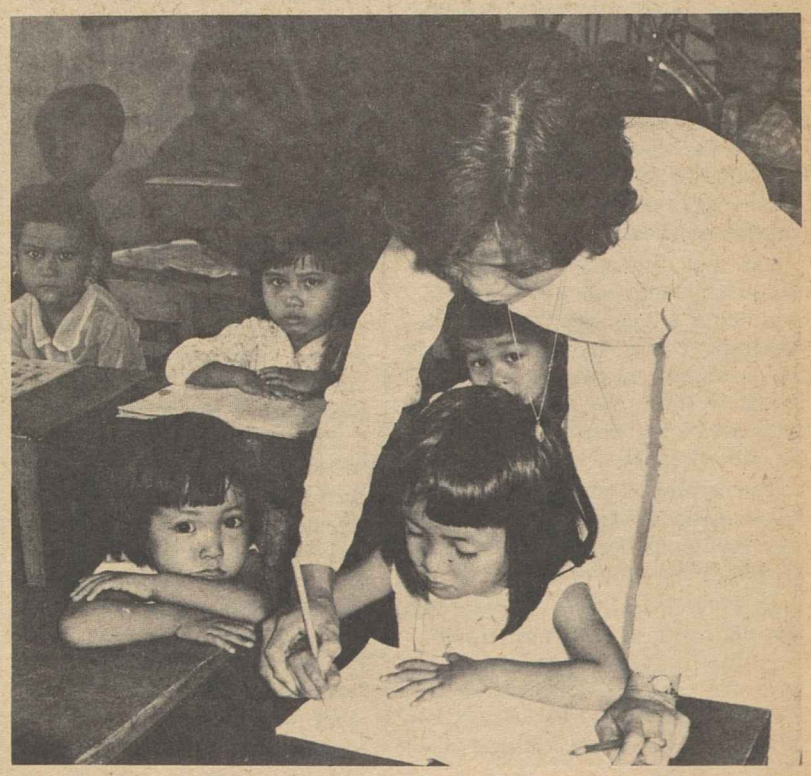
Under the present system, if the election of the President is thrown into the House, a small minority of the House membership could actually elect the chief executive.

As Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.) and Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.)—both of whom have proposals to change the system—have pointed out, it is mathematically possible for only 59 of the 435 representatives—a mere 13.5 percent of the membership—to elect our next President. They would represent about the same percentage of the total population. This would occur if the House delegates from the 26 smallest states voted for one candidate.

A University of Virginia professor, who views with real concern Wallace having any role in the determination of the next President, has advanced a proposal that has been given wide circulation. He suggests that the Democratic and Republican parties write in their platforms an agreement to support the candidate who receives a plurality of the electoral vote if the decision is given to the House.

Our history books recount the scandalous conduct of the House members in 1825, the buying and selling of votes, before determining the election of Adams—the candidate with the least number of votes.

We have some other rather shameful electoral episodes in our history. In 1876, for example, Republican Rutherford B. Hayes received only 48.04 percent of the popular vote to 50.99 for Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. Returns from four southern states were contested and an electoral commisson was set up. There was a deal, though. The commission decided the votes in favor of Hayes, but the agreement was that the occupation troops in the South would be removed.



PROJECTS TO AID the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) and help refugees of Viet Cong attacks have been started in Saigon by the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, with financial help from AFL-CIO unions. Here workers' children attend kindergarten at a CVT-sponsored social welfare center.

Stove Workers Maintain Rolls Over Decade

Long Beach, Calif.—Despite the running tide in corporate mergers and "runaway" shops, the Stove, Furnace & Allied Appliance Workers have managed to avert membership losses in this decade, the 34th convention was told here by Pres. James M. Roberts.

Roberts said plant expansion in the industry and aggressive organizing in shops located in "right-to-work" states had taken up the slack.

He said expanding production of electronically-controlled cooking and heating devices would be the future target of organizing for the 77-year-old union.

Roberts, re-elected to his fifth three-year term by the conclave, strongly endorsed the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Humphrey. He described the vice president as a "dedicated American" whose record in labor and social legislation is "enviable."

"He deserves and has earned the right to be nominated and elected President of the United States," Roberts said in his convention message.

Roberts reported that the union had been challenged repeatedly by Teamster and Mine Workers District 50 raids since 1965. But he said the Stove Workers had added three new locals despite the attacks and would continue vigorous counterattacks although limited by a tight financial and manpower picture.

He noted the strike weapon—whether used or not—had been instrumental in getting fair and legitimate agreements in the trade. In many cases, he said, "strike sanctions were almost a must" in winning settlements.

Besides Roberts, the convention re-elected all incumbent officers including Sec.-Treas. Edwin F. Kaiser and Executive Vice Pres. Fred D. Keller.

Msgr. Boland Dies; Pioneer In Labor Rights

Buffalo, N. Y.—Msgr. John P. Boland, who gained fame as a pioneer "labor priest," died after a fire enveloped him in flames in his study at St. Thomas Aquinas parish house.

Msgr. Boland, 80, was the first chairman of the New York Labor Relations Board. He founded the Buffalo Diocesan Labor College in 1938.

He was regional director of the National Labor Relations Board for the Buffalo area from 1934 to 1937, and during that time was responsible for two major decisions.

The first developed the principle that it is an employer's duty to bargain with unions representing his employes. The second provided that a union representing a majority of workers was entitled to be exclusive bargaining representative for all employes.

The author of many articles on labor relations, Msgr. Boland was a member of the State Board of Mediation at the time of his death.

In 1942 former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman said in a public tribute: "No man in state history has done more for the cause of sympathetic and understanding relations between management and labor" than Msgr. Boland.

Msgr. Boland had been pastor emeritus at St. Thomas Aquinas Church. He was the son of a union grain shoveler on the Buffalo waterfront.

MERGER IS THE TOPIC as officers of the Bookbinders huddle with Vice Pres. Jack Wallace of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, left, at the Bookbinders convention in Philadelphia. Locked in conversation with Wallace are Bookbinders Pres. John Connolly, center, and Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor. Delegates adopted a resolution urging officers to "do all within their power to bring about a merger" with the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

Amendments Threaten To Dilute Poultry Bill

Three changes made by the Senate Agriculture Committee in the House-passed poultry inspection bill "would seriously undermine and weaken vital consumer protection programs," the AFL-CIO warned.

In a letter to all senators urging them to oppose the amendments, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller explained:

"They would even jeopardize the existing meat and poultry inspection program and they would make the proposed poultry inspection program worse than ineffective."

Congress passed a law requiring interstate poultry inspection in 1957. The current legislation would give states two years to set up inspection systems to come up to federal standards on poultry sold within their borders.

Biemiller said one change made by the Senate committee would require "an impossible burden of proof for condemnation of unfit poultry products."

A second amendment, he continued, would "undermine" both the present poultry inspection program and an existing meat inspection law by permitting state-inspected plants to ship poultry in interstate commerce.

A third change, he said, widens an "unfortunate exemption" in the House-passed bill "to allow millions of pounds of poultry to go into intra-state and interstate commerce without any inspection for wholesomeness and sanitation."

Without these three provisions, the bill approved by the Senate committee will "effectively" protect consumers, Biemiller declared. With them it represents "a big step backward," he concluded.

Meanwhile, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate schedule on the bill was uncertain, and there was a possibility the committee might reconsider its action.

Labor, consumer groups and the Administration rallied against the amendments. Betty Furness, presidential assistant for consumer affairs, said the committee bill, as it stood, threatens "the whole federal food inspection system."

The move to allow state inspected poultry to move in interstate commerce, she warned, would open the way to lower standards.

BLS Handbook In New Edition

The Handbook of Labor Statistics 1968 is off the presses. The 350-page edition contains 152 tables on historic and current developments in manpower, compensation, productivity, prices, cost of living, industrial relations and other related areas.

The desk reference book, issued by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, is intended for labor leaders, researchers, teachers, businessmen, students, teachers and the general public.

The handbook is available for $2.50 from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. It also can be obtained from BLS regional offices in New York, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Dallas and Philadelphia.

With Lithographers & Engravers:

Bookbinders Adopt Proposal for Merger

Philadelphia—The Bookbinders' biennial convention here took a major step toward merger with the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

Delegates approved by a substantial margin a resolution binding the brotherhood to do all within its power to bring about the merger as soon as possible.

The convention also resolved that the international union would not co-sign any local contracts unless they provide a workweek of less than 37.5 hours.

Shortening the workweek together with the eventual merging of the printing trades unions were viewed as measures to meet the encroachment of automation in the graphic arts industries.

Although the merger resolution was adopted by a large vote, it was not before considerable opposition was expressed from the floor. Dissenting members of the merger committee expressed the brotherhood's previous policy of working toward a general merger of all the graphic arts trades in one big move.

Before discussion of the resolution came to the floor guest speaker Jack Wallace, vice president of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, told the delegates:

"I do not disagree with the philosophy the Bookbinders have espoused in the past, that it would be nice if all graphic arts unions would merge at once. However, I view adherence to that philosophy a virtual guarantee that no such merger will take place.

"It may be felt that merger with one graphic arts union might create a division with others, but I do not see this as a rational fear."

The resolution on shortening the workweek will put pressure on negotiators for about half the locals to bring the work week down below 37.5 hours. Locals which now have 36.25 and 35-hour weeks represent more than 60 percent of the membership.

A companion resolution called for the 35-hour week in federal shops.

The bookbinders also made a move to support the 10 AFL-CIO unions and the Teamsters on strike or locked out from the Los Angeles Herald Examiner. The union endorsed a complete boycott of Hearst communications media and asked for a congressional investigation of the seven-month-old strike.

Turning to its own outstanding strike, the five-year-old dispute with the Kingsport Press of Kingsport, Tenn., the convention heard a report from Earl Derrick, president of the Kingsport local.

He said the local has made considerable progress in signing up some of the strikebreakers who have been keeping the company in operation. The local is also continuing informational picket lines around the plant.

The Bookbinders were also asked to support efforts to organize public employes.

Atty. Richard Markowitz, counsel for the Philadelphia locals pointed out that there is a growing awareness of the right of public employes to join labor unions. Not only teachers, he said, but street cleaners, janitors, maintenance people and clerks are being given the right to organize.

Markowitz said that the trend favors the right of public employes to organize although there are still pockets of reaction against it.

The convention voted salary increases of $1,000 a year over the next two years to Pres. John Connolly and Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor.

Wage Earners Receive Short End Of Booming Corporate Profits

Money has been flowing into the cash boxes of corporations at a considerably faster rate than into the pay checks of America's workers.

The result, an AFL-CIO researcher notes, is "a growing imbalance" in the nation's economy.

Ray MacDonald, writing in the July issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, points out that the bookkeeping "profit" figures are only a part of a corporation's "cash flow"—the money which is available to a firm to spend or pay out in dividends after all its costs and taxes are paid.

Special "fast depreciation" tax laws passed to aid business have added untaxed billions to the amount a corporation has available to spend or invest.

In the period since 1960, MacDonald says, "increased profit margins plus soaring sales brought skyrocketing profits and cash flow."

Profits, of course, are necessary to this country's economic health and growth. But, the article warns, "profits, much like an engine, may also provide too much power to the rear wheels and burn off money wage gains. This is the imbalance which confronts the nation today."

Between 1960 and the first quarter of 1968, the cash flow to corporations moved up nearly 85 percent. In contrast, total after-tax personal income rose only 63 percent—and this reflects increased employment as well as income gains of individuals.

The comparable percentage increase in after-tax earnings of the non-supervisory worker was less than 27 percent.

In terms of buying power, the ordinary worker is only 9.6 percent better off today than in 1960—and no better off than three years ago.

The article notes that "during the last three years, attempts by workers to increase their buying power have been largely washed away by more rapid price increases. As workers sought to catch up with rising living costs and the gains of the economic advance, business raised prices at a much faster pace than in the early 1960s. The major gains in income have continued to go to profits, dividends, interest payments and executive salaries."

This lag in wages "has increased the income gap between different groups in our society," the Federationist article comments.

But apart from the principle of equity, it poses a threat to the future of the nation's economy by undermining the necessary expansion in consumer markets.

The article stresses that "unless sales increase along with industry's ability to produce, goods will pile up in warehouses and on loading docks. Such a chain of consequences can eventually bring a downturn in the economy, cutbacks in production schedules and layoffs."

Stockholders have been riding a big boom—the value of their investment has generally been recouped in a mere five to six years.

But the fuel which keeps the economy going is consumer income. And, the article stresses, "the major source of consumer income is the wages and salaries of working people."

Its conclusion: "A better balance in the national economy must be achieved between wages and salaries on the one hand and business profits, cash flow and dividends on the other."

Or putting it another way, pay raises are necessary to the economy so that the goods America produces can find a market.

Mary Logan Joins Social Security Staff

Miss Mary Logan has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security as an assistant director.

She formerly was assistant director of the National Medical Association Foundation specializing in prepaid group medical practices for urban poor people.

Miss Logan also has worked as an administrative assistant with the Dept. of Health in Puerto Rico, a consultant to Litton Industries and as an environmental health writer.

Unprecedented Action:

Stage Union Bids Humphrey Its Best

Kansas City, Mo.—Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, kept by illness from the 49th convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes here, nevertheless received the union's unprecedented "best wishes for success in his campaign" for the presidency.

Minnesota Sen. Walter F. Mondale represented the vice president at the meeting. He urged the election of Humphrey as the man who could continue the country's progress.

Although the union has never endorsed by resolution a presidential candidate, IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh received a roaring vote of approval when he asked permission of the delegates to dispatch a telegram to Humphrey wishing his return to health.

High on the discussion list of problems facing the industry was that of "runaway" filming by companies going to foreign countries to produce motion pictures and thereby causing a serious loss of employment for American workers and craftsmen.

The IATSE executive board last Apr. 4 granted Walsh emergency powers "to take whatever steps may be necessary to combat foreign film production by American producers." An initial appropriation of $100,000 was made to acquaint the public with the facts about "runaway production" and to launch a campaign to save American-made motion pictures.

On internal matters, the convention turned down resolutions proposing a "one-man, one-vote" change in delegate representation which would have diminished the representation of the smaller locals. Also rejected was a move to attempt to arrange for a common expiration date for the contracts of all local unions.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, addressing the convention, expressed concern that "there is an emotion developing in the country that is negative in its character."

"We are going to have to put across our story in a positive vein," Schnitzler declared, listing achievements such as medicare, the education acts, increases in social security and civil rights legislation.

He concluded his remarks with a personal enndorsement of Humphrey. "He fought for union rights everywhere, when some of our best friends ducked the issue," Schnitzler declared, and described how, when labor was under attack during the Landrum-Griffin debates, Humphrey took the Senate floor and spoke for more than an hour about what is good about the trade union movement.

"In my opinion, never have the man and the times been better suited to each other," Schnitzler declared.

COPE Dir. Al Barkan, speaking earlier in the convention, emphasized the same theme, lauding Humphrey for consistently voting "right" 60 times as a senator, according to an AFL-CIO scoreboard, while making not a single "wrong" vote.

Union members must not be sidetracked from the essential issues, Barkan said. He listed a number of election contests in which "phony" issues of race, riots and beatniks were raised to induce labor to desert proven friends in Congress and bring about their defeat.

Declared Barkan: "For the next four months, nothing, absolutely nothing is more important to your union, your members, than the outcome of the '68 election."

Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association, early in the convention discussed proposals to increase production of feature films in the United States and the problems of training programs for new employes in the industry.

In the final session of the convention Walsh was re-elected president of IATSE and John A. Shuff was returned as secretary-treasurer. Nine vice presidents also were elected.

Sugar Workers Sue To End Exclusion

New Orleans—A union representing Louisiana sugar workers has filed a test suit in U.S. District Court here challenging the right of the National Labor Relations Board or any other federal agency to deny them the protections offered other workers in organizing and bargaining collectively.

The suit, filed by Agricultural & Allied Workers Local 300 of the Meat Cutters, asks that a three-judge panel be assigned to hear the complaint of 325 tractor drivers that the NLRB violated the equal protection clause of the U.S. constitution when it ruled that "agricultural laborers" are excluded from the labor act.

Early in April, Local 300 asked that the South Coast Corp. recognize the union as bargaining agent for the drivers, who work on sugar plantations for the corporation. When management refused, the union appealed to the NLRB, which declined to act, according to H. L. Mitchell of the union.

TVA UNION DELEGATION meets with Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) to seek appropriations to prevent further layoffs at National Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals, Ala. From left: George Nelson, Machinists legislative director who accompanied the group; Rep. Robert E. Jones (D-Ala.); Charlie J. Wilson, Alabama State Council of Machinists; Sen. Hill; Clayton Suddith, Iron Workers; Barney Weeks, Alabama AFL-CIO president, and Wylie E. Chaffin, Tri-Cities Central Labor Union.

Group Pleads For Fertilizer Center Funds

A trade union delegation came from Muscle Shoals, Ala., to the offices of key senators and congressmen to make a case for appropriations needed to prevent further cutbacks at TVA's National Fertilizer Development Center—where nearly 400 union members have been laid off in recent months.

The center has been the source of most advances in fertilizer technology for more than 30 years and is largely self-supporting. But funds for essential new plant facilities have been squeezed out of this year's budget.

The delegation, including Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama State AFL-CIO, received backing from the Senate Appropriations Committee, which has approved $3 million to avoid further cutbacks. The House had failed to vote any money for the program.

With Weeks on the mission to Congress were Wylie E. Chaffin of the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union, Sec.-Treas. Charlie J. Wilson of the Alabama State Council of Machinists, and Clayton Suddith, president of Iron Workers Local 477, also representing the state building trades unions.

The group sought both support in the Senate for the appropriations and backing in the House to accept money added by the Senate for the fertilizer center.

The unions have been leading the fight for funding of the program.

Land Sale Swindlers Curbed by Housing Bill

Prospective buyers of "retirement paradise" property henceforth will be able to tell if it lives up to advertised claims or is something more nearly resembling a swamp.

Sellers of such property must provide detailed information on its nature to prospective buyers under a little-publicized section of the housing bill which was awaiting final action by Congress.

The bill's truth-in-land-sales provision culminates a four-year battle for such a measure led by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), with strong support from labor.

Williams headed a Senate Banking subcommittee hearing in 1964 that uncovered wide evidence of exploitation of consumers, including many retired persons, through false land advertising.

At that time, the AFL-CIO testified that an "urgent need exists to protect the public against such practices and curb, by regulation, land speculators bilking unwary consumers of hard-earned money through such misrepresentation."

In turn, the AFL-CIO strongly supported the new provision in the housing bill, which previously passed the Senate but not the House and was retained in the conference committee report.

Until now there has been no means by which a prospective land buyer could get accurate, unbiased information except where he is buying land in the state in which he lives and if this state requires such information.

Under the bill, a developer of land sold in interstate commerce must file with the secretary of housing and urban development information as to ownership of the land, title, physical nature, roads and utilities, and other matters.

All pertinent information on the land would then be included in a property report, approved by the secretary, which would have to be furnished the buyer.

Failure to comply with the law's provisions could bring the offender five years in jail, a $5,000 fine, or both. Also, aggrieved land purchasers could sue the developer for damages in a state or federal court.

Further, the secretary may seek an injunction in a federal court against any developer where it can be shown that he is violating, or about to violate, the law.

The law would cover undeveloped land which is subdivided into 50 or more lots and which is to be sold or leased as part of a common promotional plan. Cemetery lots, lots larger than five acres and land sold for certain types of construction are exempt.

Senate Group OKs Separate Maritime Unit

A bill to transform the Maritime Administration into an independent federal agency as a means of bolstering the sagging U.S. merchant fleet was unanimously approved by the Senate Commerce Committee.

The legislation, headed for the Senate floor, is the same bill that passed the House last year with strong bipartisan support. The vote then was 324 to 44.

The measure is a prime legislative objective of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. It was supported by the 1965 AFL-CIO convention and has since been reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In 1966, the Administration sought to have the Maritime Administration, now under the Commerce Dept., made part of the new Transportation Dept. The move, opposed by the MTD, failed.

Proponents of the independent agency bill contend that the U.S. fleet was "built up" during the period 1936-1950 under an independent maritime commission, while its decline dates from its 1950 absorption into the Commerce Dept.

Landmark Housing Measure Heads Toward Final Passage by Congress

(Continued from page 1)

gram over the next three years.

The amount of mortgages could not exceed $15,000 normally, and $17,500 in high cost areas. These limits would be increased to $17,500 and $20,000 for families of five or more persons.

A family could qualify for the home ownership program as long as its income was not more than 35 percent above the income ceilings for families in public housing. These ceilings vary widely from city to city.

The practical effect of this provision would be to restrict the program to families earning in the range of $3,500 to $7,500 a year.

The legislation provides for 375,000 new public housing units over the next three years at $400 million, a $1.4 billion authorization for urban renewal, $140 million for rent supplements and $1 billion for model cities.

There are other new programs in the legislation:

One would assist nonprofit groups and cooperatives in building housing that could be rented at reasonably low rates. The federal government would subsidize 40-year mortgage interest rates above 1 percent.

A second new program requires land developers to furnish vital information on their property to be passed along to prospective buyers. There are penalties for misrepresentation and for not filing. (Story this page).

A third new program creates a federal-private system to insure homes and businesses against damage from riots and floods. The federal government would contribute $250 million for each.

Also new is a program to provide federal guarantees for the financing of so-called "new towns."

The bill also includes provisions for financing rehabilitation, rural and college housing, mass transit plans, mortgage insurance for nonprofit hospitals and water and sewer projects.

Coast Building Trades Leader Set to Retire

San Francisco—Bryan P. Deavers, president of the California State Building & Construction Trades Council since 1956, will not seek another term at the council's 44th convention, due to start July 31 at Los Angeles.

Deavers is 68. His successor will be chosen Aug. 2 by delegates, the council said. Convention speakers will include Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Mayors Joseph L. Alioto of San Francisco and Sam Yorty, Los Angeles.

Rejects 'Racist' Vote:

Humphrey Spurns 'Deal' with Wallace

By John M. Barry

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey made it unmistakeably clear that he would have no part of a "deal" with former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace even if that means losing the presidential election.

Humphrey, resuming his campaign for the Democratic nomination after a bout with the flu, declared at a New York press conference:

"I would rather not be President, I would rather not be nominated as the presidential candidate than depend on a racist vote to get the nomination or the election."

The Vice President issued his declaration amid mounting concern among both Democrats and Republicans that Wallace's third-party candidacy could draw enough electoral college votes to prevent either of the major party candidates from achieving a majority. This would throw the choice of President into the House of Representatives, where each state would cast a single vote controlled by the dominant party in its House delegation.

This is precisely the goal Wallace's strategy is aimed toward. The former Alabama governor, who stands little chance of winning an Electoral College majority himself, would then be in a position to seek what he calls "a covenant" to throw the support of his electors to either of the other candidates in exchange for concessions on legislation, federal appointments, etc.

In other developments:

- The Glass & Ceramic Workers joined the list of unions giving direct and formal endorsement to Humphrey's candidacy. Pres. Ralph Reiser, announcing the action of the union's executive board, cited the Vice President's 23 years of service in elective office and said: "In that time, he has never lost touch with the working people, minority groups, the poor and dispossessed. He never stopped building a better country for all."
- Humphrey, in response to an invitation from Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), chairman of the Democratic convention Platform Committee, outlined seven "themes" he suggested the party platform must stress:

1. "Peace, national security and arms control.
2. "Civil peace and social justice—firm order in our cities with programs to insure a decent life for all our citizens. . . .
3. "A 'Marshall Plan' to enhance the quality of life in our great metropolitan areas. . . .
4. **"Programs and policies to achieve the goals of full employment, higher incomes and rising living standards. . . .**
5. "The strengthening of our free enterprise system to insure continued economic growth without inflation.
6. "An open presidency in an open society, designed to insure citizen participation at all levels of government. . . .
7. "The adaptation of the institutions which maintain and strengthen our society to the discoveries of science and technology."

A MEMBERSHIP CARD in Musicians Local 802 is presented Archbishop Terence J. Cooke of New York—who as a youngster played the violin—by Local Pres. Max L. Arons. On hand for the presentation of the honorary membership is a delegation from the local. From left are Lou Russ, Sherman Brande, Archbishop Cooke, Arons, Happy Powers and Eddie Lane.

Congress Cuts Legislative Backlog, Eyes Recess for Party Conventions

(Continued from page 1)

and other Republicans which would have slashed model cities funds in half.

The money is part of the appropriations bill for independent agencies. The measure includes other vital funds such as $1.25 billion for urban renewal, $38.8 million for urban planning, $165 million for water and sewer grants, $65 million for rent supplements and $9 million to implement the "open housing" section of the new Civil Rights Act.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference. The House, in May, approved only $500 million for model cities and nothing for urban renewal or the "open housing" section. However, it indicated it might approve the funds once they were authorized. Model cities and urban renewal funds are both authorized in the new housing bill.

The Senate moved to exempt nearly 800,000 government jobs from the congressional mandate for reductions in federal employment.

The aim of the mandate, written into the tax increase enacted in June, was to limit hiring in the executive to not more than three out of four vacancies until total jobs are reduced to the level of June 30, 1966.

The Senate, in approving appropriations for the Transportation Dept. voted to exempt present and prospective Federal Aviation Administration air controllers from the mandate. The Senate Post Office Committee voted an exemption for postal workers.

Gun Bill Passed

The House, by a 304 to 118 vote, passed a bill to prohibit mail order sales of rifles and shotguns, similar to the existing ban on such shipments of hand guns. Mail-order sales were banned on ammunition for pistols but not for long guns.

House passage sent the measure to the Senate, where the Judiciary Committee approved a similar bill by a 9-2 vote.

Excluded from the gun legislation to date is the Administration's proposal for registration and licensing of guns. But proponents indicate they will fight for these provisions when the bill reaches the Senate floor.

Lawmakers reportedly have received more than a million pieces of mail on gun legislation in recent weeks. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) said he alone has received 80,000 messages, most of them demanding Administration proposals.

House-Senate conference committees agreed on final versions of pipeline safety and highway construction bills, and in both cases the measures were considerably weakened from Administration proposals.

In other developments:

- The House approved a $1.99 billion foreign aid authorization, compared to the $2.9 billion sought by the President. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported out a bill sustaining the slash. Final debate on foreign aid on the Senate floor is not expected until September.
- The House Labor Committee reported out Administration bills to strengthen workers' pension protection, provide greater safety in construction and direct the secretary of labor to make a study of the problems of seasonality in construction. The latter measure has been reported by the Senate Labor Committee but the other two measures are still in the hearing stage in the Senate.
- The Senate Judiciary Committee put off for at least a week, possibly until September, any action on the President's Supreme Court appointments—Justice Abe Fortas to succeed Chief Justice Earl Warren and Homer Thornberry to the high court vacancy created by Warren's announced retirement.

7-27-68

Paul Jennings Takes Post on Thomas Fund

New York—Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has been named vice chairman of the Norman Thomas Endowment at the New School for Social Research here.

In announcing the appointment, New School Pres. John R. Everett, said the endowment seeks to raise $1.2 million to establish a professorship and ten graduate fellowships as a tribute to Thomas' "spirit of free and courageous inquiry."

In accepting the post to coordinate labor participation in the endowment, Jennings said Thomas "deserves special recognition as a great leader and ally of American labor" for his efforts on behalf of unions.

Among other officials of AFL-CIO unions on the sponsoring committee are Presidents Kenneth J. Brown, Lithographers; William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters; Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes; Louis Stulberg, Ladies' Garment Workers, and David Dubinsky, ILGWU honorary president.

House Urged to Adopt Strong Food Stamp Bill

House members have been urged by the AFL-CIO to support a substitute food stamp bill to be offered by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) early next week.

The House Agriculture Committee voted out a $245 million food stamp authorization for 1969, only $20 million above last year, and put a ban on food stamps going to strikers or college students.

However, there is mounting support for Mrs. Sullivan's substitute which would provide an "open end" authorization for food stamps for four years and remove the ban.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said, "The proposed $20 million increase is inadequate to meet requests before the secretary of agriculture" from local governments desiring to participate in the program.

Noting that food stamp recipients must be certified "needy" by local welfare agencies, Biemiller said stamps may be needed because of a hurricane, a flood, earthquake, or because of lack of employment opportunities.

"Certainly," he added, "they ought not to be denied families because the breadwinner . . . is exercising his lawful right to ask a higher price for his labor than management is willing to pay."

The food stamp legislation was slated to come up in the House just ahead of a bill to extend basic farm price supports.

THE 24 MILLIONTH pensioner under the social security system received his first check from Pres. Johnson personally to mark the occasion. Left to right at a White House ceremony: Mrs. Doris Owen, W. Fred Owen of Glenallen, Va., and Johnson. Owen, a former member of Machinists Local 10, Richmond, turned the $230 check over to his wife.

Histadrut Unit Sets Kennedy Scholarships

New York—Contributions of $10,000 have been received for the Robert F. Kennedy memorial scholarship fund set up by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

The scholarships will benefit underprivileged youth in Israel, said Moe Falikman, council chairman.

Labor unions in the New York area so far have contributed $5,000 and the New York League for Histadrut donated another $5,000. Histadrut is the Israel Federation of Labor.

For each $2,500 in the endowment fund, one scholarship will be granted an Israeli student for vocational or academic high school education. The scholarships will be given solely on merit to Jewish, Christian or Moslem youngsters.

Falikman said that the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut has launched a nationwide campaign to raise funds for the Kennedy scholarship fund.

Historic Gains Won by Steelworkers

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Labor Stresses Urgent Need Of 'Massive' Aid for Cities

400,000 Covered:

Steel Pact Benefits Exceed $1 Billion

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers won the biggest contract settlement ever negotiated in the basic steel industry by nailing down ahead of schedule a package of wage and working-condition benefits valued at "considerably in excess" of $1 billion for 400,000 workers.

The settlement, achieved without a strike or government intervention, headed off an Aug. 1 contract expiration deadline.

Negotiators for the union and 11 basic steel companies reached agreement in principle June 30 after nearly three months of intensive talks. After ratification by a 3-1 vote of USWA top officers and local union presidents, the conferees started writing the contract language for formal signing, expected Aug. 3.

The contract package includes successive yearly raises of 20, 12 and 12 cents an hour; additional 1-cent raises in increments between job classifications; an "earnings protection" program for employes displaced by technological changes; machinery for improving incentives; a new vacation bonus program, and improvements in pensions, supplemental benefits, holidays, insurance and shift differentials.

The package, Pres. I. W. Abel said in announcing settlement, adds up to the largest ever negotiated in the industry. Neither he nor man-

(Continued on Page 3)

Aerospace Unions Win Key Issues

Los Angeles — A milestone three-year contract gave 50,000 Machinists Union members wage and fringe gains from 97 cents to $1.03 an hour over the term and averted strikes at two giant aerospace companies.

The pact provides such innovations as dental care, outpatient psychiatric care and group auto insurance plans. Annual wage hikes will be 6, 3 and 3 percent respectively over the term.

Machinists ratified by better than 75 percent at most locations of Lockheed Aircraft and McDonnell-Douglas from Hawaii to Florida.

Auto Workers' members at McDonnell-Douglas also overwhelmingly approved the contract.

However, Machinists at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga., plant, where the Big C5 cargo plane is made, rejected the pact by 52 percent and will meet Aug. 4 to act either on improved local issues or a strike. Five-day contract termination notice was to be sent to the company July 31.

All other Lockheed sites approved the new contract.

Some McDonnell-Douglas locations, notably Vandenberg AFB and Sacramento, turned down the agreement but the unit vote rule resulted in overall acceptance.

Besides the general wage increase, skilled workers get an additional first-year pay jump ranging from 3 to 25 cents an hour. Skill adjustments were key union targets in negotiations.

The union-won package will benefit an estimated 94.000 bargaining unit people at both companies.

It will likely set patterns for 160,000 aerospace workers—

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Hails Housing Bill As 'Landmark'

Passage by Congress of "the best single housing bill in history" represents another domestic legislative victory for the Johnson-Humphrey Administration, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The legislation, he added "rightly takes its place" with other legislative "landmarks" of the Administration—medicare, health, civil rights, education, minimum wage and anti-poverty measures.

"It is a record that will be before the American people in November and it is a record which we are certain they will approve and support." Meany said.

Meany issued a statement on the housing bill after it passed the Senate by a voice vote and the House, 226 to 135, and went to the White House for Pres. Johnson's signature.

The Administration bill author-

(Continued on Page 2)

LABOR'S PROGRAM for a massive public investment to solve the nation's urban crisis is spelled out before the Republican Platform Committee in Miami Beach by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The federation's statement ranged across the broad spectrum of domestic and international affairs.

No Platform Fight Seen:

Conflicting Claims Mark GOP Contest

By John M. Barry

Miami Beach—Republicans prepared to open their 1968 nominating convention amid conflicting claims by the leading contenders for the GOP presidential nomination, but with a platform designed to satisfy all segments of the party.

As the 1,333 delegates and their alternates descended on Miami Beach in advance of the Aug. 5 opening of the convention, supporters of Richard M. Nixon jubilantly announced that the former vice president now counted more than 700 firm votes for his candidacy. The announcement, issued by Herbert Klein, Nixon's press secretary, was the first outright claim by the Nixon camp that he had more than the 667 votes needed to win the nomination.

Klein stopped short of predicting a first-ballot victory for Nixon,

(Continued on page 7)

Meany Asks GOP Back Program

Miami Beach—Organized labor called on the Republican National Convention to draft a party platform committed to a program of "massive public investment" to overcome the "intolerable" conditions of the ghettos and solve the nation's urban crisis.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presenting labor's case to the GOP platform subcommittee on economic affairs, urged at the head of that program a provision for "one million public service jobs now" and warned that "there is no time to waste."

"The history of this country," Meany observed, "is replete with evidence that continued disregard for deep and justified grievances leads to the violence of despair."

He gave special urgency to the need for solutions to the problems besetting America's inner cities. But this detailed statement ranged across the broad spectrum of national and international affairs, covering 46 different areas and reflecting, he said, labor's role as "the people's lobby." The same presentation also will be made to the Democratic platform committee in advance of the Democratic convention set to open in Chicago Aug. 26.

Meany expressed the belief that party platforms are "serious business" and that they should "set forth as clearly and specifically as possible what the party and its presidential nominee propose to do if the reins of government are placed in their hands."

Labor, he said, hopes that the

(Continued on page 7)

Senate OKs Strong Poultry Bill, Curbs Mar Food Stamp Measure

By Duane Emme

The Senate by a 73 to 0 vote passed a strong poultry inspection bill after stripping it of provisions that would have decimated the nation's federal poultry and meat inspection programs.

The House expanded the food stamp program for the poor but included in it a ban on stamps going to the families of workers who are on strike and to students.

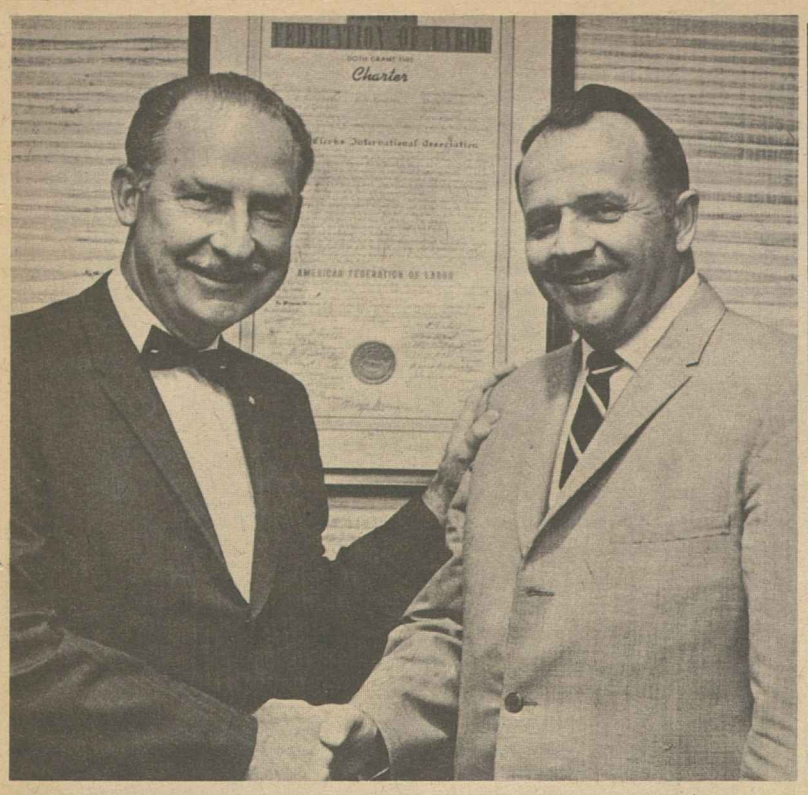
The two developments were included among a number of actions as Congress rushed to recess for the national political conventions. It will return after Labor Day.

The bill that passed the Senate gives the states two years to set up strictly-enforced inspection programs for the 13 percent of poultry and poultry products that does not cross state lines, about 1.6 billion pounds a year.

Poultry sold in interstate commerce is already covered by federal inspection and the Senate bill includes strengthening amendments to the ten-year-old federal program.

However, before passing the bill the Senate knocked out an amendment tacked on in the Senate Agri-

(Continued on Page 8)



NEWLY ELECTED Retail Clerks' Pres. James T. Housewright, right, receives congratulations from James A. Suffridge, who has retired after heading the union for 24 years. Housewright was elected in balloting conducted among the union's 247 locals in June.

Housewright Named Head Of RCIA

James T. Housewright is the new president of the Retail Clerks, named by the union's executive board to fill the unexpired term of James A. Suffridge, who has retired.

Suffridge, who headed RCIA for 24 years, announced his intention to retire last December. Although his term would not have expired until Sept. 1, he tendered his resignation on July 29.

Upon his resignation as president, Suffridge assumed the office of president emeritus of the union and began a four-year term as chairman of the executive board.

Meanwhile, the union announced that official results of balloting conducted among the union's locals in June show that Housewright defeated John T. Haletsky, 111,785 to 69,076, in the election to choose Suffridge's successor.

Other results of the election showed that the entire Housewright slate of candidates for ten vice presidencies also was elected. RCIA Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire was reelected without opposition.

Vice presidents elected were Samuel J. Meyers, Earl D. McDavid, Peter L. Hall, David A. Wade, Ivan M. Morriss, Donald E. Carter, William A. McGrath, Thomas G. Whaley, Ronald L. Meeker and Thomas M. Russow. All but Whaley, Meeker and Russow are incumbents.

The new terms of officers begin Sept. 1. However, the board elected Whaley to fill the vice presidency vacancy created by the elevation of Housewright to the presidency.

In another development, an RCIA group calling itself a Committee for a Democratic Election announced that it would ask Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for a second election to be conducted by the federal government.

Despite Surtax:

Profits Surge 10.2% For 457 Big Firms

Corporation profits "picked up sharply" during the second quarter of 1968 despite the 10 percent federal surtax, according to a Wall Street Journal survey of industry earnings.

The Journal survey of 457 companies showed them netting profits of just over $4.5 billion in the April-May-June quarter, a jump of 10.2 percent compared to the same period in 1967. In the same quarter a year ago, profits were down 6.4 percent.

The strong gain in corporate earnings "came as a surprise" to many executives, the Journal reported. They expected earnings to rise, but not as much as the 11.1 percent over-the-year increase recorded in the first quarter of 1968.

The Journal observed that the surging profits trend of the second quarter was held down by the 10 percent surtax, which was retroactive to Jan. 1 for corporations. This also made exact comparisons between last year and this year difficult because some firms applied the tax hike to the second quarter profits while others spread it over the past six months.

The biggest profits gain in the second quarter was the stunning 131 percent rise scored by the nine companies in the rubber industry. But this gain was due in part to a strike which cut profits in the second quarter of 1967, the Journal explained.

Eighteen steel manufacturers showed a hefty 55 percent profits gain in the second quarter. This was linked to an inventory build-up by steel customers hedging against a steel strike.

The auto industry, with 11 firms surveyed, showed a profits rise of 10 percent. Within this group, Chrysler reported a gain of 75 percent while General Motors reported a 3.6 percent increase. Ford and American Motors hadn't reported their profits as yet.

Profit declines of 26 percent and 18 percent were reported by 7 railway equipment firms and 4 airlines, respectively. Rail officials report a fall off in new orders for rail equipment while airline carriers are adding new planes, with equipment and labor costs outrunning the gain in passenger income.

Labor Hails Housing Bill As 'Landmark'

(Continued from page 1)

izes $5.3 billion in federal expenditures as a starter on the President's goal of 6 million adequate dwellings for low and moderate income families over the next decade.

The legislation, coupled with the open housing bill passed by Congress earlier this year, "is certain to make a major contribution to bettering life in our cities," Meany said.

Noting that the housing bill contains a "significant" section welcoming private industry and private financing of large-scale housing developments, Meany said:

"We hope the private sector will immediately avail itself of this opportunity for delay would mean additional suffering for urban dwellers who desperately need new housing."

Mortgage Rates Lead Consumer Price Rise

Home mortgage interest increases headed a parade of consumer price costs that boosted living expenses sharply in June—a rise in the Consumer Price Index that "dampened" a simultaneous rise in the purchasing power of the nation's workers, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics released two reports on prices and earnings—one showing a rise of five-tenths of 1 percent in the June CPI to 120.9 percent—4.2 percent in a year—the other reporting record levels of gross and spendable weekly earnings.

The CPI increase for June was the largest in 32 months, BLS said. Almost half the increase was laid to the high cost of consumer services—home mortgage rates, property taxes, home insurance charges, home decoration and repair costs, rents, domestic help.

The BLS report on earnings and purchasing power said take-home pay, adjusted for price increases, averaged $79.03 a week for the worker with three dependents, $71.70 for the unmarried worker—a monthly gain of 55 cents for each, BLS Assistant Commissioner Arnold Chase told newsmen.

The CPI rise means cost-of-living pay hikes for some 45,000 workers covered by union contracts in manufacturing and transportation. The raises will range from 2 to 4 cents an hour.

BLS reported that a recent increase—from 6 to 6.75 percent—in the maximum interest rate on home loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration, and substantial hikes in other mortgage rates were major factors in interest rises totaling nearly 4 percent.

Most other consumer items also rose, particularly clothing, shoes, gasoline and cigarettes. Apparel costs rose for the tenth consecutive month, the cost of restaurant meals for the 54th consecutive month.

Food and medical care prices also rose. The latter went up 1.2 percent, the smallest increase since the federal medicare law became effective. That led Chase to foresee "some surcease" in medical care cost rises.

The wholesale price index for July reached 109.1, an increase of four-tenths of one percent. Higher prices for livestock, meats, poultry, fresh fruits, milk and eggs were responsible for most of the advance in the agriculture-based indexes, BLS said.

Labor Blocks Pay Floor Cut In California

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO protests have saved the $1.35 hourly minimum and restored other wage and hour safeguards for thousands of young working Californians in a crucial battle before the state Industrial Welfare Commission.

The commission voted 3 to 2 to reverse itself and dissolve a temporary order which had watered down conditions in 11 of 14 industrial groupings, some heavily dependent on the under-21 labor pool.

In a tandem action, the commission moved to bring a virtual bill of rights to household domestic workers. It ordered creation of a panel to write protective standards on minimum wages, hours and conditions for the long-neglected domestic.

The California Labor Federation vigorously protested the temporary order on minors in a brief filed with the commission. At public hearings here and in San Francisco, labor spokesmen bitterly attacked the "emergency" order as both punitive to female students and discriminatory of minors in general.

The order first was approved 4 to 1, with only commission chairman J. J. Rodriquez, Secretary-Treasurer of Butchers Local 562 of Los Angeles, dissenting.

But Ruth Compagnon, secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles Waitresses Local 639, and public member Dorothy Colt of Los Angeles joined Rodriquez this time to reverse the earlier action.

The interim order, by revising the definition of "student" raised the "minor" age ceiling from 21 to 25 for girls—thus depriving many of receiving the $1.35 hourly minimum for women. Minors get $1.05 per hour minimum. It also scrapped time-and-a-half overtime pay for minors working more than 40 hours in a six day week.

Four students joined labor in testifying for a change in the order. Spokesmen for the Los Angeles and San Diego Young Women's Christian Assn. branches also urged the commission to rescind.

9 Months of Frustrating Talks End in 4-Plant Campbell Strike

Nine months of frustrated bargaining effort led 7,000 employes of Campbell Soup Co. to strike in protest against the big food firm's "take it or leave it" negotiating techniques.

Members of three unions at four soup plants walked out from July 25-29 and 600 other unionists have voted to take strike action when vacation shutdowns end next week.

On strike against what the unions call Campbell's refusal to bargain in good faith are 3,400 members of the Meat Cutters and Machinists at Camden, N.J., Campbell headquarters; 1,100 Meat Cutters at Paris, Tex.; 1,300 members of the same union at Napoleon, O., and 1,200 Teamsters at Sacramento, Calif.

Ready to go out are vacationing workers at a poultry plant in Chestertown, Md., and an equipment-making plant at Moorestown, N.J. A seventh plant—the only one of Campbell's soup manufactories still producing—is expected to be affected when the Midwest tomato crop is ready for harvesting. Workers there, at Chicago, are represented by the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Unions representing Campbell employes joined last February to coordinate their negotiations after years of settlements imposed by divide-and-conquer tactics, according to the joint union coordinator, Stephen Harris of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council received a report on Campbell negotiations in May and assured the affiliated unions "of our complete support in their efforts to win an equitable agreement."

"In the event they are forced to strike," the council said May 14, "we will support a consumer Do Not Buy campaign against Campbell products" with the following brand names: Campbell soups and foods, Bounty, Franco-American, Pepperidge Farm, Swanson Frozen Foods and V-8 Products.

Negotiations started at Paris, Tex., last October, and at other Campbell locations afterwards. At each plant, management made one offer to increase wages, and ordered it into effect when employes rejected it. That triggered the strike.

The unions said they also seek substantial wage improvements, a cost of living escalator clause, noncontributory insurance, better pension and vacation terms, a ninth paid holiday, and the withdrawal of three retrogressive clauses sought by Campbell management. Two of the clauses would undercut insurance protection and the third would weaken call-in pay provisions, they said.

The unions joined in a statement saying "the men and women who work for Campbell Soup are on strike for deserved economic improvements and for real collective bargaining.

"Campbell employes know it has long been the custom of management to dictate terms on a paternalistic basis, reinforced by the company's command to 'take it or leave it.'

"That practice will have to stop. This year and in the future, the unions at Campbell Soup want real collective bargaining . . . fair wage levels and decent benefits. The company's divide-and-conquer policy must give way to good faith bargaining."

Fulbright Wins Over 3 in Primary

Little Rock—Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) won renomination in the Arkansas primary against three Democratic opponents with 53 percent of the vote.

Losers were Jim Johnson, an outspoken segregationist and strong backer of Alabama's Gov. George Wallace; Bobby K. Hayes, a Calico Rock lumberman; and Foster Johnson, a music publisher here.

Fulbright now faces a tough encounter in the Nov. 5 general election from Republican Charles Bernard, an Earle businessman-banker, who was unopposed in the primary.

State Rep. Marion Crank of Foreman led a six-way race for the Democratic gubernatorial race but faces a runoff, Aug. 13, against either Mrs. Jim Johnson or Ted Boswell, a Bryant attorney. Their race was in doubt.

Republican Governor Winthrop Rockefeller won renomination overwhelmingly over a single opponent.

Settlement Averts Strike:

'Largest Ever' Gains Scored In Basic Steel Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

agement would pinpoint the estimated hourly cost but Abel said it was "probably within a range" of 90 cents to $1 an hour over the full contract term.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany extended his "heartiest congratulations" and "warm personal regards" to Abel and the union, saying "you have once again proven that free collective bargaining, backed by the solid support of union members, can provide economic justice for workers and their families."

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service congratulated both sides for an "outstanding achievement" in bargaining without any government intervention.

The steel pact, plus settlements reached earlier in aerospace, "make this a good week for collective bargaining," Simkin said.

The day after the steel settlement, the nation's two largest steel firms reported "swollen" profits on sharply increased sales for the first six months of 1968—$128.5 million for U.S. Steel, up from $84.5 million in 1967's first half, $93.5 million for Bethlehem Steel, compared with $66 million for the year-ago period.

At the same time Bethlehem announced 5 percent across-the-board price increases, and U.S. Steel gave notice of selective increases. Pres. Johnson urged other steel firms not to follow Bethlehem's lead in order to avoid "dire economic consequences." The Bethlehem increase "far exceeds any reasonable calculation" of the cost of the new contract settlement, he told a White House press conference.

Other companies incolved in the settlement with the USWA are Allegheny-Ludlum Steel, Armco Steel, CF&I Steel Corp., formerly Colorado Fuel & Iron; Inland Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel, National Steel, Pittsburgh Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

The union released these highlights of the settlement:

Wages: effective Aug. 1, 1968, a general wage increase of 20 cents an hour and a raise of one-half cent an hour in the increment between each of 33 job classifications; effective August 1, 1969, another 12 cents in wages and three-tenths of one cent in increments; effective Aug. 1, 1970, an additional 12 cents in wages and two-tenths of a cent in increments.

Incentives: a joint incentive group was established to "deal with critical incentive problems in steel-producing operations, including incentive coverage." The group will report by Aug. 1, 1969, with any disputed items subject to settlement by a special arbitration panel, and backpay of 10 cents an hour to be given employes not previously covered by the incentive plan.

Extended vacations: during a five-year period starting Jan. 1, 1969, each employe in the top half of the company-wide seniority list will become eligible for a 13-week extended vacation, including his regular vacation. Each employe in the lower half of the list will be eligible for his regular vacation plus three weeks.

Vacation bonus: employes will receive a $30 vacation bonus for each week of regular vacation in 1969, 1970 and 1971, except for those receiving extended vacations in those years.

SUB benefits: the basic weekly formula will be raised from 24 times average straight-time hourly earnings to 26 times, with the maximum increased from $37.50 to $52.50 a week while an employe draws state jobless benefits, and from $60 to $80 a week thereafter.

Earnings Protection: a program financed by 2 cents per manhour worked will go into effect after a study to be "instituted promptly and completed by June 30, 1969. Primary emphasis will be to protect earnings of employes affected" by technological changes.

Pensions: effective Aug. 1, 1969, minimum benefits will be increased from $5 a month to $6 per year of service to a maximum of 35 years, with the present social security deduction to be eliminated. A new survivor benefit will be payable on the 1969 date to a surviving spouse who qualifies, with an increase also of $10 a month to those retiring before July 31, 1968.

The contract improves insurance and major medical coverage. It increases shift pay differentials by 10 and 15 cents an hour. Seniority rights in transfers, promotions and new facilities manning are expanded.

The new pacts provide pay for bereavement leave, one additional holiday for a total of eight, witness pay added to jury-duty pay, and improvements in apprentice training provisions.

AGREEMENT ON BIGGEST benefit increase ever negotiated in the steel industry was announced in Pittsburgh by Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, left, and R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry negotiator. Abel put the value of the new three-year pact at "considerably in excess" of $1 billion for 400,000 workers.

Improved Pact Ends Metropolitan Strike

Striking members of the Insurance Workers voted in a nationwide referendum to accept a revised contract offer and a return-to-work agreement at 500 district offices of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The contract package contains "some improvements," the union said, over an offer recommended in May by union negotiators but rejected later by Met agents. It called for pay increases averaging $13.75 a week over a 32-month period; improved fringe benefits, and a maintenance of membership clause.

The return-to-work agreement was a compromise aimed at settling a dispute over the future status of 38 agents the company wanted to "discipline." It was agreed that company charges against 9 of the 38 will be submitted to an arbiter for impartial review; the other 29 charges will not be pressed.

The strike started May 20 after locals representing 6,500 members rejected the first Met offer. Negotiations were resumed at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service but broke down again when Metropolitan demanded the right to discipline "an undisclosed number of strikers for undisclosed reasons."

The compromise was worked out after an appeal by FM&CS Dir. William E. Simkin for another effort to settle the dispute.

The vote to return to work ended a consumer "don't buy" campaign launched against Metropolitan. IWIU Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi attributed the satisfactory settlement to the determination and militancy of the membership and the support of other AFL-CIO unions.

Aerospace Unions Win Major Contract Gains

(Continued from page 1)

most members of the Machinists and UAW—whose contracts will be negotiated later this year.

Settlement was reached less than 48 hours before possible strikes. No mediation was involved.

Union negotiators joined in hailing the new aerospace pact as "representing the equity and justice we all have recognized are due aerospace workers for skills, productivity and contribution to national welfare on a par with workers in any basic industry."

One of the warmest emotional issues was dental care. This will start Jan. 1, 1969 for Machinists members at McDonnell-Douglas and 12 months later for the UAW. The company provided four cents an hour toward funding.

At Lockheed, a voluntary auto insurance program will enable lower premiums through group purchase and minimize policy cancellations at the whim of the carrier.

Basic monthly pensions were increased about $1 per year of service, to an average $5.75. It goes to $6.25 at McDonnell-Douglas in 18 months.

Other fringe improvements at the latter include wages-related disability income, disability benefits during layoff if none available elsewhere, elimination of workmen's compensation offset on disability pensions and active medical coverage of retirees to age 65.

The auto industry's prescription drug plan starts in the third year of the McDonnell-Douglas agreement.

The contracts provide no cost-of-living adjustment the first year. A 3 to 8 cent spread is provided second and third years.

Machinists, who have been battling the growing use of contract workers at Lockheed, won restrictions on so-called "job shoppers." Management agreed it would not, for one thing, contract with other employers to supply personnel for tool making work.

Union Summer Schools Stress Political Action

Political action heads the subject list at 150 week-long union schools being conducted this year on campuses across the country.

More than 15,000 trade unionists are participating in the schools, according to Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

"The primary emphasis this year is being placed on issues relating to the 1968 political campaign," Davis said. "Union members are also studying how they can become more effective politically.

"Trade unions have a history in political action going back to their successful campaigns for free public education and elimination of debtors' prisons," he added. "The issues today are no less important. The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions believe the key to a better society is education. An informed membership becomes an active membership."

Davis said this year's summer schools are also conducting classes in how to run better union meetings, how to process grievances and how to make a speech.

Many of the schools are featuring leaders from labor, government and the universities as instructors.

Davis said the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education is also conducting "a major feasibility study of a permanent Institute of Labor Studies."

The study was ordered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and was approved by the 1967 AFL-CIO convention.

An Institute of Labor Studies, the convention noted, could be utilized "to upgrade the skills of the officers and staff of the American labor movement and to prepare them adequately to meet their leadership responsibilities."

The study includes details on the scope, cost, location and other aspects of developing the institute.

A major change in labor education has developed with the trade union movement's acceptance on most college campuses.

Many unions hold weekend education conferences throughout the year, as well as week-long institutes in Washington keyed to legislative functions, he pointed out.

D. C. Stereo Union Wins $36 Raise

Stereotypers Local 19 won wage increases of $36 a week over a three-year contract period and an additional $9 a week in vacation, sick leave and hospital benefits after a strike of less than 72 hours that closed down three Washington, D.C., daily papers.

Some 75 union members ratified an offer for wage increases of $12 each year over the old contract scale of $156.50 a week.

About 4,000 members of other unions respected strike picket lines when the stereotypers walked out July 24 after their contract expired.

Aluminum Workers Ratify New Contract

St. Louis—Striking Aluminum Workers ratified a new economic agreement with the Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals Co. but four locals remained on strike over local issues and one postponed a return to work until craft contracts are settled.

Members at nine plants returned to work or awaited callbacks after terms of a three-year contract covering wages, pensions and insurance improvements were approved in a union vote by a narrow margin—51 percent in favor, 49 percent opposed, the AWIU said.

Negotiations resumed July 31 on local issues that kept members on the picket line at Alcoa plants in Lebanon, Pa., and Lafayette, Ind., and Reynolds plants at Massena, N.Y., and Corpus Christi, Tex.

Members at Reynolds' Lister Hill plant at Sheffield, Ala., delayed returning to work until plant craft unions have settled their own separate contracts.

Some 18,000 members struck June 1 to improve previous company offers based on a so-called industry "pattern." About 6,000 are still out, the union reported after the membership vote.

The economic package includes wage increases of 22 cents an hour this year, 8 cents more next year and an additional 10 cents in the final year of a three-year contract; increment adjustments of approximately 1.5 cents an hour more; and improvements in pensions, medical insurance, vacations, holidays and supplemental unemployment benefits.

Reynolds and Alcoa agreed to reimburse employes for Medicare Part B premiums of $4 a month starting next Jan. 1. They settled for a pension payment of $6.50 a month times years of service up to 40, and a vacation bonus of $30 a week starting Jan. 1, 1970.

Settlements were reached at Alcoa plants in Evansville, Ind., Davenport, Ia., Wenatchee, Wash., Massena, N. Y., and Cressona and Lancaster, Pa., and at Reynolds plants in St. Louis, Richmond, Va., and Sheffield, Ala. (one of two plants.)

The Road Out of Poverty

THE WAR ON POVERTY must be carried on along many fronts and it must basically be directed toward:

● Job opportunities at decent wages for the millions of the poor who are able to work and seek employment.

It should be noted that half of America's poverty is related to the fact that there are not enough jobs at decent pay. About half of the poor families in the United States already have a member who is in the labor force; and 25 percent are headed by persons with full-time year-round employment. The key to the solution of this major aspect of the poverty problem is the creation of enough job opportunities at decent wages to meet the need of all Americans willing and able to work.

● Adequate Social Security benefits.

Even with the 1967 increase in Social Security benefits and the enactment of Medicare, Social Security payments are still far too low. While this benefit increase raised many Social Security beneficiaries above the poverty level, millions of Americans who are dependent on Social Security payments still remain below the poverty line.

● Adequate income maintenance through a revised system of public assistance for those impoverished millions who are not self-sustaining due to absence from the home of the family breadwinner, unemployment, disability or other causes.

Our public assistance programs reach only about 25 percent of the poor and the help they provide is completely inadequate. Programs of public assistance must be extended to include all of those who are in need; a realistic national minimum standard for public assistance payments must be established below which no state may fall; federally supported welfare programs must be administered consistent with human dignity and the principle of public welfare as a right.

The road out of poverty requires full opportunities for education, housing, job training, adequate social services and effective enforcement of civil rights. All these programs, and more, are needed in the war on poverty. However, the programs that will eventually eliminate poverty must emphasize jobs and income maintenance.

* * *

THE FIRST THREE and a half years of operation of the anti-poverty program directed by the Office of Economic Opportunity has opened up for thousands of the poor opportunities for education, job training, jobs, social, legal and health services and thereby enabled them to escape from the misery and frustration of poverty. It has given hope and the promise of a better life to many thousands of other poor people.

The OEO, while giving leadership to the national anti-poverty effort, has also performed the important service of making the nation, as a whole, aware of the extent of the poverty that still exists. This national awareness of the fact that 30 million Americans are still trapped in the mire of poverty should mean renewed commitment to the job of eliminating it from our midst.

Our government made a commitment to our nation's poor when it enacted the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. This commitment must be kept. We must continue to expand the poverty program so that it can, in fact, become the highroad out of poverty for millions of Americans.

Excerpted from AFL-CIO platform proposals to the 1968 national political conventions

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Escape Hatch

Labor-Government Study Finds:

Most People Enjoy Retirement Despite Health, Money Cares

WHEN IT'S TIME to retire, what will it be like?

Some answers to this question were disclosed in a study made by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and the Administration on Aging under terms of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

Personal interviews were held with 1,250 retirees from local unions affiliated with ten internationals. The average age was 69.8 years and most had retired about 1962 after 29.8 years as union members.

Social security was a source of income for 95.3 percent and 70.1 percent received money from negotiated union pensions.

Some of the retirees had savings, but little, and their average monthly income was $300.75. Their yearly income was $3,609.00.

"When taking a closer look at income and expense data," the report said, "approximately 65 percent had average yearly incomes of less than $4,000 a year."

When it came to expenses, the great bulk of those interviewed showed that they only "got by." Their average monthly expenses were $291.55 and yearly, $3,489.60.

Sixty percent of the retirees questioned said they were enjoying their retirement. Just over 31 percent said they were enjoying their retirement "somewhat." Only 8 percent declared they were not enjoying their retirement.

About one-third said that health was their major problem in retirement and another third said it was finances. Loneliness hurt 2.6 percent and 5.3 percent said they had "nothing to do." Almost 30 percent said they had no problems.

Why did they retire? A total of 33.2 percent said it was by choice, 31.9 percent said it was mandatory and 30.7 percent gave poor health as the reason.

The great majority of the retirees were not working and there were a number of reasons. Physical conditions were cited by 42.2 percent as the reason for not working, 30.2 percent didn't want to work and 14.3 percent said no jobs were available.

Over 62 percent of the retirees owned their own homes and 37 percent rented.

Health was carefully surveyed in the study. In their replies 48 percent claimed good health, 33 percent average health and 17.5 percent poor health.

ONLY 15 PERCENT, HOWEVER, said their activities were greatly affected by "poor health." A bigger percentage of women than men complained of bad health.

One of the few editorial comments made in this report is that those questioned showed a "serious misunderstanding" of the provisions of Medicare. No doubt this was due in large part to the fact that the program had not been in effect for any length of time when the survey was conducted.

And only 22 percent of the interviewees had personal experience with the workings of this new system.

Many who did use Medicare said that one illness either would have exhausted their entire savings in order to be able to be reimbursed by the insurance carrier, or close to that.

However, in Los Angeles County, long delays in waiting for Medicare repayment were probably not as great as in many other places. The replies show that 41 percent of this sample collected within 30 days; 11.2 percent had to wait over 90 days to have their claims processed.

Asked how their doctors' fees compared after Medicare with those paid before the law went into effect, 32.2 percent said charges were higher, 27.6 percent said "the same," but over 40 percent simply didn't know.

The survey points out, however, that had the question been asked differently, probably more than 53 percent would have paid higher doctor bills. This came about because a very high proportion of those who were seen were still covered by union negotiated or various insurance plans over and above Medicare.

Between 6 and 7 percent of those who gave answers stated that their doctor fees were rejected as "unreasonable."

John Edelman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, praised the Los Angeles labor body for "having pioneered in this area and for having done such a revealing and technically competent job." **(PAI).**

Labor's Analysis:

Equal Rights, Prosperity for All Testing the American System

The following is excerpted from the statement presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Platform Committee of the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, Fla.

FIRST OF ALL, we want to make it clear that we in the AFL-CIO have the utmost faith in the United States, in the American political system, and in the ability of that system to adapt to any and all challenges.

We are unashamedly devoted to the American system, not in a narrow, nationalistic sense of devotion to a piece of real estate, but in the broader sense of devotion to the ideas and ideals of democratic self-government—ideas and ideals which we hope will some day extend to all the peoples of the world.

Much of our statement is critical, in the sense that it calls for broader and more vigorous government action in many areas. Let no one infer from this that we are blind to the progress America has made, or that we have lost confidence in the future.

Basically our point is this: American society has done very well indeed to serve the needs and the interests of most Americans. This has been, and still is, a land of opportunity. The millions of immigrants who, over the years, have created the America of today have, on the whole, few complaints. The streets were not paved with gold but they and their descendants have for the most part prospered. In short, America has been good to most—but, unfortunately, not to all—of her people.

What we are offering here is, in considerable part, a program to reach those who have been left behind for reasons not of their own making.

They also deserve the same chance open to others.

A society that offers almost limitless opportunities to most of its members, and almost no opportunity to the rest, is a society that needs changing.

Who are we talking about?

There is a widespread tendency today to equate poverty with race. Because Negroes have been the leading figures in the protests and the marches and yes, the disorders, there is a widespread impression that poverty and deprivation are only a Negro problem.

This is simply not true. A disproportionate number of poor people are Negroes, but the majority of poor people are white—including many thousands of white southerners.

What we are saying, in essence, is that this great country can do better than it has done until now to make those honored words, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" have meaning, not just for most Americans but for all Americans.

For a long time we, too, assumed that social reform and swift economic progress would have more or less uniform effects across the board, with the greatest proportionate benefits at the neediest levels.

We were among the first to acknowledge that the assumption was wrong—that things didn't happen that way. The educated, the skilled and the well-situated, nearly all of whom are white, achieved a measure of affluence and opportunity unequalled in the history of the world. The uneducated, the unskilled and the poorly-situated, many of whom are non-white, were left behind. The gap between them and the majority widened.

THE BRIGHT PROMISE of the war on poverty, of vastly strengthened public education, of equal rights and equal opportunity backed by law faded in the cold light of reality. Making matters worse was the refusal of Congress to enact or adequately fund those programs especially vital to the disadvantaged—jobs for the hard-core unemployed, decent housing to replace slums, head-start and catch-up schooling for the culturally deprived, effective distribution of surplus foods, humane social welfare services.

So a point has been reached at which the American system is working better than ever for the majority and is working very poorly, or not at all, for the minority. That is the essence of the crisis, clear enough for anyone to see. And just as clear, to us, is the solution —making the American system work just as well for the minority as for everyone else.

This is the thrust of our proposals. This is what we believe they would achieve—not in a day or a year, not completely, perhaps, in a decade, but in time to preserve the American system from the dangerous divisions and disorders which now exist.

But there is no time to waste. The history of this country is replete with evidence that continued disregard for deep and justified grievances leads to the violence of despair.

We in the AFL-CIO have no doubt where the overwhelming majority of Americans stand. We know that despite the noisy minority of extremists, the people of this country are dedicated to the priniciples of equality and justice. But the will of the majority can be expressed only through a President and a Congress that not only share this dedication but are determined to act on it with the boldness and imagination the times demand.

We want to emphasize again that we do not appear here as prophets of doom and gloom. We are deeply concerned about the problems we have described; because efforts to meet them have been laggard, they have grown to alarming proportions. But at the same time we have unshakeable confidence in the ability of American democracy to cope with these and all other challenges the nation may face.

And so we also look beyond these difficulties, grave as they are, toward a future of boundless promise—a future whose groundwork has already been laid.

Farm Bureau Chief Opponent:

Lobby Stalls Campaign to Gain Labor Rights for Farm Workers

DESPITE A "TREMENDOUS EFFORT" by church and labor groups, "powerful lobbying voices" have blocked congressional action that would put farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act, the AFL-CIO's chief organizer charged.

The stall on legislation that would give farm workers "some level of first-class economic citizenship is a reflection on the Congress . . . and its unwillingness to recognize the 1968 needs of farm workers," declared William L. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. Kircher appeared on the nationwide radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union spokesman said the National Committee for Agricultural Democracy, "a coalition of Catholics, Protestants and Jews," has started a "very aggressive" two-year drive to persuade Congress to give farm workers the same right to organize unions that most other workers have had for more than 30 years.

He named the American Farm Bureau, "recognized for many years as one of the most powerful voices—lobbying voices—in the Congress," as the chief opponent of the proposal.

KIRCHER SAID the steady growth of the farm workers union, restricted by the legal exclusion that makes strikes and boycotts the only methods of winning employer recognition, is strong evidence that farm workers want unionization and are determined to achieve it. He noted that the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee now has contracts with 12 growers.

"Measured in terms of what has not been done in the past 30 or 40 years, we have done a great deal," he said, but he stressed that "measured in terms of what needs to be done, we have not done very much."

Reporters interviewing Kircher were Roy McGhee, congressional correspondent for United Press International, and Murray Seeger, Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE DICTIONARY of American Politics remarks that party platforms contain many "weasel" words and are not to be regarded as being as important as candidates' campaign statements. Nevertheless, despite this cynical appraisal, party platforms of the past and those of today are not to be taken lightly.

The 1968 Republican and Democratic platforms will reflect very differing views on many basic national problems of vital importance to labor. They will range from Viet Nam, "law and order", the war on poverty and civil rights to anti-labor efforts to destroy the National Labor Relations Board and cripple unions. Obviously, what the two parties say about these matters is not the least important element in the conventions that will be held in August.

The importance for labor of the party platforms is emphasized by the fact that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany always presents the Federation's point of view before the party platform committees. What he says sets the tone for most of organized labor's positions on highly important issues, both from the national and labor viewpoints.

Party platforms go back a long way. Although far from formalized in the early days as they are now, they have played essential roles in the evolution of the philosophical positions of today's major parties. The history of the country is deeply woven in their structure.

Today's Democratic Party traces its way back to the Republican Party of Jefferson and Democratic-Republican Party of Jackson, whose platform stood for frontier democracy, equality and the abolition of special privileges. Slavery split the party wide open between its northern and southern wings and, even today, the overtones of that period can still be felt in the differences between the Dixiecrats and the northern Democrats.

The Republican Party and its platforms go back to the Hamiltonian Whigs with their emphasis on property and business interests, protective tariffs and conservative attitudes toward social and economic problems.

THESE DIFFERENCES within each party have largely shown themselves in the platforms that they adopt and in the struggles that have gone on to mold and frame the philosophy on which party candidates run.

In 1924, for instance, the Democratic convention was torn over the question of Prohibition. In 1948, the party again was rent by one of the most dramatic platform fights, this time over civil rights and Negro representation in the party. It was a struggle led by a then largely unknown—Hubert H. Humphrey, then mayor of Minneapolis, a candidate for the Senate and a member of his state's delegation on the platform committee.

There are few political observers who attended that convention who can forget how what appeared a hopeless cause became a brilliant victory for civil rights, due to Humphrey's stubborn fight on the platform committee and his eloquent and moving plea before a bitterly divided convention which eventually supported him.

Such platform battles have been comparatively few within the Republican Party. Nevertheless, there was a Republican floor fight in 1964 between the followers of conservative Barry Goldwater and the more liberal followers of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania.

Whatever may be said about the "weasel" words that frequently crop up in party platforms and the disregard which candidates frequently pay them, the fact remains that party platforms have been and still are vital factors in the structure of a political party and can be the occasion for bitter controversy.

The year 1968 may well be a year when party platforms once again play a vital role in the posture and evolution of the major parties.

POWERFUL LOBBYING voices have blocked congressional action to put farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act, William L. Kircher, center, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, charged on Labor News Conference. Interviewing him were Roy McGhee, left, of United Press International and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual Radio.

Potters Union Cites Gains in Membership

Vancouver, B.C.—Delegates to the 74th convention of the Operative Potters here were told by Pres. E. L. Wheatley that the union is scoring membership gains despite obstacles.

Organizing efforts over the past year have added to the union's rolls in Texas, California, Indiana, West Virginia, Ohio and Quebec, he pointed out. The membership gain was 7 percent for the year.

These gains were made, Wheatley said, even though the union's staff was occupied with contract talks during the first part of 1968 and imports of pottery continued to force layoffs at some U.S. and Canadian plants.

Wheatley presided over his final convention. He previously announced that he will not seek re-election when his four-year term expires later this year. His successor will be chosen in an election referendum.

In his keynote, Wheatley urged the union to devote more of its resources to educating its leaders so that they will be better equipped to meeting the challenges of changing technology.

Political Action Stressed

Calling for "a full effort" of political action by every member of the union in this election year, Wheatley told the convention's 183 delegates:

"We must support liberal candidates at the ballot box. Your obligation to your union does not end when you pay your dues."

In another area, Wheatley urged union members to continue appeals to Congress and federal agencies for some form of relief from hardships to U.S. workers being caused by imported pottery made under cheap labor conditions.

Joseph Finley, the union's general counsel, stressed the importance of locals of the union "acting in good faith" on grievance and arbitration problems.

Delegates defeated a resolution to hold the union's convention every two years instead of annually. Anaheim, Calif. was selected as the site for the 1969 convention.

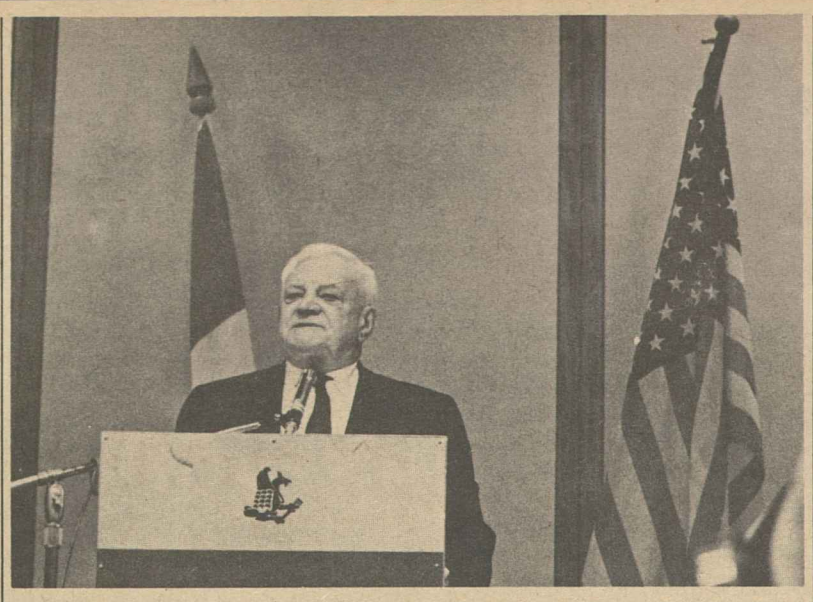
Teachers' Lesson: Bargaining Pays

Ann Arbor, Mich—Organized teachers win more benefits than those who passively accept school board offers, according to a study by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations operated by the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

Institute Co-director Charles M. Rehmus and UM graduate student Evan Wilner said they found that "hard collective bargaining, accompanied by the threat of strikes," has paid substantial dividends of from 10 to 20 percent to organized teachers.

The institute examined salary levels between 1961 and 1965, before the Michigan Public Employment Relations Act went into effect, and the three years since. It found that in 12 large school districts, bargaining for the 1966-67 school year brought raises averaging some 10-20 percent higher.

For the 1967-68 year, the available evidence "indicates that bargaining results were equally favorable" for teachers, the institute reported.



"WE MUST SUPPORT liberal candidates at the ballot box" or suffer the consequences of reactionary legislation, Pres. E. L. Wheatley warned delegates to the 74th convention of the Operative Potters convention in Vancouver, B.C. Wheatley has announced plans to retire at the end of his term this year.

Barbers Revise Laws, Stress New Standards

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Barbers Union took a giant step toward standardization at its 23rd convention here.

The union revised its constitution so locals could conform to the international and the delegates in speeches and resolutions called for standardization of rules and regulations covering the profession.

Some 849 delegates at the meeting of the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' Intl. Union also elected incumbent Pres. Joseph N. DePaola who defeated Richard Plumb of Ft. Wayne, Ind., 685 to 146; Sec.-Treas. E. M. Sanders received 709 votes to 99 for William Knapp, also of Indiana.

DePaola recommended and the convention voted to set up a general council of the union which would embody every state association. He also noted the union's educational legislative committee would offer a suggestion that standard methods of communicating with state barber boards be set up.

There are times when the state associations begin to fight the very people that they have appointed instead of communicating with these people and trying to get the kind of rules, regulations, help and support that they are dedicated and appointed to do, DePaola stated.

Standards Adopted

Other forms of standardization adopted at the meeting, came in credit union, apprenticeship and training programs as well as in techniques for hair treatment and facials.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that while the nation's system of democratic government isn't perfect—"a better system hasn't been devised yet."

Workers under our system, he continued, "have made more progress than have the workers of any country on earth, and that is a statement that can be documented."

"The answer to our problems," Meany said, "is not to burn, but to build, to build an America which is truly a land of opportunity for all the people of America."

Resolutions passed at the convention declared that the union would continue its efforts to establish a model barber law—to "provide for the preservation of identity for each state board of barber examiners and that each shall prepare and administer its own examination."

Another said each state association should initiate an educational program, "so that the uninformed and unorganized may better understand the need for state barber and beautician laws."

Another resolution allowed the Guest Artists Association to run surveys to collect information on prices charges nationally on hairstyling, razor cutting, hair coloring and hair straightening. Included in the survey will be a check with shop owners on the cost of products.

The delegates asked for the proclamation of a national barber week and the raising of funds to buy a Rockefeller Foundation collection of old paintings, ancient razors and other artifacts of the profession reaching back several thousand years. They were collected by the late Charles Dezemler, who was a barber.

Detroit Mayor Orders City Grape Boycott

Detroit—The city of Detroit will buy no more California table grapes until growers recognize the "legitimate aspiration" of agricultural workers, it was announced here.

Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh told newsmen he has instructed the city's purchasing director to stop purchases that run to three tons a year for city institutions. He said he took the action "as a tangible indication of our support for the legitimate aspirations" of farm workers, and in the hope that consumers and storekeepers will take similar action.

The announcement highlighted a statewide boycott effort by the Michigan Committee to Aid the Farm Workers. Joining the mayor in urging support for the boycott were the Most Rev. Walter J. Schoenherr, Catholic auxiliary bishop; Bishop Archie Crowley of the Episcopal diocese; Pres. Robert Tindal of the Detroit NAACP, and Wayne County AFL-CIO Pres. Russell Leach.

The AFL-CIO is supporting a nationwide boycott against the Giumarra Co. and allied growers who have refused to recognize the striking United Farm Workers. New York and other cities have canceled standing orders for their products.

Anthony Lang Dies; CSA Representative

Cleveland, O.—Anthony J. Lang, Community Service Activities representative for the Cleveland AFL-CIO, died here at 64 after a long illness. Lang served 18 years as labor liaison man with the Community Chest after service with the former AFL and the Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers.

Answer to Conglomerates:

Glass Union Weighs Proposal for Merger

Hollywood, Fla.—Union merger and coordinated bargaining—to meet the challenge of the conglomerate corporation—are two real and immediate possibilities for the United Glass & Ceramic Workers. At its 18th constitutional convention here, Pres. Ralph Reiser in a speech, and delegates, via resolutions, called for the moves to better labor's position against the mergers and cooperatives of huge businesses.

The new giant conglomerates are corporations with multi-market and multi-industry charactistics.

The more than 280 delegates also endorsed Hubert H. Humphrey for the presidency.

Reiser said unions are presently up against "the tremendous economic and political power" of the conglomerate. "They are impersonal giants," he said, "empires of finance and manipulation whose powers even today are beyond calculation."

It is entirely possible, he added, that coordinated bargaining will have to become "even more sophisticated" to meet the huge businesses, and "it may be that we will have to think in terms of common bargaining and of union mergers to give the whole a strength greater than the sum of its parts.

The Glass and Ceramic Workers have discussed merger with several organizations including the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. The Operative Potters, and the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers may be included in future discussions.

Bargaining Ahead

Reiser also noted that contracts expire within the next 12 months in plants accounting for 85 percent of the union's 40,000 membership. It will ask for substantial wage increases: a cost-of-living allowance; wage parity for Canadians; improvements in pensions; disability income protection; and increased health care protection.

The delegates, through the merger resolution, favored "continuing efforts by our international executive board to work out a merger or affiliation with other international unions in related industries," with agreements submitted to a special or regular convention for ratification.

Coordinated collective bargaining, the delegates said, "offers an opportunity for some degree of equity with the economic leverage exercised by big companies, some of which are getting bigger." The resolution directed the union to continue seeking new mechanisms through which affiliates can coordinate collective bargaining goals.

Unity Sought

"All affiliates should review their own procedures for the purpose of achieving maximum unity with each other in dealing with multiplant corporations," the resolution stated.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spoke to the convention on labor's efforts on behalf of jobs, health, equal opportunity and wide-ranging social legislation.

"We are delighted when people refer to us as the poor people's lobby," he said, "because that is exactly what we are."

Labor is going to help the nation move forward, Meany pointed out by pressing its efforts "to make a better America" at every legislative level: the community, the state legislatures and in Congress.

The Glass & Ceramic Workers' resolution endorsing Vice Pres. Humphrey said that in 16 years in the Senate "Hubert Humphrey didn't cast one wrong vote on official AFL-CIO COPE voting records. His over-all mark: 60 right votes; no wrong votes."

AFTE Adopts Plan to Widen Union's Scope

Philadelphia — Expanding the union role of the Technical Engineers to recruit professionals and the widening of organizing objectives were pressed further by delegates meeting here for the 38th AFTE convention.

A series of resolutions were adopted to strenghten the position of federal employes and to set up pay standards for professional groups.

Delegates also voted to reinforce organizing procedures for AFTE field representatives and organizers by giving them greater latitude to move into new areas in the engineering industry.

The convention had earlier defeated a move toward a merger with other white collar unions and favored instead the expansion of its own union role.

William L. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, stressed the importance of organizing professionals.

Despite adversities, Kircher said, "I think that engineers—both the professional and technical categories—are going to organize."

Engineers, he note, will organize along the same lines as other unions—by using the power of collective bargaining to bring about economic progress for members.

It is the responsibility of professional unions and other labor organizations to keep pace with changing times and to make the functions of unions more meaningful to its members, Kircher added.

An amendment to the AFTE constitution was passed by delegates calling for a ban on all forms of discrimination for membership in the union.

The convention also took action to support one of its smallest units—five technicians on strike against St. Francis Hospital in New Castle, Pa., for seven months in an effort to gain union recognition.

The convention re-elected Pres. James Woodside and Sec.-Treas. John H. Dunne.

DAVID J. FITZMAURICE has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers by the IUE executive board. Formerly a vice president, Fitzmaurice succeeds George Collins who stepped down to assume an IUE appointive post in pensions, welfare and international affairs.

Meany Details Labor's Program to GOP

Calls for Platform Committed To Attack on Nation's Problems

(Continued from page 1)

platforms of both parties "will concentrate on practical solutions to the grave problems that now confront the nation and the world."

He acknowledged that much of the AFL-CIO's presentation was critical, "in the sense that it calls for broader and more vigorous government action in many areas." But, he continued, "let no one infer from this that we are blind to the progress America has made, or that we have lost confidence in the future."

The basic point, he suggested, is that while America "has been good" to most of its people, some have been left behind "for reasons not of their own making."

"What we are saying in essence, is that this great country can do better than it has done until now to make those honored words, 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' have meaning not just for most Americans, but for all Americans."

Touching on international affairs, he observed that the war in Viet Nam is in the forefront of the nation's concern.

Viet Policy 'Consistent'

"The position of the AFL-CIO has been consistent from the first," he asserted. "We support the American effort to defend the freedom of the South Vietnamese people to run their country as they choose, without outside interference by force. And our membership, according to every poll we have taken backs this position overwhelmingly."

The objective of the United States in Viet Nam and around the globe, he continued, "is an atmosphere of stability and peace, so that this country can effectively use its wealth and know-how to help raise the standard of life for the less fortunate. But the basic prerequisites are stability and peace. That is the crux of the problem."

The situation in the Middle East is potentially just as dangerous as Viet Nam, the AFL-CIO president noted. "We firmly believe that Israel—the one bastion of democracy in that part of the world—must be preserved," Meany declared.

Turning to the "pressing domestic problems that directly involve us all," Meany noted that it took a summer of rioting and civil disorder touching 164 cities to compel "a reluctant nation to recognize what is generally known as the urban crisis."

He recalled that this recognition came much earlier to organized labor, and cited the program set forth by the 1965 AFL-CIO convention, a large part of which was included in the detailed presentation to the platform subscommittee.

The program for a million public service jobs—not "leaf-raking" but "useful jobs on useful projects for the hard-core unemployed"—is just one of labor's proposals from 1965 that still awaits action in 1968, Meany observed.

"We do not say this in a spirit of recrimination," he went on. "For a long time we, too, assumed that social reform and swift economic progress would have more or less uniform effects across the board, with the greatest proportionate benefits at the neediest levels.

"We were among the first to acknowledge that the assumption was wrong—that things didn't happen that way. The educated, the skilled and the well-situated, nearly all of whom are white, achieved a measure of affluence and opportunity unequalled in the history of the world. The uneducated, the unskilled and the poorly-situated, many of whom are non-white, were left behind. The gap between them and the majority widened.

"The bright promise of the war on poverty, of vastly strengthened public education, of equal rights and equal opportunity backed by law faded in the cold light of reality. Making matters worse was the refusal of Congress to enact or adequately fund those programs especially vital to the disadvantaged—jobs for the hard-core unemployed, decent housing to replace slums, Head Start and catch-up schooling for the culturally deprived, effective distribution of surplus foods, humane social welfare services.

"So a point has been reached at which the American system is working better than ever for the majority and is working very poorly, or not at all, for the minority. That is the essence of the crisis, clear enough for anyone to see. And just as clear, to us, is the solution—making the American system work just as well for the minority as for everyone else."

Questions on Cost

The 16 members of the platform subcommittee, following Meany's formal presentation, focused many of their questions on the cost of meeting the proposal for a million public service jobs and the remainder of labor's program to attack the problems of the cities.

Meany, in his responses, stressed the view set forth in his statement that the cost of the program actually represents "an investment in the future of America."

"This is a question which we in the AFL-CIO have been hearing for many years." He said, "We have responded, time after time, in economic terms citing the practical, dollars-and-cents benefits that flow to both business and government from measures that help the disadvantaged and promote the general welfare—from measures that are truly investments in this nation."

"Everything that is done to help the disadvantaged, to improve the general standard of life, to enrich the American environment pays for itself in the end. That is why we have an $800 billion economy today. We cannot abandon this concept of investing in America's future; we must, indeed, expand it."

In the field of basic labor legislation Meany charged that many of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin amendments to the National Labor Relations Act "contravene" the very public policy that Congress spelled out when it enacted the law in 1935—that workers should be encouraged to organize into unions of their own choosing and to engage in collective bargaining.

His detailed statement set forth labor's position favoring repeal of Section 14(b) of the act which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements, the granting of on-site picketing rights to construction unions, stronger remedies including mandatory injunctions against employer unfair practices, broadening of the act to protect farm workers and others not presently covered, speedier NLRB procedures, and modification of employer "free speech" provisions to ban coercive or race-baiting, anti-union propaganda.

"We say it is self-evident that free collective bargaining has served the nation well," Meany declared. "But the freedom to bargain—even the right to bargain—is circumscribed or frustrated by the law designed to assure it. The issue is not the power of unions but the rights of workers."

PICKETS' SONGS support strike of practical nurses and other health workers at Mar-Salle Convalescent Home in Washington, D. C. Mother, daughter and guitar player are all members of community organizations supporting strike of Service Employes Local 536 for a contract. National Labor Relations Board ordered management to show cause why it refuses to bargain with local, winner of a representation election last April.

Nixon, Rockefeller Claims Conflict

(Continued from page 1)

acknowledging that a number of delegates were tied to favorite-son commitments at least until the second ballot.

The Nixon optimism was bolstered, however, by the results of the latest Gallup Poll. It showed Nixon with a narrow lead over his principal Democratic opponent, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, and with a margin of five percentage points over Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, whereas New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was tied with Humphrey and led McCarthy by only one point.

The dismay of the Rockefeller forces over the Gallup poll results quickly turned to elation with the release later in the week of the Harris survey with diametrically opposite findings.

The Harris poll showed the New York governor with a six-point lead over either of the principal Democrats, while Nixon trailed Humphrey by five points and McCarthy by eight.

Rockefeller also had his own poll results, a private survey conducted by the Crossley Organization. They indicated he would carry all nine of the industrial states listed by Republican National Chairman Ray C. Bliss as vital to a GOP victory in November, whereas Nixon would carry only five. The states are California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Together they account for 226 electoral college votes, just 44 shy of the 270 needed for election.

The states the Crossley poll showed Nixon would carry are California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

Standing by as Nixon and Rockefeller contested for the nomination—and not quite on the sidelines—was California Gov. Ronald Reagan. While not a declared candidate, Reagan so far has retained an independent stance, controlling California's 86 delegate votes as a favorite son, plus a number of additional votes. Should Nixon and Rockefeller deadlock through several convention ballots, Reagan would be available.

On the Democratic side, meanwhile, campaign aides of Hubert H. Humphrey reported that the vice persident had added 110 votes to his delegate strength as the result of party conventions in Kentucky, Virginia and Utah. This was enough, they suggested, to "fortify" the likelihood of a first-ballot victory for Humphrey at the Democratic convention scheduled to open in Chicago, Aug. 26.

Humphrey also came out against the unit rule, which in certain states binds all delegates to a vote for the candidate favored by the majority of the delegation. The vice president, declaring his belief in an "open convention," said he was willing to abide by the results of the convention "with each delegate being free to vote his preference."

In another Democratic development, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) declared himself unequivocally out of consideration for the party's nomination for vice president. Calling his decision "purely personal" in the aftermath of the assassination of his brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the last of the four Kennedy sons said that running for vice president "for me, this year, is impossible."

The Rockefeller-Nixon contest for the Republican nomination presented the classic "liberal vs. conservative" competition that has divided the GOP in previous conventions. Yet, there was none of the bitterness and animosity that marked the 1964 convention when the Goldwater forces exercised an iron-handed rule over the platform and the nominating procedures.

This time, the convention format, guided by party chairman Bliss, has something for everyone. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, who has yet to announce his choice for the presidential nomination, heads the resolutions or platform committee.

He has made it plain that he wants a platform that has room for any candidate to run on and aggravates neither of the two party wings.

The permanent chairman of the convention is Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), the House minority leader who also represents the conservative view within the party. On the liberal or moderate side, the convention will have Gov. Daniel J. Evans (Wash.) as keynoter, and Sen. Edward W. Brooke (Mass.) as temporary chairman.

Early in the platform committee's deliberations it became evident that the war in Viet Nam and the troubles besetting the nation's cities would be the basis for key planks.

Rockefeller supporters, notably Gov. Raymond Shafer (Pa.), urged the platform committee to take a position more in keeping with the New York governor's proposals for de-escalation of military action.

Presentations also were made in specialized areas by other labor groups.

Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes and John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, called for a federal law to give full force to the executive order granting government workers the right to organize and be represented by unions.

RLEA Statement

Edward J. Hickey, general counsel for the Railway Labor Executives Association, gave the RLEA's backing to a proposal by the Association of American Railroads for a platform plank to give the railroads equal treatment under tax and other laws with competing forms of transportation.

Both the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., represented by Administrator William Moody, Jr., and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, represented by Executive Dir. Hoyt S. Haddock, called for federal policies to restore U.S. shipbuilding and the American merchant marines' cargo carrying role in world shipping.

ITF Asks Release Of Israeli Jetliner

Weisbaden, Germany—The Algerian goverment has been asked by the Intl. Transport Workers Federation to "promptly" release the crew, passengers and plane of an Israeli airline hijacked over the Mediterranean.

A resolution adopted unanimously by delegates to the ITF Congress here warned that "otherwise" ITF members will be instructed not to land in any country "which shall tolerate such piracy," and not to furnish its airlines with any ground services.

The resolution, adopted by the AFL-CIO and sponsored by U.S. unions, condemned the growing frequency of aircraft hijackings as "gross violations" of international law and "intolerable" threats to air safety.

In Letter to Urban League:

Meany Opposes Separatism, Reaffirms Equal Rights Goal

New Orleans—Labor is opposed to separatism in American society, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the National Urban League as it opened its national conference here.

"We are dedicated to the achievement of a society which is built upon the firm bedrock of equality of opportunity," Meany said in a letter to Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the league.

"We are opposed to separatism of any kind, to segregation in any disguise, to discrimination against anyone, white or black, Christian or Jew, rich or poor," Meany attested.

The majority of Negroes surveyed by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders still desire integration and conciliation with whites, although a substantial minority seems to have lost faith in the American system and prefers the establishment of a separate "black state," a new study disclosed.

The aims of labor and the league are the same—"the common pursuit of dignity for all mankind," Meany said.

"Never in its 56-year history has the National Urban League met at a time when the nation more deeply needed its knowledge, its will and its historic common sense than it does today."

He cited the cooperation between labor and the league in striving for common achievements.

"We have managed to break down each successive legal and emotional barrier but we are still short of our common goals and we still face dangerous adversaries."

He pointed to bitter poverty, needless unemployment and inadequate schools. These are things "that fail to prepare our children for the challenges of manhood," Meany asserted.

"Rotting housing, infested by vermin and inviting disease; yes, even crippling malnutrition in a bountiful land—these too are enemies.

"The fact that the majority of Americans now recognize and are horrified by these conditions is in itself a mark of the success of the National Urban League and its friends."

But making the country aware of the extent of the problems is not enough, Meany asserted. "Working together, we must make America determined to eradicate the conditions that have created the urban crisis."

Meany, however, warned of opposition from reactionaries who fight any changes—no matter how worthy.

"They will be aided by those who can only see the cost of a project, not its value; those who fail to understand that what we propose is an investment in America—an investment that will be more than amply repaid, both in dollars-and-cents and in the well-being of America's citizens.

"Perhaps the toughest opposition of all comes from those who would abandon the democratic, law-abiding search for justice in favor of the tools of tyranny—riots, fire, looting," he said.

These forces, he warned, "would substitute anarchy and its inevitable hand-maiden, dictatorship, and thus sacrifice the most important asset of an American—his personal freedom."

Young, in his keynote address at the conference, said the League specifically rejects violence because too many people believe they can shout, sing or shoot their way into power and the result is only that black people are being killed and black communities destroyed.

On separatism, he said:

"When the Urban League builds into the ghettos of America the community and economic institutions needed to bring about change, it helps prepare the way for the realization of a truly open society, for real integration can only take place among equals."

Young explained that the League is now stressing a plan to strengthen political and economic institutions and develop community pride and solidarity in black communities.

He called on members of the black middle class to aid their brothers in the slums, but "we are not calling for separatism."

Meany continued his letter by citing the cooperation between labor and the Urban League in recruiting, training and placing in skilled jobs scores of disadvantaged youths.

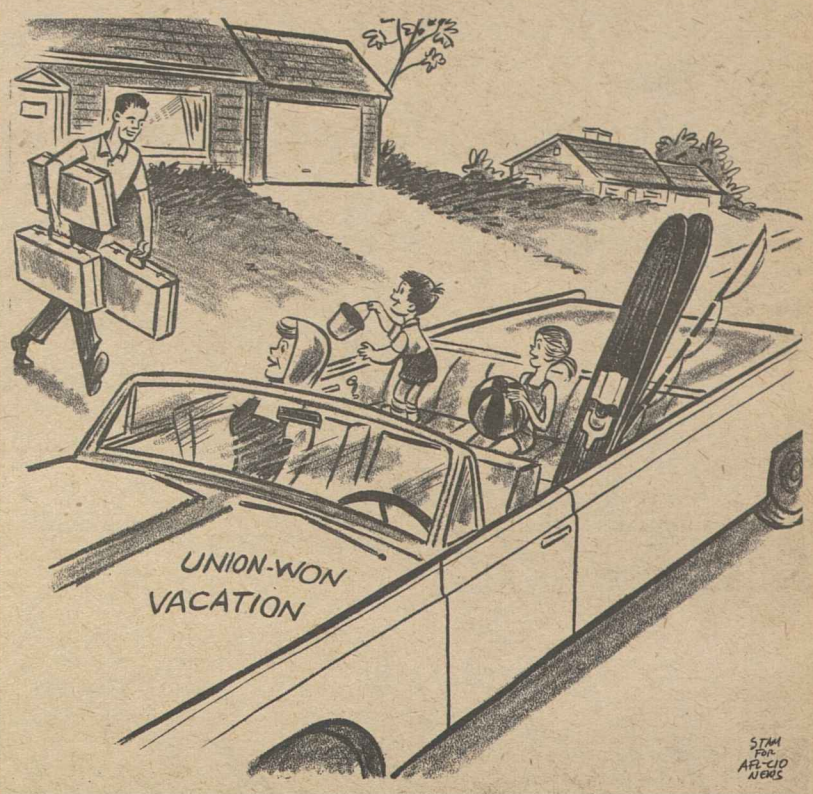
The League's program, called LEAP—the Labor Education Advancement Program—has provided a strong link in labor's determined drive to break through the racial barriers that have existed in some skilled trades "far too long," Meany said.

"While the AFL-CIO is encouraged with the results, we are not satisfied. More must be done and we are determined to do it."

He also pointed to other programs working with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. which are aiding minority group youths in 35 major cities.

"The results are gratifying; the program is expanding and this venture in cooperation is setting a valuable example for the manpower programs, both public and private," he said.

'. . . And Away We Go'



Wider 'Open Door' Plan Urged for Apprentices

Birmingham, Ala.—Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers called on labor, management and government to widen their "open door" policy on the hiring of apprentices by actively recruiting Negroes and other minority group members.

Affirmative action, and not a mere "open door" policy or "color blind" equality is "certainly the policy of the AFL-CIO," Schoemann told 1,800 delegates from 10 states at the 20th Southern States Apprenticeship Conference here. It is also, he said. the policy of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. as spelled out in two recent actions.

Schoemann is an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of its Executive Council.

Another conference speaker, Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds, declared the apprenticeship system "must be maintained and expanded if the United States is to remain" a major industrial power.

"We need apprenticeship," Reynolds said, "to provide the step-by-step skills that produce a journeyman with the versatility to perform any type of work required on the job.

"We do not need a dilution of skills to make apprenticeship 'easy' or 'painless' for the ill-qualified, or those who lack the motivation or perseverance to see the apprenticeship through" to the finish, Reynolds asserted.

Schoemann reminded the conference that the AFL-CIO and its building trades unions have cooperated in setting up 33 separate programs to recruit and tutor minority applicants for apprenticeship "with more to come." The programs, he said, are not confined to any one area, and 10 are in Southern Conference territory.

Schoemann called on those who support apprenticeship programs to launch an active recruiting drive among minority group members for apprentice training programs "and sometimes even special tutoring or coaching programs."

Good apprentice training, he said, is "not the product of a clever deal or bargain between a group of selfish employers and a local union of selfish journeymen" but "the product of the hard work and dedicated efforts of labor, management and the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

He called for a "change in basic attitudes"—a significant change on the part of a large number of people.

"We are living," Schoemann said, "in an historic period when attitudes are changing all about us. Why not some changes regarding apprenticeship?"

Citing as an example the "restrictive admission policies we find in some places," Schoemann declared "my view is that human nature will always be human nature, but our apprenticeship customs and institutions ought to be founded on what is best in human nature, rather than what is worst."

Calling for a "spirit of self-criticism," the union head said apprenticeship needs more social conscience, more affirmative action, more sanity and common sense in its selection procedures, and needs to be financially self-sustaining.

Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. noted that unfair criticism of organized labor—especially in construction trades—in the field of civil rights could be stilled by implementing recommendations of the BCTD.

He said these recommendations go beyond non-discrimination by informing the public on apprenticeship training, largely in minority group communities, and to cooperate with local efforts to recruit and prepare minority group youths to qualify for apprentice openings.

89-8-8

Senate OKs Strong Poultry Bill, Curbs Mar Food Stamp Measure

(Continued from page 1)

culture Committee by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) that would have permitted poultry and meat approved under state plans to be shipped in interstate commerce.

The 52 to 19 vote rejecting the Holland amendment came after Sen. Joseph M. Montoya warned that it would bring "adulterated intrastate meat and poultry flowing to every dinner table in the nation."

Montoya also led a successful drive for changes in the bill to broaden its provision for condemnation of unfit poultry and require that small plants must meet certain standards to be exempt from the legislation's full coverage The bill now goes to a conference committee.

The House, by a 227 to 172 vote, approved a proposal by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) to extend the food stamp plan through fiscal 1972 with an "open end" authorization for the four years.

The Sullivan bill was a substitute for House Agriculture Committee legislation which provided only a one-year food stamp program, for fiscal 1969, with an authorization of $245 million, only $20 million above last year.

But the House also tacked on to the Sullivan substitute, by a 150-134 teller (non-record) vote, a ban on food stamps for strikers and college students. The move, by Rep. Charles M. Teague (R-Calif.), was made over Mrs. Sullivan's protests.

The AFL-CIO has stressed that the test for eligibility for food stamps is that recipients must be certified "needy" by local welfare agencies—that stamps should not arbitrarily be denied workers who exercise their "lawful right" to strike.

The House food stamp bill now goes to a conference committee. The Senate previously passed the single year $245 million authorization without the imposed ban on stamps to strikers and students.

In other developments:

- The House passed a $5 billion two-year program of federal aid to higher education that went to conference with a Senate measure calling for $13 billion over four years.
- The Senate passed a $1.95 billion foreign aid authorization bill and sent it to conference with a $1.99 billion House measure for a working out of differences. It means that in fiscal 1969, for the first time in 20 years, the U.S. foreign aid program will be less than $2 billion. Johnson had asked for a $2.9 billion appropriation.
- The House and Senate passed a temporary 1 percent hike in the interest ceiling (from 6 to 7 percent) on government guaranteed loans for college students. Full extension of the program, which ran out June 30, is included in the higher education bill.
- The Senate Appropriations Committee voted out $18.4 billion in funds for the Labor Dept., Health, Education & Welfare Dept., and related agencies. It restored cuts the House had made in labor-sought funds for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, the Wage & Hour Division and special education programs for poor children.
- The Senate approved legislation exempting some 750,000 postal workers' jobs from a previous congressional mandate for reductions in federal employment. House approval of the exemption appeared imminent and certain at AFL-CIO News presstime.

Trades Set on 5 New Apprentice Projects

Five new projects to help 140 members of minorities pass apprenticeship tests in the building trades through "cram" courses have been approved in agreements with AFL-CIO building trades councils and social action agencies, the Labor Dept. announced.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said pacts have been signed in Pueblo and Colorado Springs, Col.; Miami, Fla.; Trenton, N.J., and Philadelphia, with $203,000 earmarked for administration costs.

Training programs now total 37.

IBEW WIRES SCOUT CAMP

Sioux City, Iowa—Members of IBEW Local 231 volunteered their time and skills recently to repair damage to electrical wiring brought when a storm ripped through a Boy Scout camp at nearby Stone Park.

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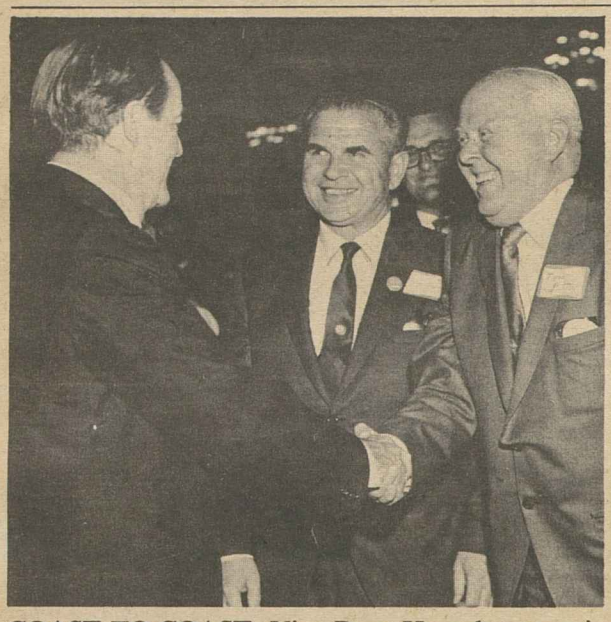
Nixon-Agnew Ticket Seeks 'Moderate' Image for GOP



COAST-TO-COAST, Vice Pres. Humphrey receives a warm welcome from labor in his campaign for the presidency. At left, he is greeted in San Francisco by State AFL-CIO Pres. Albin J. Gruhn and Exec. Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, who heads the California Labor for Humphrey organization. At right, in New York, Humphrey is welcomed by Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Stulberg is chairman of the newly-formed New York State United Labor for Humphrey Committee, which includes Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan as secretary-treasurer and top officials of international unions, locals and central labor councils as founding members.

Unity Theme Sets Candidate Choice

By John M. Barry

Miami Beach—A vigorous drive to recapture the White House was launched by the Republican Party here as it pulled itself together behind former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, its candidate for President.

The man who nominated Nixon, Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, was picked by the candidate to be his vice presidential running mate. The choice bypassed a number of more prominent Republicans who might have added greater strength to the ticket in large city areas. But a key factor clearly was Agnew's "moderate" image and his acceptability to all factions and regions of the GOP.

Nixon had told southern delegations, for example, that he would not offend them in selecting a vice presidential candidate.

The votes of these southern delegates coupled with those from the "Nixon country" of the Midwest, provided the solid base on which the former vice president built his first ballot victory. He had little strength in the populous industrial states winning a majority of delegate votes in only two of the top seven—Illinois and Texas.

Nixon was chosen as the GOP nominee on the first convention ballot, overwhelming the challenges of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and California Gov. Ronald Reagan. With 667 delegate votes needed for the nomination, Nixon received 692 against 277 for Rockefeller and 182 for Reagan before any changes in delegation votes.

Despite the spirited contest for delegates' votes among the three leading contenders, the convention had at least a semblance of harmony. It was free of the deep ideological bitterness that sundered the GOP and brought on the Goldwater debacle of 1964.

The contenders represented the three wings of the GOP—its lib-

(Continued on page 8)

Congress Leaves Big Workload

By Duane Emme

Congress closed shop for a month of political conventions, campaigning and vacationing—but was pointedly reminded by the White House that a heavy backlog of unfinished business awaits its return after Labor Day.

In a final burst of action before the recess, Congress sent to the President two major labor-supported bills—on poultry inspection and gas pipeline safety regulation.

But Presidential Assistant Joseph Califano told newsmen that there are some 40 other important bills Pres. Johnson expects Congress to pass this year.

The list included such major items as vocational education; aid to higher education; gun control legislation; extension of the food stamp program; consumer, conservation and recreation bills; an occupational health and safety measure; assistance for child care centers, and foreign aid authorization.

Califano said Johnson also ex-

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Proposals Ignored:

Broad, General GOP Platform Designed to Muffle Party Rifts

Miami Beach—The Republican Party sought to establish a tone of moderation as its national convention adopted a platform deliberately broad enough to allow room for party members of every stripe.

But the GOP platform had little to offer the trade union movement. Its section on labor ignored the specific recommendations by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to safeguard the right of workers to organize. Instead, it leveled an oblique attack on the National Labor Relations Board. It went on also to condemn "government-coerced strike settlements" that "accelerate inflation" and called for new measures to crack down on "crippling work stoppages."

The platform, put together following four days of hearings by a 102-member committee headed by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) provoked only one reservation from the floor.

Mich. Gov. George Romney drew a standing ovation when he delivered a sharp attack on union wage settlements, charging that the platform did not go far enough in condemning what he called "abuses of raw economic power."

But Romney did not offer an amendment and, in fact, endorsed the overall platform enthusiastically.

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The 1,333 delegates then shouted their approval just as Dirksen had planned.

This was in sharp contrast to the case in 1964. The convention that year—controlled heavily by the forces of the party's eventual presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater—rammed through a platform tailored to Goldwater's conservative record. The action four years ago climaxed a stormy three-hour session in which the outnumbered party moderates were roared down as they offered amendments aimed at condemning right-wing extremism and establishing a detailed civil rights plank.

The tone that marked adoption of the 1968 platform was in line with the attempt to smother all internal differences that prevailed throughout the convention. The document is about three times as long as the 3,500 words Dirksen had said he would strive for. It sets forth Republican programs for the nation in areas ranging from Viet Nam and national defense to the urban crisis and the national debt. But they are couched in terms so general as to allow a liberal to expand on them in one direction, a conservative in another.

The platform contains nothing like the detailed proposals urged by Meany to solve the massive problems facing the nation in such areas as poverty and jobs, tax reform, education, civil rights and urban decay.

For all its generality, the traditional GOP slogans show through as the platform attacks "an endless expansion of federal programs" and calls for greater reliance on private enterprise, spurred by tax incentives to solve such problems as manpower training and air pollution.

Another thread of GOP unity runs through the platform in its harsh, at times savage, criticism of the Johnson Administration. This is particularly evident in the section on Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam section is a major plank and was the subject of extended debate within the resolutions committee. The final language was worked out behind the scenes by supporters of both Gov. Nelson Rockefeller

(Continued on page 7)

Romney Raps 'Union Power,' Pay Increases

Miami Beach—Michigan Gov. George Romney, in a vehemently anti-union speech to the Republican National Convention, bitterly attacked what he called "excessive collective bargaining power in the hands of excessively powerful union and employer groups."

Speaking as the convention was about to adopt its 1968 platform, Romney said he supported the platform enthusiastically and would

(Continued on page 7)

Humphrey Endorses Union's Grape Boycott

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey gave a strong personal endorsement to the boycott of California grapes launched by striking farm workers and supported by the nation's labor movement.

He also pledged "to redouble my efforts" to get Congress to pass legislation extending collective bargaining rights under the National Labor Relations Act to agricultural workers.

"To exclude them from any protective legislation just does not make sense," Humphrey said in a letter to Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Humphrey met with Chavez and other leaders of the farm workers in California and he spelled out his support of their objectives in a letter which termed the farm workers' effort to bring employers to the bargaining table "national problems" which "deserve national attention."

The Vice President noted that he has repeatedly spoken out on behalf of the right of farm workers and he invited Chavez to use his endorsement of the boycott or any other portion of the letter "in any way you feel will best serve 'La Causa'"—the "cause"

(Continued on Page 2)

ARGENTINE LABOR LEADER Juan Jose Taccone is congratulated by Covey T. Oliver, right, U.S. Assistant Sec. of State for Inter-American Affairs, at the dedication of the first group of apartment buildings is a $13 million housing project in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Financing of the project, sponsored by four Argentine trade unions, was arranged through the AFL-CIO and AIFLD.

Argentina Labor Hails AIFLD Housing Assist

Buenos Aires—One of Argentina's most prominent trade union leaders has praised the AFL-CIO's role in housing programs for Latin America workers as a great contribution to the solidarity between organized labor in North and South America.

Juan Jose Taccone, secretary general of the big Buenos Aires local of the Light & Power Workers union, lauded the AFL-CIO and the American Institute for Free Development for making it possible for Argentine workers to acquire their own modern homes.

He spoke during the dedication in Buenos Aires of the first group of two and three-bedroom apartments in the $13 million housing program sponsored by AIFLD for four trade unions representing light and power, municipal, railroad and communication and postal workers in Argentina.

Under the program, AIFLD helped the unions obtain the 6.5%, 25-year loan from two U.S. insurance companies—Connecticut General and Connecticut Mutual—to construct homes for 1,667 families of union members during the next two years. The loan is guaranteed by the Agency for International Development (AID) under the Alliance for Progress, and the union families have each saved up 10% of the loan as the required down payment.

Because interest rates to workers in Latin America are so prohibitive, most families have little hope of ever buying their own homes. Through the AIFLD housing program with the AID guarantee, organized labor in those countries is being given the oportunity, for the first time, to acquire homes under a system similar to the FHA and GI-insured loan program in the United States.

Taccone said the first 561 apartments in Argentina under the AIFLD program were the result of the "union to union relationship that contributes to the solidarity that transcends the frontiers of countries."

AFL-CIO Represented

Among those from the U.S. trade union movement in attendance at the ceremony were: Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO inter-American representative; William C. Doherty Jr., executive director of AIFLD; Robert Mayer, AFL-CIO counsel; Jesse Friedman, AIFLD regional director; Charles R. Wheeler Jr., AIFLD director for Argentina, and Gene Meakins, AIFLD education director for Argentina.

Doherty, addressing the group in Spanish, pointed out that AIFLD is dedicated to a constructive role in its relationship with the Latin American trade union movements.

"There are two types of people," he said, "those who love and build and those who hate and destroy. With this project we are inaugurating today we are certain that we are among the first group."

Another speaker, Covey T. Oliver, coordinator of the Alliance for Progress as U.S. Assistant Sec. of State for Inter-American Affairs, emphasized that the homes were not gifts—that the wage earners would pay back the loan over 25 years. Oliver noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had often pointed out that the concern of the millions of members of the U.S. labor movement for the dignity of the working man was not limited by the borders of the United States.

"This project," Oliver continued, "is an example of the action of the government, the people and the private institutions of my country in cooperation with the government, the people with the private institutions of Argentina."

Farm Workers Drive Backed By Humphrey

(Continued from page 1)

to which the farm worker leaders have dedicated their lives.

"I want to wish you success with your national boycott effort," Humphrey wrote Chavez. "As more people know that the boycott is almost your only effective organizing device, more and more will support it."

Humphrey also pledged assistance to the farm workers in efforts to prevent loopholes and lax enforcement in immigration laws from furnishing growers with a cheap—and often strikebreaking—alien labor force.

"This must be changed," Humphrey said, through tightened enforcement and, if necessary, changes in national administrative policy.

He agreed with the UFWOC position, Humphrey stressed, that "no reasonable degree of fairness in recognizing the rights of farm workers, on a comparable basis with other American workers, can occur without substantive change in enforcement of immigration procedures to accompany the extension of the NLRA to farm workers."

Baltimore Stops Buying Grapes from California

Baltimore—The city of Baltimore won't buy any more California grapes until growers agree to recognize the right of their striking farm workers to organize and bargain collectively.

Acting Mayor William D. Schaefer issued the "Don't Buy" directive to the city purchasing department.

Schaefer said he believes support for the striking grape pickers will "add emphasis to the farm workers' cause, for they have been subject to recurring injustices since the 1930s." He called also on institutional food buyers, along with the public at large, to stop buying non-union grapes from California.

The action, effective at once, adds Baltimore to the list of cities which have taken similar action. Others include New York and Detroit. All three cities customarily buy several tons of grapes a year for welfare institutions under their management.

Schaefer said in a statement that farm workers are "struggling against tremendous odds in attempting to organize in an area which has repeatedly frustrated their cause by anti-union licensing laws."

"I believe we can give them our greatest support by refusing to buy California grapes. If other cities and private citizens do likewise, they can bring moral and economic force to bear on the question until the workers' grievances are settled justly," he said.

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, has called on consumers everywhere to support a nationwide boycott against grapes grown by employers who for more than three years have frustrated the union rights of their organized employes.

UFWOC has gained bargaining rights and a standard union contract in 12 localities but has been unable to win any recognition from the Giumarra Co. and allied growers in California. The union struck in 1966 in the San Joaquin valley and later added growers in the Coachella valley when they began importing holders of green-card visas from across the border.

In May the AFL-CIO Executive Council called on every affiliated union and every officer and union member to join actively in the national boycott against struck California grape growers.

Since then, city and state labor councils and union leaders have organized "Don't Buy" campaigns in scores of localities. The union itself has sent farm workers families to tell the story of their fight in cities as widely separated as Norman, Okla., Toronto, Ont., Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cleveland.

At Cleveland Convention:

ITU Officers Urge Training Time Cut

Cleveland—Proposals to reduce the Typographical Union's apprentice training period from six years to four, and to increase pension benefits for retirees were among 150 propositions submitted for delegate action as the ITU opened its 110th convention here.

Pres. John J. Pilch, presiding for the first time since his recent election as successor to the late Elmer Brown, reported that the union has kept pace with changes in the graphic arts industry but must strengthen the successful policies of the past to meet the challenge of new tools and techniques, new methods and managements now confronting printers and mailers.

The "insatiable craving" for more speed and more production, Pilch said in his keynote speech, "requires more attention on our part to the necessity of mastering the new skills necessary to protect our jobs and to open up new job opportunities."

"Four years or less should be ample time to become a journeyman," Pilch reported in noting that the union has approximately 600 fewer apprentices in training than in recent years.

The ITU Executive Council, in submitting several proposed changes in the apprentice laws to meet current conditions, recognizes that the proposed cut in the training period will "elicit some objection and much discussion," Pilch said, but "we must attract more young men and women into our industry."

Some candidates pass up ITU industry jobs "because the beginning apprenticeship wage just does not meet the need, and the six-year apprenticeship period appears to be an eternity," he said.

The delegates saw an ITU-produced film on the strike of 2,000 union members against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, and heard reports that the national AFL-CIO-launched fund for the strikers and their families has passed the $60,000 mark and still is growing.

Reports on merger talks were made at opening sessions by Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer of the Stereotypers.

Farson said "this is the era of the conglomerate" company. Unions in the newspaper industry, he observed, "can ill afford the luxury of continued, needless competition and wasteful duplication of effort. The good old ways, like the good old days, are not adequate to the challenge of tomorrow."

Farson reported that an area-wide boycott by Los Angeles labor has cost the Herald-Examiner at least 60 percent of its pre-strike circulation and cut its advertising linage to 68 percent of its 1967 level by May 31, 1968. He predicted "this is the kind of solidarity that will bring us final success" in winning new contracts from publisher George Hearst, Jr.

Pres. Johnson sent a message saying most Americans "enjoy the benefits of organized labor's ceaseless quest for justice." He added: "We must move on" in reshaping blighted cities, training productive workers and aiding those in need. He asked that both labor and management "help us maintain a healthy economy by exercising wage and price restraint."

Scheduled convention speakers include Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen, Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Labor Dept. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, Dir. Ralph D. Wright of the Intl. Labor Office, Washington, D.C.; Miles P. Patrone of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and Pres. W. Wayne Hogan of the union employers section, Printing Industry of America.

ITU officers submitted reports showing that more than 2,000 contracts, the greatest number in history, are in effect in the U.S. and Canada. Wages and conditions have reached new peaks and union revenues exceed expenses by more than 6 percent, they told the convention.

The officers said the ITU's negotiated pension plan, authorized by the 1966 convention, covers more than 20,000 members with contributions of $1.2 million contributed by more than 600 employers.

Average earnings of 91,586 active members in 1968 were $8,585 a member or $151.67 a week, Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud reported.

Kolberg Appointed Manpower Aide

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz named William H. Kolberg, 42, as associate manpower administrator in charge of training research programs under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

A career employe of government, Kolberg will succeed Dr. Curtis C. Aller, returning in September to San Francisco State College as professor of economics.

Kolberg has been Labor Dept. deputy assistant secretary for administration. In his new post he will help provide guidelines to unions and others in manpower utilization, Wirtz said.

Unions Ratify Job Seniority Pact in South

Members of 52 local unions in the South have voted to ratify a contract amendment insuring equality in job seniority for Negro employes of the Intl. Paper Co., the Labor Dept. announced.

The changes were approved by better than a 2-1 vote of union members at 10 primary pulp and paper mills of the firm's Southern Kraft Division in six states. The unions are affiliated with the Papermakers & Paperworkers, the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said that, while changes in contract seniority have been achieved at other plants, "the overriding importance of this pact is that it was reached through the vital process of collective bargaining."

The amended agreements provide that plant transfer and advancement qualifications will be no higher for Negro employes than they were for whites hired at the same time, and that rates paid Negroes applying for promotion will generally be no lower than their current rates, regardless of the contract rate for the job into which they transfer.

The Southern Kraft mills involved are at Mobile, Ala., Camden and Pine Bluff, Ark., Panama City, Fla., Springhill and Bastrop, La. (three mills), Moss Point and Natchez, Miss., and Georgetown, S.C.

Campbell Soup Dispute:

Strikers Reassure Farmers on Crops

Union members on strike against the Campbell Soup Co., have assured farmers dependent on company purchases that they are willing to accept a common expiration date for union contracts that will not interfere with the harvesting of tomatoes.

Tomato growers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states have said they face the loss of crops grown for the Campbell firm if the strike continues past the harvest season.

Three unions with 7,500 members have been out since late July at Campbell plants in Camden, N.J., Napoleon, O., Paris, Tex., and Sacramento, Calif., for a common contract expiration date and better wages and benefits.

Strike Expanded

Workers at a fifth plant, in Moorestown, N.J., joined the walkout July 29 and the Chestertown Md., poultry plant is scheduled to strike at the close of a vacation shutdown Aug. 12.

Meanwhile Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D-N.J.) invited the unions and management to meet with him at Trenton to discuss the issues involved in the dispute.

The letter to tomato growers is being distributed by the Meat Cutters, the Machinists and the Teamsters. The Meat Cutters and Machinists represent 3,400 Campbell employes at Camden; the Teamsters, 1,200 at Sacramento; the Meat Cutters alone, 2,900 at Napoleon, Paris and Chestertown; the Machinists alone, 80 at Moorestown.

The union letter pointed out that the strike is not intended to damage the growers but was voted as a last resort when all settlement efforts failed.

"We have told Campbell Soup that we are willing to be flexible about working out a common expiration date for our contracts outside of the harvest season," the unions said.

"So far, Campbell Soup still refuses to bargain with all of us together. It insists on dealing with us only one at a time," the statement reported. It concluded:

'Fair Settlement' Sought

"We are willing to do anything reasonable to reach a fair settlement. We want to go back to processing . . . foods. We hope the company will negotiate an honorable agreement with us for the sake of the farmers, the employes and the public."

Campbell Soup Co., biggest U.S. producer of canned soups, enters into exclusive contracts with growers for their entire tomato crop but pays only for those that meet company specifications, the unions said. It inspects growing crops, regulates the use of insecticides and sets the price in advance.

The unions joined last February to coordinate their negotiations after years of fragmented settlements imposed by divide-and-conquer tactics and take-it-or-leave-it proposals. The bargaining, and the strike, are being coordinated by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

"This year and in the future," a department spokesman said, "the unions at Campbell Soup want real collective bargaining . . . fair wage levels and decent benefits. The company's divide-and-conquer policy must give way to good faith bargaining."

Sex Bias Banned In Help-Want Ads

"Help Wanted, Male" and "Help Wanted, Female" headings in classified advertising sections are the target of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's new guideline against sex discrimination.

The guideline goes into effect Dec. 1 to give newspapers enough time to reorganize want ad sections. A number of newspapers already publish classified ads in occupational categories rather than in the male and female files.

Placement of advertisements under the male and female files will violate the law after Dec. 1 unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification, the commission said.

ANOTHER FIVE YEARS of service on the National Labor Relations Board starts for NLRB member Howard Jenkins, Jr., right, at ceremony in which Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, left, and NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch participate. Jenkins, a Republican and former law school professor, was named to a new term by Pres. Johnson. He is the first Negro member of the five-man board, which enforces the labor relations act.

Nation's Jobless Rate Inches Down in July

By John R. Oravec

Unemployment eased a bit in July, the Labor Dept. reported.

Workers without jobs totaled 3.2 million, down 400,000 from the June level when unemployment spurted upward with nearly 3 million youths flooding the job pool as schools closed.

The July unemployment rate was 3.7 percent of the country's work force. This compares with 3.8 percent in June and 3.5 percent in April and May.

About 200,000 people in the 20-24 age bracket, who entered the labor force in June, secured jobs last month. The unemployment rate for these young adults returned to the April-May average of 5.5 percent.

But the job situation for teenagers showed no improvement in July. It remained at the 13.6 percent unemployment level after rising 1 percent from May to June.

According to the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the teenage labor force—the 16 to 19-year-olds—increased about 2.9 million between May and July, the same as 1967. Teenage employment rose 2.2 million this year, about 100,000 less than the year before.

Overall, seasonally-adjusted unemployment has increased 240,000 since April when the jobless total reached its lowest level in a decade.

The rise in unemployment in the last few months, the Labor Dept. said, has been concentrated among less-skilled workers in construction, agriculture and service industries.

Unemployment rates for nonfarm laborers rose from 6.5 percent in April and May to 7.5 percent in June and to 8.5 percent in July. The rate for service workers was at 4 and 4.5 percent in spring but has exceeded 5 percent for the last two months.

Unemployment for non-white workers declined to 6.9 percent in July from 7.2 percent a month earlier. It was 7.3 percent in July 1967. The non-white teenage rate was 24.3 percent last month. Unemployment for whites in each group remained about half the non-white rate.

Non-agricultural employment increased by 160,000 in July, seasonally adjusted, to a record high of 68.2 million. Approximately 30 percent of this gain was in the transportation equipment industry as model changeovers by automakers began later in July than usual.

Hours Steady

The factory workweek held at 40.9 hours in July after seasonal adjustment, the same level as in May and June. But for rank and file workers on private payrolls, the workweek averaged 38 hours, up by one-tenth hour from June.

And although hourly wages for the rank and file workers were unchanged, the slight gain in the workweek pushed average weekly earnings in July to $109.16, a rise of 57 cents from June.

Over the year, average weekly earnings rose $6.13 or 5.9 percent, the Labor Dept. said.

In July, the civilian labor force was 81 million, about 1.5 million more than in the year-ago month.

Ruth Flannery Dies; Labor Editor's Wife

Los Angeles—Ruth Flannery, wife of Harry W. Flannery, who served as an editor of the AFL News Reporter and later as AFL-CIO radio coordinator, died here.

Mrs. Flannery, 70, was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery here. She is also survived by a daughter, Patricia Yoder, and a grandson.

California Trades Score Reagan Role

Los Angeles—Representatives of California's 400,000 construction craftsmen voted an extra two cents per capita political contribution at their 44th state convention to make 1968 a profitable year at the polls for labor.

Nearly 500 delegates blamed regressive aspects of the Reagan state administration—including a 10 percent cutback in the state building program—for high unemployment and depression in the building industry.

Outgoing State Building Trades Council Pres. Bryan P. Deavers charged Reagan policies "tended to set a lack of confidence attitude on the part of the private sector."

The forthcoming elections highlighted convention discussions. Delegates voiced regret at the primary defeat of Republican Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel.

They voted full support for Alan Cranston, Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate against Kuchel's conqueror, rightwinger Max Rafferty.

A major event was dedication of the C. J. Haggerty Auditorium at the Los Angeles Building Trades Council headquarters, honoring the founder of the local council, later head of the State AFL-CIO, and now president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

10 Locals at Start

Haggerty launched the Los Angeles unit in 1933 with 10 locals. It now boasts 105 locals, representing employes of 14,000 contractors.

A council resolution by Sec. John Cinquemani and Pres. Clyde Ringwood hailed Haggerty's leadership in winning progressive labor legislation.

Haggerty told the state conclave a new policy statement by building trades unions points to "positive, affirmative programs" to bring minority youth into the industry. He said such gains were not given recognition by civil rights critics of labor.

Enactment of the model cities program by Congress to rebuild 70 urban slum areas gave impetus to the trade union program.

Haggerty said labor adopted its own policy July 16, after management refused to join, and set up special job categories and streamlined recruitment machinery for the unskilled.

He said 12,000 minority youths in 37 cities have been "sought out, interviewed, tutored and given every possible opportunity to enter one of our apprenticeship programs" in the new approach.

James Lee of Van Nuys, Calif. Painters Local 1595, longtime legislative representative of the state council, succeeded Deavers as president.

Presses Ready to Roll in Detroit As Longest News Shutdown Ends

Detroit—The city's two daily newspapers prepared to publish their first editions since Nov. 15, 1967, as the last of the striking and locked-out unions ratified a contract settlement.

A cheer went up at a meeting of the Detroit Mailers local when a nearly 5-1 "yes" vote was announced in favor of accepting a tentative agreement reached earlier with the Detroit News and Detroit Free Press.

Ratification paved the way for scheduled resumption of publication of the News on Aug. 9 and the Free Press on Aug. 10.

The strike-lockout resulted in the longest newspaper shutdown in U.S. history.

Settlement of the blackout was assured when the publishers and Mailers got their talks off the ground with four consecutive days of hard, realistic negotiations.

Since the strike began, the Mailers had voted to affiliate with the Typographical Union, and the local was writing its first contract as an ITU affiliate.

The settlement was jointly announced by Richard Brown, an ITU representative, and Roger Bordenkircher, executive secretary of the Detroit Newspaper Publishers' Association. Mailers' Local Pres. Ralph Smith also participated in talks.

The Mailers were the last of seven primary newspaper unions to come to terms with the publishers. The agreement in its dispute was reached Aug. 1, seven days after Guild Local 22 ratified a new contract.

The Teamsters signed a contract with the two publishers on June 18.

Other unions that have since settled are Typographical Local 18, Printing Pressmen's Local 13, Lithographers & Photoengravers Local 12, and Local 10 of the Paper & Plate Handlers (affiliated with the Pressmen).

The Mailers received the same basic money package as the other unions, $33 over the term of a 34.5 month contract. The newspapers also negotiated with other unions but these pacts follow patterns set in other industries.

The News was the only paper struck. The Free Press shut down voluntarily Nov. 17, 1967, under the terms of an agreement between the papers that a strike against one is a strike against both.

The employer spokesman said the final settlement proved that "collective bargaining is not dead" in the city's newspaper industry. Earlier, however, veteran mediator Nathan Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin had charged that collective bargaining broke down on Detroit papers.

During the strike both newspapers called for non-union supervisory personnel to volunteer to learn to put out a strikebreaking newspaper. The News published several issues of such a paper but did not distribute them publicly.

Even as the strike-lockout ended, Edwin K. Wheeler, general manager of the News, told a reporter he had met with his non-striking employes and instructed them to prepare to publish without unions if there ever is another strike.

HEW Unit to Serve Spanish-Speaking

A new unit to serve as a clearinghouse for programs and services of concern to the nation's Spanish-speaking citizens has been established in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

HEW Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen described the Office of Spanish Surnamed Americans as "another step in our campaign to insure equal opportunity for all of our people."

The office also will act as HEW liaison to the U.S. Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican - American Affairs, and the U.S.-Mexico Commission for Border Development & Friendship.

Profits and Inflation

A **COMBINATION** of economic cliches and mythology has long blacked out intelligent discussion of economic problems in this country. Copybook maxims that were dubious 100 years ago are trotted out to explain developments in our complex economy of today.

The labor economists have marshalled the facts and figures to disprove time and again the shopworn analysis that higher wages are responsible for inflation. To little avail.

Now comes an article in the Wall Street Journal which says forthrightly:

"Any attempt to fix the blame for today's inflation, however, shouldn't be limited simply to a consideration of labor costs. The blame, it can be argued, belongs in many places. A major culprit may be corporate profits."

The article goes on to make the case. In the past 20 years, it declares, there have been three distinct periods in which factory prices climbed substantially over a long period.

"In each instance labor costs per unit of factory output were declining when the price climb began and these costs continued to decline for a considerable period after the price rise was under way.

"In each case, corporate profits began to increase sharply well before the price climb started."

The article quotes the president of a major New York investment counseling service along these lines:

"Instead of labor costs pushing prices up, what we see instead is a sort of profit-push. Profits are already well on their way up before prices begin to rise, and prices are well on their way up before wages begin to rise faster than output."

* * *

TRACING THE POSTWAR HISTORY of profits, prices and wages, the Journal article comes to the present period and says:

"The third substantial upturn in factory prices began in 1965 and is still going on. Again, the record shows, profits began rising long before prices. And unit labor costs actually were declining slightly at the time the price rise got under way."

Raising the question of whether the country "must always face a Hobson's choice of flat profits or painful inflation," the article quotes Geoffrey H. Moore, director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research:

"A rise in profits that relates to basic growth in the economy—for example, through a larger, more efficient labor force—would not seem to condemn us to any inflationary spiral. The trouble is the big profit increases usually reflect a good deal more than just basic economic growth."

There you have it. The insatiable drive for bigger and bigger profits has been a prime factor in the three sustained price rises in the postwar years. It is a prime factor in the current price spiral.

In the current jargon the Wall Street Journal is "telling it like it really is" and like it really is amounts to workers trying desperately to catch up with runaway prices triggered by a profits push that is neither economically or socially defensible and in fact undermines the national goal of price stability.

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. . . And Still Counting

Millions Lack Schooling:

'Fair Chance' at Jobs, Training Seen Linked to Adult Education

The following is excerpted from "Basic Education—A Fair Chance for the Disadvantaged" by Walter G. Davis which appeared in the July 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

OF ALL THE DISADVANTAGED groups in the nation who deserve "a fair chance," perhaps those who need it most are the illiterate. To be more precise, they are the functionally illiterate—those whose ability to read, write and to do simple arithmetic is below the level necessary to profit from training for a job or to function adequately in day-to-day living.

Using the standard of less than eight years of schooling, the U.S. Office of Education estimates there are about 24 million Americans who can be considered educationally disadvantaged.

Of this total, there are 16.3 million in the 18 to 64-year old group with less than an 8th grade education. This is the "target group" for adult basic education programs aimed at giving disadvantaged people "a fair chance."

The problem is an urgent one. The complexity of modern living and the rapid pace of change leave these people further and further behind.

In years past, there were many jobs which required very little in the way of educational qualifications. Mechanization and automation have wiped out most of the jobs in which physical labor was more important than learning.

And so those who are least equipped to compete for today's jobs and who are least able to solve their own problems are becoming more and more isolated.

This presents a great challenge to our society. Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, a long time advocate of the development of a social system which truly closes the gap between what exists and the ideal, forcefully points to the challenge.

Who are these most disadvantaged? A rough profile of the functionally illiterate may be drawn from the 406,000 persons enrolled in Adult Basic Education classes during the 1966-67 school year. The following characteristics were taken from a Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare survey of 94,000 people who turned in completed questionnaires:

- Some 56.6 percent were white; 35.3 percent Negro; 0.8 percent American Indian; 5.5 percent Mexican-American; and 11.1 percent Puerto Rican.
- Individual average incomes of students were 53.9 percent under $3,000 per year; 17.8 percent between $3,000 and $6,000; and 5.4 percent over $6,000.
- About 58.1 percent are presently married and 48.4 percent are either heads of families and wage earners or are the main wage earners of the family.
- Student family incomes ranged from 37.6 percent under $3,000 per year to 5.4 percent over $6,000.
- Some 54.4 percent of the students were employed, 42.6 percent of them fulltime and 11.8 percent parttime. A total of 39.9 percent was unemployed, 14 percent of whom were seeking employment while 25.9 percent were not.
- Only 29 percent were enrolled in the program to help them get a job or get a better job while 63 percent said they enrolled for general self-improvement.
- Of the younger enrollees, those between 18 and 24, 68.1 percent were white and 24.7 percent were Negro.

A SIGNIFICANT POINT disclosed by this target population is an expression of the need for general self-improvement. They want to belong.

Who are they? Many are the inhabitants of the ghetto who are now demanding a say in decisions on how their community is run. They want to participate in the development of programs designed to help them in the mainstream of American life.

They are the young adults who are dropping out of school. They are the adults who dropped out or were forced out of school during the depression years and whose basic skills proved more inadequate in a period of rapid change.

They also are the elderly who were in school during the early decades of this century when reading and writing were nice but not essential.

The requirements specified for employment in today's job market have become more rigorous. As men and women remain idle or work parttime at low wages, the waste of labor resources continues to adversely affect the nation's economy. But while the problem of illiteracy may represent a drag in economic terms, it is first and foremost a problem of helping individuals develop themselves.

Legacy of Vargas:

Government Controls of Labor Shackle Free Unions in Brazil

The following is excerpted from a report by Edward Kramer, vice president of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, who recently returned from a U.S. government-sponsored union-to-union mission to Brazil.

MUSSOLINI MAY BE DEAD, but the Fascist concept of the trade union as an integral part of the corporate state is very much alive in Brazil. Government control of unions, introduced by Pres. Getulio Vargas in 1937, is still the Brazilian law of the land. Subsequent modifications of the labor laws have resulted in ever greater governmental controls.

The great paradox is that Vargas is enshrined by the Brazilian labor movement as its legendary hero and founder. His portrait is displayed in a place of honor in nearly every union headquarters. He is spoken of with reverence as "the first man to do something for the workers." That he imitated Mussolini in the rigid control of workers and congratulated Hitler on the fall of France was politely acknowledged and treated as an unpleasant irrelevancy.

It is clear that the "father image" created by Vargas has been carefully nurtured by succeeding Brazilian administrations.

A union is prohibited from functioning until and unless it represents one-third of all the workers in an industry or occupation in any one geographic area and it has been legally recognized by the Ministry of Labor.

Jurisdictional integrity and labor unity are compulsory under Brazilian law. Only one union is permitted to operate in any industry or occupation in any one area.

When a trade union is recognized by the government, it not only represents its own members but all of the workers in its jurisdiction. From each worker (union and non-union) a tax equal to one day's wages is deducted by the employer and transmitted to the government-owned Bank of Brazil, which takes 6 percent off the top for administration expense. The bank then distributes the remainder: 60 percent to the local union; 15 percent to the state federation; 5 percent to the national confederation; and 20 percent to the Ministry of Labor.

The union is permitted to recruit members within its own jurisdiction who pay voluntary monthly dues in addition to the union tax.

THE ENTIRE GAMUT of labor-management relations is supervised by three-man Labor Courts. This ranges from individual grievances to so-called collective bargaining.

A literal reading of the laws might lead to the belief that this is a balanced tribunal with one neutral member appointed by the government, one by the union and one by the employers.

Actually this is a stacked deck. The government-appointed representative can intervene and reject any candidate elected by labor. The end result is a tribunal that by its very nature is a creature of the state with all of its members on the government payroll pending good behavior.

It would be more appropriate if this agency were known as the ministry over labor. Like a pyramid standing on its head, absolute and authoritarian control over the Brazilian workers is concentrated in the Minister of Labor.

In an interview with the current incumbent (a polished, sophisticated and urbane army colonel), he made it quite clear that he was the real head of the Brazilian labor movement. He asserted that free collective bargaining in Brazil was impossible because of "those pelegos".

Freely translated, a pelego is a union official who by law cannot receive a union salary greater than his wage as a worker; and has sold out his principles by simultaneously holding a second job that multiplies his normal income many times.

Were it not for the fact that the second jobs were invariably state or federal appointments, the concern of the labor minister would have been laudable and understandable.

With the right to strike banned and collective bargaining nullified by the control of the Labor Courts, the Brazilian unions have very little to offer the workers.

To attract applicants, some unions provide lawyers to represent workers before the Labor Courts and furnish some minimal medical and dental services that are duplicated by the government for non-union workers. This is not a sufficient inducement to join.

The union cannot even offer workers political leadership as they are banned by law from engaging in political activity.

While jurisdictional integrity is mandated, meaningful trade union solidarity is banned. It is illegal for one union with resources to financially assist a sister union in times of need.

Unless the Brazilian government voluntarily institutes democratic reforms in labor laws and wage controls, inevitably it must face the consequences of social upheaval.

COPE Memo Reports:

Senate's Abuse of High Court Plays Into Hands of Birchers

THE BIGGEST BENEFICIARY of the Senate hearings into Pres. Johnson's Supreme Court nominations is the John Birch Society, says Memo from COPE.

More than the personalities involved, that's the real story in the hearings: that the JBS 10-year campaign to discredit the Supreme Court has been elevated to respectability in the halls and hearing rooms of the Senate.

What the Birchers themselves have tried to carry off has been substantially advanced for them by Senators James Eastland and Strom Thurmond, the publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education declares.

True, Earl Warren hasn't been impeached. But, then, his impeachment never really was the target of the Birchers and their satellite extremist groups.

Warren, rather, was used as the focus of the Birch Society's attempt to discredit the entire court. This was made clear in the founding meeting of the Birch Society in December, 1958, when JBS chieftain Robert Welch told 12 businessmen assembled in Indianapolis the anti-Warren campaign would bare the court's "unchecked seizure of power at the expense of our legislative bodies."

So, the John Birch Society campaign has made it to the big time. When it was first unveiled 10 years ago, it seemed ludicrous. Today, it is painfully serious.

IT IS UNLIKELY, for example, that without the 10 years of steady attacks on the court, Thurmond would have played the role of a bully-ragging Grand Inquisitor to the first nominee for Chief Justice ever summoned to his own confirmation hearing. Thurmond could only know Justice Fortas would be obliged to decline answers to many of his questions. So he used the hearings as a forum, for a headline-grabbing attack on the court and a whole series of its decisions, many of them handed down long before Fortas came to the court.

Behind the whole business are Eastland's and Thurmond's objections to Warren court decisions on a wide range of racial and civil liberties issues. Few were raising hob with the Supreme Court before its 1954 school desegregation decision and subsequent civil rights rulings.

Few, for that matter, were ultra-critical of the court before the Birch Society got into the act in 1958. Ten years after it did, pillorying the court has become a great American game, and two of its chief practitioners are Eastland and Thurmond.

To be kept in mind through the present hassle is the fact the Warren court has been a bastion protecting civil rights and liberties. To swallow the phony charges that Supreme Court decisions are responsible for civil disorders or high crime rates is to be hooked by racists and rightists and to abandon the field to the Eastlands, Thurmonds and Birchers.

By Press Associates, Inc.

LIKE BANQUO'S GHOST, the oil shale issue will not rest. Latest "scandal" in what is going to happen to the immensely rich oil-soaked shale lands in Colorado and other western states is an article that has just appeared in Harper's magazine. It was written for Life and rejected by that magazine because—Life denies it—the big oil companies wouldn't have liked it.

It was written by Chris Welles, a former Life staffer, who did it for that magazine. When it was turned down, Welles sold it to Harper's and got fired by Life in return. It is called "Oil Shale: Hidden Scandal or Inflated Myth?" with a sub-head reading: "How A Strange Alliance of Giant Oil Companies and Conservationists Managed to Keep Incalculable National Treasure Buried in the Colorado Hills."

The Wall Street Journal, in a news report on the article, went a step further in its head which read: "Oil Industry Sabotages Oil Shale Development." It went into detail about the charges and denials and all the rest of the fuss about how the article came to be written and how Welles came to be fired.

What Welles pretty much concludes is that despite all the romanticism that surrounds oil shale as a national resource valued in the billions, "unquestionably the major barrier to shale development has been the oil industry's historic opposition."

Why this opposition?

The gist of the Welles article is that powerful oil companies are determined to get their hands on the oil shale and to hold back development of those lands until the time comes when they can develop them for their own interests without permitting them to challenge today's prices and profits in liquid petroleum.

The article further tells of speculation in oil shale lands; of land patented for $2.50 an acre and later sold for $2,000 an acre; of development projects that were stalled by the big oil companies and even of dark hints that a newspaper crusader was threatened with death after publication of almost 50 articles on "The Multi-Billion Dollar Grab of Oil Shale Lands."

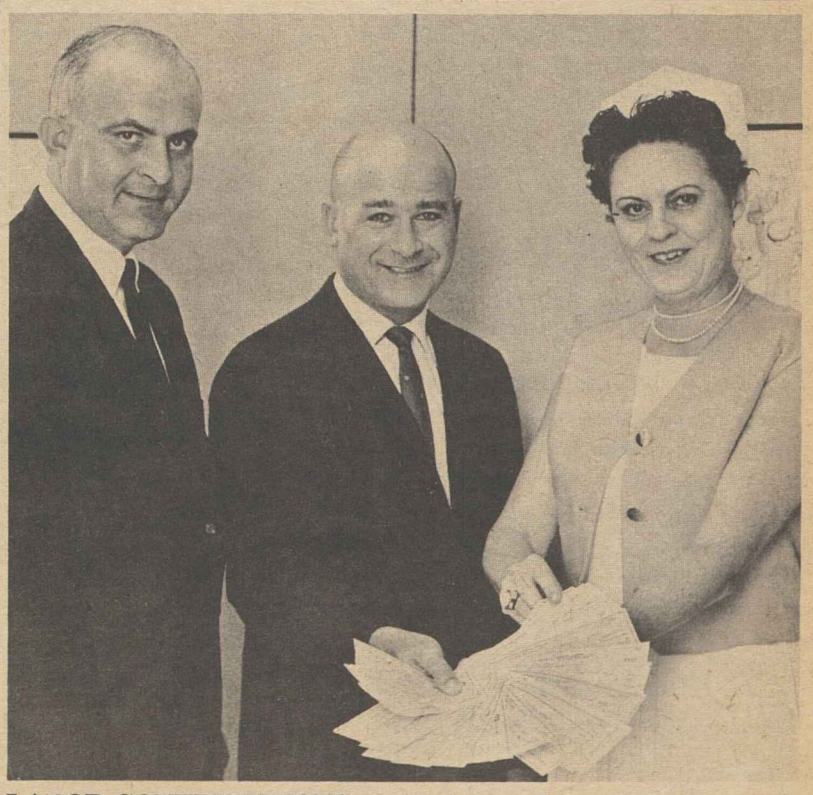
The AFL-CIO itself and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have repeatedly testified before congressional committees, pointing out that billions of dollars in potential values are involved and the tremendous danger that these lands will fall into the hands of monopoly interests.

In a real sense, however, the oil shale issue has been pretty well swept under the bed so far as the general public is concerned. No solid national policy has been laid down, a vacuum which is all to the advantage of the oil corporations, which can wait until a business-oriented, conservative Congress comes along and they can get the kind of legislation they want.

The AFL-CIO has asked both Republican and Democratic parties to take a strong stand in the public interest this year:

"An oil shale development policy is needed to establish an orderly, multiple use program on federal oil shale lands. Such a policy and program will develop an economically competitive extractive and processing technology dealing with oil shale and other intermixed minerals, conserve the environment, obtain enormous new supplies of low-cost petroleum products for American consumers, safeguard the resource against monopolization and use revenues from any leasing program to assist in financing needed federal public sector programs."

It is essential that the American people know down to the last comma what the stakes are for the public interest. The AFL-CIO proposal for development of a national policy in the public interest represents a crucial step in that direction.



LABOR CONTRIBUTIONS to aid victims of a tornado that struck Jonesboro, Ark., in June are presented by Arkansas AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker, center, and Pres. Dick R. Bridger of the Northeast Arkansas Central Trades Council to Mrs. Deane D. Wallace of the American Red Cross. These checks, totaling $2,158.40, came from members of 24 local unions in the state.

Highlights of '68 Republican Platform

On this page the AFL-CIO News reproduces excerpts of key portions of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach. The subject headings are those used by the AFL-CIO in its presentation to the GOP Platform Committee and do not appear in the platform.

Economic Issues and Jobs

● New Republican leadership can and will restore fiscal integrity and sound monetary policies, encourage sustained economic vitality and avoid such economic distortions as wage and price controls.

By responsibly applying federal expenditure controls to priority needs, we can in time live both within our means and up to our aspirations. Such funds as become available with the termination of the Viet Nam war and upon recovery from its impact on our national defense will be applied in a balanced way to critical domestic needs and to reduce the heavy tax burden.

The imperative need for tax reform and simplification will have our priority attention. We will also improve the management of the national debt, reduce its heavy interest burden, and seek amendments to the law to make reasonable price stability an explicit objective of government policy.

● The balance of payments crisis must be ended, and the international position of the dollar strengthened. We propose to do this by restraint in federal spending and realistic monetary policies, by adjusting overseas commitments, by stimulating exports, by encouraging more foreign travel to the United States and, as specific conditions require, by extending tax treatment to our own exports and imports comparable to such treatment applied by foreign countries. Ending inflation is the first step toward solving the payments crisis.

● The nation must look to an expanding free enterprise system to provide jobs. Republican policies and programs will encourage this expansion.

To qualify for jobs with permanance and promise, many disadvantaged citizens need special assistance and job training. We will enact the Republican-proposed Human Investment Act, offering tax credits to employers, to encourage such training and upgrading.

A complete overhaul of the nation's job programs is urgent. There are some 70 federally funded job training programs, with some cities having as many as 30 operating side by side. Some of these programs are ineffective and should be eliminated. We will simplify the federal effort and also encourage states and localities to establish single-headed manpower systems, to correlate all such federal activities and gear them to local conditions and needs. To help the unemployed find work we will also inaugurate a national job opportunity data bank to match the individuals with the jobs.

Civil Rights

● We pledge energetic, positive leadership to enforce statutory and constitutional protections to eliminate discrimination.

● This nation must not blink the harsh fact—or the special demands it places upon us—that the incidence of poverty is consistently greater among Negroes, Mexican-Americans, Indians and other minority groupings than in the population generally.

An essential element of economic betterment is the opportunity for self-determination—to develop or acquire and manage one's own business enterprise. This opportunity is bleak for most residents of impoverished areas. We favor efforts to enable residents of such areas to become owners and managers of businesses and, through such agencies as a domestic development bank, to exercise economic leadership in their communities.

Urban Crisis

● For today and tomorrow, there must be—and we pledge—a vigorous effort, nationwide, to transform the blighted areas of cities into centers of opportunity and progress, culture and talent. We pledge:

—Presidential leadership which will buttress state and local government;

—Vigorous federal support to innovate state programs, using new policy techniques such as urban development corporations, to help rebuild our cities;

—Concern for the unique problem of citizens long disadvantaged in our total society by race, color, national origin, creed, or sex;

—A greater involvement of vast private enterprise resources in the improvement of urban life, induced by tax and other incentives;

—New technological and administrative approaches through flexible federal programs enabling and encouraging communities to solve their own problems;

—A complete overhaul and restructuring of the competing and overlapping jumble of federal programs to enable state and local governments to focus on priority objectives.

● We will encourage priority attention by private enterprise and all levels of government to sound planning and the rapid development of improved mass transportation systems.

● We pledge vigorous and even-handed administration of justice and enforcement of the law. We must re-establish the principle that men are accountable for what they do, that criminals are responsible for their crimes, that while the youth's environment may help to explain the man's crime, it does not excuse that crime.

We call on public officials at the federal, state and local levels to enforce our laws with firmness and fairness. We recognize that respect for law and order flows naturally from a just society; while demanding protection of the public peace and safety, we pledge a relentless attack on economic and social injustice in every form.

Social and Public Needs

● We will vigorously implement the Republican-conceived home ownership program for lower income families and also the Republican-sponsored rent certificate program. Economic incentives will be developed to attract private industry and capital to the low-cost housing market.

Local communities will be encouraged to adopt uniform, modern building codes, research in cost-cutting technology through private enterprise will be accelerated, and innovative state and local programs will be supported. We will also stimulate the investment of "sweat equity" by home owners.

● We continue to favor tax credits for those burdened with the costs of higher education, and also tax deductions to encourage savings for this purpose.

● Greater vocational education in high school and post-high school years are required for a new technological and service-oriented economy. For youths unable to obtain such training, we propose an industry youth program, coupled with a flexible approach to minimum wage laws for young entry-level workers during training.

● We pledge a unified federal food distribution program, as well as active cooperation with the states and innovative private enterprise, to help provide the hungry poor sufficient food for a balanced diet.

● A new Republican administration will strive for fairness for all consumers, including additional information and protection programs as necessary, state and local consumer education, vigorous enforcement of the numerous protection laws already enacted, and active encouragement of the many consumer-protection initiatives and organizations of private enterprise.

Labor and Management

● Organized labor has contributed greatly to the economic strength of our country and the well-being of its members. The Republican Party vigorously endorses its key role in our national life.

We support an equitable minimum wage for American workers—one providing fair wages without unduly increasing unemployment among those on the lowest rung of the economic ladder—and will improve the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The 40-hour week adopted 30 years ago needs reexamination to determine whether or not a shorter workweek, without loss of wages, would produce more jobs, increase productivity and stabilize prices.

We strongly believe that the protection of individual liberty is the cornerstone of sound labor policy.

Today, basic rights of some workers, guaranteed by law, are inadequately guarded against abuse. We will assure these rights through vigorous enforcement of present laws, including the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act, and the addition of new protections where needed. We will be vigilant to prevent any administrative agency entrusted with labor-law enforcement from defying the letter and spirit of these laws.

We will bar government-coerced strike settlements that cynically disregard the public interest and accelerate inflation. We will again reduce government intervention in labor-management disputes to a minimum, and prevent back-door intervention in the administration of labor laws.

Permanent, long-range solutions of the problems of national emergency disputes, public employe strikes and crippling work stoppages are imperative. We pledge an intensive effort to develop practical, acceptable solutions that conform fully to the public interest.

● We pledge to protect federal employes in the exercise of their right freely and without fear of penalty or reprisal to form, join or assist any employe organization or to refrain from any such activities.

Foreign Policy and Defense

● To resolve our Viet Nam dilemma, we pledge to adopt a strategy relevant to the real problems of the war, concentrating on the security of the population, on developing a greater sense of nationhood, and on strengthening the local forces. It will be a strategy permitting a progressive de-Americanization of the war, both military and civilian.

We will pursue a course that will enable and induce the South Vietnamese to assume increasing responsibility.

We pledge a program for peace in Viet Nam—neither peace at any price nor a camouflaged surrender of legitimate United States or allied interests—but a positive program that will offer a fair and equitable settlement to all, based on the principle of self-determination, our national interests and the cause of long-range world peace.

We will sincerely and vigorously pursue peace negotiations as long as they offer any reasonable prospect for a just peace. We pledge to develop a clear and purposeful negotiating position.

● The fact of a growing menace to Israel is undeniable. Her forces must be kept at a commensurate strength both for her protection and to help keep the peace of the area. The United States, therefore, will provide countervailing help to Israel, such as supersonic fighters, as necessary for these purposes.

● Our relations with Western Europe, so critical to our progress and security, have been needlessly and dangerously impaired. They must be restored, and NATO revitalized and strengthened. We continue to pursue the goal of a Germany reunified in freedom.

● A more selective use of our economic strength has become imperative. We believe foreign aid is a necessary ingredient in the betterment of less developd countries. Our aid, however, must be positioned realistically in our national priorities. Only those nations which urgently require America's help and clearly evince a desire to help themselves will receive such assistance as can be diverted from our own pressing needs.

● Only when Communist nations prove by actual deeds that they genuinely seek world peace and will live in harmony with the rest of the world, will we support expansion of East-West trade.

● For reasons of security, as well as economics, the decline or our merchant marine must be reversed. We therefore pledge a vigorous and realistic ship replacement program to meet the changing pattern of our foreign commerce.

● For greater equity we will further revise selective service policies and reduce the number of years during which a young man can be considered for the draft, thereby providing some certainty to those liable for military service. When military manpower needs can be appreciably reduced, we will place the selective service system on standby and substitute a voluntary force obtained through adequate pay and career incentives.

Social Security and Health

● We will strengthen the social security system and provide automatic cost of living adjustments under social security and the Railroad Retirement Act. An increase in earnings permitted to social security recipients without loss of benefits, provision for post-age 65 contributions to social security with deferment of benefits, and an increase in benefits to widows will also be provided. The age for universal social security coverage will be gradually reduced from 72 to 65 and the former 100 percent income tax deduction will be restored for medical and drug expenses for people over 65.

● Welfare and poverty program will be drastically revised to liberate the poor from the debilitating dependence which erodes self-respect and discourages family unity and responsibility. We will modify the rigid welfare requirements that stifle work motivation and support locally operated children's day-care centers to free the parents to accept work.

Government Administration

● We propose the sharing of federal revenues with state governments, we are particularly determined to revise the grant-in-aid system and substitute bloc grants wherever possible.

● We favor a new Election Reform Act that will apply clear, reasonable restraints to political spending and fund-raising, whether by business, labor or individuals, ensure timely publication of the financial facts in campaigns, and provide a tax deduction for small contributions.

● We pledge enactment of legislation to control indiscriminate availability of firearms, safeguarding the right of responsible citizens to collect, own and use firearms for legitimate purposes, retaining primary responsibility at the state level, with such federal laws as necessary to better enable the states to meet their responsibilities.

● We believe that lower age groups should be accorded the right to vote. We believe that states which have not yet acted should reevaluate their positions with respect to 18-year-old voting, and that each such state should decide this matter for itself.

Slaps GOP Platform:

Wirtz Cites Trend Of '68 Bargaining

This year is on its way to becoming "the year of the least federal intervention" in collective bargaining in the past 15 years, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told a press conference.

He cited the fact that national "pattern" settlements have been reached without any form of government compulsion in seven of eight major industries listed last year as bargaining "tests" in 1968.

Wirtz identified the seven industries as railroads, copper, aluminum, can, aerospace, steel and telephone. In the eighth industry—shipping—negotiations are still in progress, he noted.

Wirtz made it clear that he did not mean that mediation procedures were not used in the seven industries—they were—but that none of the agreements was forced by injunction or special legislation.

In making the announcement, Wirtz took a slap at the Republican platform which pledges to reduce "government intervention in labor-management disputes to a minimum" and prevent "backdoor intervention in the administration of labor laws."

He contrasted the recent peaceful steel settlement with the steel contract reached in January, 1960, after a Taft-Hartley injunction and 116 days of government intervention under a Republican administration.

He also noted that the then Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was given credit for having proposed the settlement that was accepted by both sides after he participated in conferences for several weeks.

Wirtz said he wondered if Nixon might not have "some difficulty" running on the GOP platform plank.

In answers to questions from newsmen, Wirtz said he "was concerned" that recent wage and price increases might further an inflationary spiral. But, he added, the situation was "not out of hand."

He stressed his opposition to any wage or price controls at this time, pointing out that determination of wages and prices should be left to the "exercise of private responsibility."

Wirtz also said that he was not expecting any increase in unemployment as the result of the settlements in the seven major industries and that the steel wage increases "in no way justify the companies' price increases."

DELEGATES HAIL THE RE-ELECTION of Pres. Joseph N. DePaola of the Barbers at the union's 23rd convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. The convention also re-elected Sec.-Treas. E. M. Sanders, revised the union's constitution and called for standardization of rules and regulations covering the barbers' profession.

Eagleton Defeats Long In Missouri Primary

Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, 39, won the Democratic senatorial nomination in Missouri's primary, defeating incumbent Sen. Edward V. Long and True Davis, a former ambassador to Switzerland.

Eagleton, a former Missouri attorney general and St. Louis circuit attorney, now faces a tough encounter in the Nov. 5 election with Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, who won the Republican senatorial nomination over token opposition.

Long has served in the Senate since 1960 when he was appointed to the vacancy left by the death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings. He won a full term in 1962.

In the contest for Curtis' House seat, James W. Symington, a son of Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), won the Democratic nomination. He will be opposed by Republican Hugh Scott.

Another outcome in Missouri assured the state of sending its first Negro to Congress. William Clay and Milton Carpenter won the Democratic and GOP nominations, respectively, in the first district. Both are Negroes.

These were highlights of other primaries:

In Kansas, Wichita attorney William I. Robinson and Rep. Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) won their respective party's nomination to succeed Sen. Frank Carlson (R-Kan.), who is retiring. Dole defeated former Gov. William H. Avery and Robinson beat out four Democratic candidates.

Restaurant owner Rick Harman won the GOP nomination over Lt. Gov. John Crutcher to oppose Democratic Gov. Robert B. Docking in November. Docking had no primary opposition.

Other Results

George Meeker of Garden City and Keith Sebelius of Norton will square off in the general election as Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress in Dole's district.

Former U.S. attorney Newell A. George defeated dentist Jerome Holtzman of Prairie Village for the Democratic nomination to Congress in Kansas' third district to oppose incumbent Republican Larry Winn, Jr.

Michigan's congressional delegation of 12 Republicans and seven Democrats survived intact in a primary election in which only three faced opposition.

Democratic Congressmen Charles C. Diggs, Jr., and John D. Dingell and GOP Rep. James Harvey easily defeated their challengers.

In the only major primary race in Idaho, State Sen. Orval Hansen of Idaho Falls won the GOP nomination for Congress in the second district over two opponents. In November he faces State Rep. Darell Manning of Pocatello, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Johnson Hails Rollbacks on Steel Prices

Austin, Tex.—Pres. Johnson hailed price rollback announcements by United States Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel as a "major victory" for the administration and the American consumer.

A White House statement said U.S. Steel's action in "limiting its price increases" had saved the consumer $500 million in inflation, and predicted that similar rollbacks may be expected to follow announcement of selective price increases by Bethlehem Steel and Inland Steel.

The President "welcomes the substantial improvement from the general inflationary threat that was posed last week," the statement said. Some steel producers announced across-the-board price increases soon after the Steelworkers won contract improvements from 11 big companies. The Bethlehem increase far exceeded any reasonable cost estimate, Johnson said.

Generalities in Republican Platform Designed to Cover Up Party Rifts

(Continued from page 1)

and former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and represents an amalgamation of the positions of a number of GOP leaders.

It calls for "de-Americanization" of the war and greater reliance on South Vietnamese troops, a position Nixon had taken in a paper submitted to the platform committee. It pledges:

"We will sincerely and vigorously pursue peace negotiations as long as they offer any reasonable prospect for a just peace. We pledge to develop a clear and purposeful negotiating position."

Another major section, dealing with the "crisis of the cities," calls for a "vigorous effort, nationwide, to transform the blighted areas of cities into centers of opportunity and progress, culture and talent."

It proposes a program of "innovative state programs, using new policy techniques such as urban development corporations," and "a greater involvement of vast private enterprise resources in the improvement of urban life, induced by tax and other incentives."

The section pledges "a complete overhaul and restructuring of the competing and overlapping jumble of federal programs to enable state and local governments to focus on priority objectives."

Citing the riots and violence that have plagued the urban ghettos, the platform calls for "measures to alleviate and remove the frustrations that contribute to riots," but declares: "We simultaneously support decisive action to quell civil disorders, relying primarily on state and local governments to deal with these conditions."

A separate plank on crime declares that "lawlessness is crumbling the foundations of American society."

It accuses the Johnson Administration of ignoring "the danger signals of our rising crime rates until very recently" and proposing "hopelessly inadequate" corrective measures. The GOP calls for strengthening of state and local law enforcement, a nationwide campaign against the drug traffic, "total commitment" to a drive against organized crime, including the use of court-supervised wiretapping equipment, and gun controls that do not interfere with legitimate use by "responsible citizens."

On labor matters, the platform first praises organized labor for having "contributed greatly to the economic strength of our country and the well-being of its members" and says the GOP "vigorously endorses its key role in our national life."

The section goes on to declare the belief that "the protection of individual liberty is the cornerstone of sound labor policy" and pledges "vigorous enforcement" of federal labor laws. Without mentioning the National Labor Relations Board by name, it says "we will be vigilant to prevent any administrative agency entrusted with labor law enforcement from defying the letter and spirit of these laws."

Silent on 14(b)

There is no mention at all of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements. A labor-backed measure to repeal the law was blocked by a Dirksen-led filibuster from ever coming to a vote in the Senate two years ago.

The platform calls for "responsibility—by government, management and labor—to avoid the imposition of excessive costs or prices and to share with the consumer the benefits of increased productivity."

It assails government coerced" strike settlements that "accelerate inflation" and calls for "permanent, long-range solutions of the problems of national emergency disputes, public employe strikes and crippling work stoppages."

Support is expressed for "an equitable minimum wage for American workers," but this is defined as "one providing fair wages without unduly increasing unemployment among those on the lowest rung of the economic ladder."

The platform urges "re-examination" to determine if a statutory workweek shorter than 40 hours without loss of wages would stimulate jobs and productivity.

It pledges to protect federal workers in their right to form and join unions but is silent on collective bargaining and would deny them a union shop. It makes no mention of any rights of state and local government employes.

In the section on national defense, it calls for reversal of the decline of the U.S. merchant fleet and pledges a "vigorous and realistic ship replacement program."

Romney Raps Unions On Pay Gains, 'Power'

(Continued from page 1)

offer no amendments to it. But he said he wishes "it were more complete" in dealing with "problems resulting from our outdated collective bargaining laws."

He charged that union contract settlements are now yielding wage increases "two or three times increases in national productivity" and that "reward based on contribution is being replaced by reward based on raw power."

"Something has obviously happened to the principle of reward based on contribution," he went on, "when a plumber's helper, just out of high school, makes more than a veteran policeman or teacher."

Romney specifically cited the recent wage settlement in the steel industry, charging that its net effect "is higher prices and fewer jobs."

He called agreements such as that in steel "abuses of raw economic power" that "generate evermore inflation".

Romney made much the same argument, in more restrained language, at the 1964 Republican convention in San Francisco. But at that time he also told the platform committee that so-called "right-to-work" laws were not the answer to industrial relations problems and specifically endorsed the right of workers to negotiate the union shop.

This year, like the 1968 platform, he had nothing to say about "right-to-work" laws.

Romney made it plain that he preferred the language of the 1964 platform which pledged "returning the consumer to the driver's seat as the chief regulator and chief beneficiary of a free economy, by resisting excessive concentration of power, whether public or private."

Commenting on Romney's remarks, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) declared there was ample room under the language of the 1968 platform to pursue Romney's objectives and cited particularly the section calling for an updating of anti-trust policy.

Republicans Seek a 'Moderate' Image

Battles Over Ideology Shunned In Nomination of Nixon, Agnew

(Continued from page 1)

eral segment supporting Rockefeller, the uncompromising rightwing looking to Reagan, and the pragmatic conservatives rallying behind Nixon. These ideological differences, however, were submerged in the interests of party unity.

This was precisely the goal of Ray C. Bliss, the veteran political strategist who took over as Republican national chairman when the GOP moved to regroup following the 1964 defeat.

Bliss, who headed the convention Committee on Arrangements, saw that all factions of the party were given recognition in the course of the four-day proceedings, parading heroes of the conservatives, liberals and middle-roaders before the applauding delegates.

Umbrella For All

The platform, too, reflected the anxiety to avoid a split of any kind. It was drawn up by a committee headed by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), who frankly acknowledged that it was designed to permit any candidate to run on it, no matter what his philosophy within the GOP. Set forth in broad, general terms, the platform nevertheless is anchored to such old stand-bys of Republican dogma as opposition to federal spending for social programs, tax incentives for business and industry, and alarm over the strength of organized labor.

The labor plank was too general for Michigan Gov. George Romney, who complained it did not go far enough in calling for measures to curb "abuses of raw economic power." But Romney agreed not to upset the smooth, carefully staged arrangements by offering an amendment and he urged the delegates to give the platform enthusiastic support.

The nomination was a personal triumph and an impressive comeback for Nixon, carrying him again to the leadership of his party.

Once before, in 1960, after serving eight years as Vice President under former Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, he was chosen as the Republican presidential candidate only to lose narrowly to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy. Two years later, Nixon suffered a galling defeat when he challenged Edmund G. (Pat) Brown for the governorship of California. He vowed then never again to be a candidate for any office and bitterly bade farewell to the press, blaming the news media for his loss.

What brought him back into party affairs, he says, was the leadership vacuum left by the devastating Republican losses in the 1964 election.

In 1966, he barnstormed the country on behalf of GOP congressional candidates, helping the party pick up 47 House seats and establishing himself among grassroots Republican organizations.

He announced his candidacy for President last Feb. 1 and scored a solid string of primary victories, running up vote totals of 70 percent and higher against little or no opposition. This, plus a quiet but diligent drive to line up delegates in non-primary states, put him well out in front in the race for the Republican nomination as the convention opened here.

For his opponents, it was largely a case of arriving too late.

Rockefeller first disappointed his supporters last spring when he announced that he would not seek the nomination. Later when he decided to become a candidate after all, the primaries were all but settled and much of his support was gone. The New York governor then opened an all-out public relations drive to influence the public opinion polls and persuade delegates that only he could win for the Republicans in November. He repeatedly depicted Nixon as a "loser."

A week ago, Rockefeller did shoot to the front of the polls as the leading Republican prospect. But Nixon's delegate strength was firm enough, and his organization strong enough, to hold off the pressures from the Rockefeller camp.

Reagan, the current favorite of the conservative wing of the party, never was in serious contention. Throughout the primary campaign, he insisted he was a non-candidate although he permitted his name to remain on the ballot in a few states. He controlled the California convention delegation, and at its insistence, just two days before the nominations, he became a formal candidate. His main hope was that the delegates would turn to him in the event of a standoff between Nixon and Rockefeller. It didn't happen that way.

The single note of discord was produced by the nearly all-white character of the convention, with only 28 Negro delegates and 54 alternates among the total of 2,666 delegates and alternates. A number of civil rights groups protested the "lily-white" image of the party in formal complaints and in demonstrations outside the convention hall. Reacting on its second day, the convention pushed through a new rule barring racial discrimination in future selection of delegates at all party levels.

A large part of the apparent harmony at the convention lay in the unanimity with which speaker after speaker condemned "the Johnson-Humphrey Administration," leaving no doubt who they think will be the Democratic candidate in November.

Aimed at Victory

All of this was directed toward one goal: a Republican victory in the presidential election and party control of the House of Representatives.

Bliss set the theme of "Republican resurgence" in his opening remarks, citing the 1966 congressional comeback, the capture of a majority of the governor ships, and further gains in state legislatures and city halls.

And with the 1964 split obviously in mind, he called on the convention to "resolve one thing":

"The individuals who are chosen to be our presidential and vice presidential nominees must be given the complete, unswerving, and vigorous support of all Republicans."

The permanent chairman, House Minority Leader Gerald P. Ford (Mich.), assailed the Administration on every count from the war in Viet Nam to spending the country "deeper and deeper into inflation." He predicted that the GOP would elect the 31 congressmen it needs to capture control of the House and would work "with a Republican president" to achieve the platform goals.

RICHARD M. NIXON

SPIRO T. AGNEW

Backlog of Bills Waits On Return of Congress

(Continued from page 1)

pects the Senate to stay in session until it acts on his Supreme Court nominations—Abe Fortas as chief justice and Federal Judge Homer Thornberry as an associate justice.

The nominations have been the targets of a Republican-led attack and face heavy debate in the Senate, plus the threat of a filibuster that would tie up legislation.

The White House also pointed out that Congress still must pass six appropriations bills, including those that provide funds for the Housing & Urban Development, Health, Education & Welfare and Labor departments.

Funds Sought

Appropriations for the three departments and several independent agencies include requests for money for programs to assist the poor in getting better jobs, more adequate health care and better education.

The bill providing housing funds was in a House-Senate conference committee when Congress recessed. Labor-HEW appropriations measure is set as the first item to be considered by the Senate when it returns.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield predicted a "tough" post-convention meeting and said the inability of Congress to complete its business in seven months this year underscores the need for congressional "reform."

He proposed that Congress accept the fact that its business is a year-around job, pace itself with a summer break, and make the government's fiscal year coincide with the calendar year to bring "more efficiency" to the appropriations process.

Poultry Bill Passes

The poultry inspection bill, approved by a conference committee and then the House and Senate, gives the states two years to set up strictly-enforced inspection programs for the 1.6 billion pounds of poultry sold within state lines.

It a state fails to set up a program rated as effective as the ten-year-old controls over poultry in interstate commerce, then the Agriculture Dept. will take over inspection of poultry sold within the state.

Farmers processing no more than 250 turkeys or 1,000 chickens a year for intrastate sale are exempt from inspection. Processors of up to 5,000 turkeys or 20,000 chickens for intrastate sale also are exempt from inspection but have to pass Federal sanitary checks.

Major support for the legislation came from the Administration, consumer groups, the AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters, whose members risk infection and disease in uninspected plants.

The union's top officers, Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman hailed the legislation as "meaningful, effective consumer protective and worker protective legislation."

A natural gas pipeline safety bill sent to the White House after winning final approval in the House and Senate, was also the final product of a conference committee.

It authorizes the Transportation Dept. to set engineering and structural safety standards for most of the nation's 825,000-mile gas pipeline network.

Covered by the bill are 224,000 miles of transmission lines from producing areas to urban distribution points and the 536,000 miles of distribution lines running under city streets.

Some 63,000 miles of "gathering' lines that carry gas from the wellhead to collection points are exempt from coverage. However, the secretary of transportation can order "gathering" lines covered if they run in urban areas.

The department has up to two years to devise its standards. A state can take over enforcement of standards for lines within its borders providing it proves to the department that it has an effective inspection system. Civil penalties for violation of the law provide a maximum $200,000 fine.

Although labor had sought stronger penalties and more extensive coverage, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller described the legislation as "a step forward and one which we expect future Congresses to improve upon."

8-10-68

Negroes Protest 'Lily-White' Tone Of GOP Parley, Changes Promised

Miami Beach—The Republican National Convention adopted a change in party rules to bar racial discrimination in the selection of delegates at all levels of the GOP.

But the action came too late to satisfy the protest of Negro Republicans from Florida and Louisiana that they had been excluded from representation in selection of all-white delegates from their states.

The total of 2,666 delegates and alternates to the convention include 28 delegates who are Negroes, only four of whom were from southern states, and 54 alternates.

The new rule, which had been submitted to the rules committee by former Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton, states:

"Participation in a Republican primary, caucus, any meeting or convention held for the purpose of selecting delegates to a county, district, state or national convention shall in no way be abridged for reasons of race, religion, color or national origin.

"The Republican state committee or governing committee of each state shall take positive action to achieve the broadest possible participation in party affairs."

Until now, racial discrimination has not been spelled out in the convention rules as a ground on which the seating of a delegation could be challenged.

There were other charges that the convention had a nearly lily-white complexion.

The Civil Rights Leadership Conference, headed by Roy Wilkins, said the total of one Negro delegate "and a few scattered alternates" from nine Deep South states "is a shocking unrepresentation of the millions of Negroes who inhabit that vast area."

Wilkins wrote GOP National Chairman Ray C. Bliss that there is evidence that state and local Republican organizations actively discouraged Negro participation. He expressed the hope that "never again" would a major political party convention find "lily-white delegations from the states of the Deep South."

And a group of striking Negro sanitation workers from St. Petersburg picketed outside the convention hall. Their protest, they said, was directed not only to the fact that the Florida delegation to the convention was all-white, but also against the Republican city administration of St. Petersburg.

Finally, in an incident embarrassing to the entire Republican leadership, Sen. Edward W. Brooke (Mass.) refused to attend a dinner given by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) at the exclusive Bath Club on the opening night of the convention.

The club, Brooke said, bars Negroes and Jews from membership.

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Nixon, GOP Policies Pose Clear Choice—Humphrey

Republican Drive Aims At Suburbia

By John M. Barry

The Republican presidential ticket headed by Richard M. Nixon will pound hard on "law and order" in the cities as the major theme of an aggressive and calculated campaign for the votes of white, middle-class suburbia.

This became clear as the impact of Nixon's acceptance speech and his choice of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as the party's candidate for Vice President began to register across the nation.

In thanking the delegates for the nomination, the former Vice President touched all the bases of national problems without veering from the broad, non-specific paths drawn in the new Republican platform.

It was Nixon's heavy emphasis on crime and civil disorder that set the tone of the speech and foreshadowed the nature of the campaign to come.

"A nation that can't keep the peace at home," he asserted, "won't be trusted to keep the peace abroad."

He criticized the courts for having "gone too far in weakening the peace forces as against the criminal forces" and called on judges to "recognize that the first civil right of every American is to be free from domestic violence."

Picks Scapegoat

He singled out as his chief scapegoat Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, declaring that "if we are to restore order and respect for law in this country, there's one place we're going to begin: We're going to have a new attorney general . . ."

Nixon took due note of the charge that "law and order" is being used by some candidates as a "code word" for racism, and he insisted that "our goal is . . . justice for every American."

His program for bringing social justice to the ghettos that spawn urban rioting and violence, however, hewed closely to the generalities of the platform. He rejected as "failures" federal programs to provide jobs, housing and welfare for the poor and called for tax and credit policies "to enlist in this battle the greatest engine of progress ever developed in the history of man—American private enterprise."

In selecting Agnew as his running mate, Nixon drew largely on the counsel of conservative Republicans, including Sen. John Tower (Tex.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (S.C.). He failed to consult, or even notify, the GOP liberals.

It was clearly evident that the heavily conservative southern Republican bloc had in fact been given a veto over the selection of a vice presidential candidate—not in so many words but in Nixon's pledge to southern caucuses that his choice would not be someone "objectionable" to the South who

(Continued on page 8)

HEARST STRIKERS in Los Angeles cheer four-man "truth team" at start of a nationwide tour to tell the story of the strike-lockout of 2,000 Herald-Examiner employes. In car, left to right, are Stan Progar and Dick Houdek, Newspaper Guild; Jack Dyer, Mailers, and Michael Mulcahy, Web Pressmen, who are scheduled to visit 22 major cities and labor conventions in 16 states. Eleven AFL-CIO unions are sponsoring the trip as part of national boycott against Hearst enterprises—and companies advertising in the paper being turned out by strikebreakers. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Hits Appeal To Emotion, Repression

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, with an apparent commanding lead for the Democratic presidential nomination, welcomed the Republican selection of Richard M. Nixon as presenting the nation with "a clear choice."

Humphrey stressed that the choice is "not only between men, but also policies of government and the role of this nation in the affiairs of the world."

In a series of speeches, statements and television appearances, Humphrey spelled out his program and met head-on the GOP emphasis on "law and order"—a phrase that in politics has come to represent an appeal to white "backlash" votes.

"The law and order we seek," Humphrey said, "cannot be built on rhetoric or repression . . . by an emotional outburst of reaction."

Stressing that Negroes and the poor are the chief victims of crime, the Vice President promised a program of "responsible and massive action" to help control crime in the cities. The goal, he declared, must not be repression for law-abiding Negroes but "a new freedom from fear and the constant threat of violence" in the nation's central cities.

Humphrey also hit sharply at South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond's key role in putting together the Republican ticket.

He said he will "always remember" the television scene from the

(Continued on Page 8)

On Age, Marriage:

Job Limits Lifted For Stewardesses

Airlines were told firmly that they are violating the Civil Rights Act if they fire or ground stewardesses because they marry or pass an arbitrary age limit set by the company.

The historic twin rulings upholding union contentions were issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the agency which interprets and seeks compliance with the federal ban on job discrimination based on race, religion, national origin—and sex.

Charges against American Airlines had been brought by Stewardesses Local 550 of the Transport Workers and union officers hailed the EEOC rulings as a "tremendous victory" after years of battling sex discrimination in the airline industry.

Immediately on the heels of the rulings, American Airlines agreed to drop all contract language limiting the job rights of its women flight attendants and came to terms with TWU after 10 months of deadlocked negotiations.

The Air Line Pilots also hailed the decisions as upholding the rights of members in ALPA's stewards and stewardess division. More than 20 grievance cases involving marriage and a number concerning age are pending, the division said. ALPA represents several thousand stewardesses on other major U.S. lines.

The EEOC ruling that American Airlines violated the law came in separate decisions. The commission held that TWU members June Dodd of New York and Christina J. Neal of El Segundo, Calif., lost their jobs for reasons based only on their sex.

1966 Firings

Miss Dodd was fired by the airline May 30, 1966, because she refused to accept a transfer to a non-flying job after reaching age 33. Miss Neal was dismissed June 30, 1966, because of a company rule that stewardesses who marry forfeit their job in a plane crew.

The Dodd ruling brought an agreement that some 65 stewardesses who were fired because of age since July 1, 1965, will be recalled with full seniority to a job at an American Airlines base of their choice. The Neal ruling settled a dispute over whether 250 married stewardesses, recalled earlier this year, are entitled to back-

(Continued on page 3)

'68 Contracts Top Pay Gains Of Last Year

Workers under union contracts are winning bigger increases in wages and fringe benefits this year than they did in 1967.

This is the conclusion of a Labor Dept. survey of 2 million workers covered by major settlements negotiated in the first six months of 1968. Major settlements are those affecting 5,000 or more workers.

The survey found that nearly 1.5 million workers won a median-wage-benefits package of 6.8 percent a year in 1968 pacts, compared to a 5.6 percent median in-

(Continued on page 3)

Meany Asks Repudiation Of Attack on AIFLD

A survey prepared for a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee must be repudiated, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said. He called the survey an attempt to destroy the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

In a letter to the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Meany charged the document was filled with "inaccuracies, distortions, misrepresentations and contradictions."

In publishing the survey, Meany noted that the subcommittee had made it clear that "the points of view expressed do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the subcommittee or any member thereof."

Nevertheless, Meany pointed out, the survey's contents "have already been given wide circulation in the United States and throughout Latin America," sometimes as an official government view.

As an example of this, he cited a July 27th Moscow propaganda broadcast beamed into Central America which termed the survey proof that the U.S. government, the AFL-CIO and "American monopolies" are trying to "subvert" Latin America.

The survey was made by Robert H. Dockery, a former research assistant in the Pan American Union.

Meany pointed at one of the recommendations that "decisions relating to official United States-Latin American policy and programs should be under the firm control of the Dept. of State and not delegated to a private institution or contracted out."

"If this statement refers to of-

(Continued on page 7)

Wallace Claims the Credit For Selection of Agnew

Former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, the segregationist third party candidate for President, told newsmen that the Republican Party is now "talking like we do."

Wallace claimed credit for influencing the selection of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as the GOP vice presidential candidate and for the stress on "law and order" in Republican convention speeches.

He said at a news conference in Raleigh, N.C., that his own campaign "already has enough influence to make one of the major parties pick a certain nominee for Vice President, and that shows the movement is already successful."

Wallace added: "It's too late, but at least it's progress."

Hearst Striker 'Truth Squad' Tours Nation

Los Angeles—Publisher George R. Hearst, Jr., won't talk to his 2,000 striking and locked out employes here, so the employes will talk about Hearst—coast to coast.

Members of the 11-union Strike-Lockout Council, frustrated after seven months of effort to get Hearst to meet them around the bargaining table, have sent a "truth squad" on a 12-week tour of 16 states to "tell it like it is" to audiences all the way from Los Angeles to New York and back.

State Conventions

The four-man team stopped first at state AFL-CIO conventions in Nevada, Utah and Montana before heading for the Steelworkers convention in Chicago and the Teachers convention in Cleveland Aug. 19-22.

The "truth talkers" were scheduled to bring their message to the convention of the Association for Educators in Journalism and the Hearst Journalism Professors dinner Aug. 25 in Lawrence, Kan.

They were due in New York Sept. 2 for the City Central Labor Council's big Labor Day parade; back to Chicago Sept. 3-5 for the Machinists convention; East again for conventions of the New York State, Connecticut and West Virginia federations. After that: conventions of the Tobacco Workers and the Broadcast Employes in Chicago, the Rubber Workers in Denver, the Missouri AFL-CIO in Kansas City and the Illinois AFL-CIO in Springfield.

October Stops

October targets include the Delaware and New Hamsphire state convention; the Flight Engineers in Miami Beach; the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers in Hollywood, Fla.; the Air Line Dispatchers in Miami Beach, and the Indiana and Kentucky state federations.

The cross-country travelers include Michael Mulcahy of the Printing Pressmen, Stan Progar and Dick Houdek of the Newspaper Guild, and Jack Dyer of the Mailers. Each has 2 to 20 years of Herald-Examiner service, and all have been out since last Dec. 15.

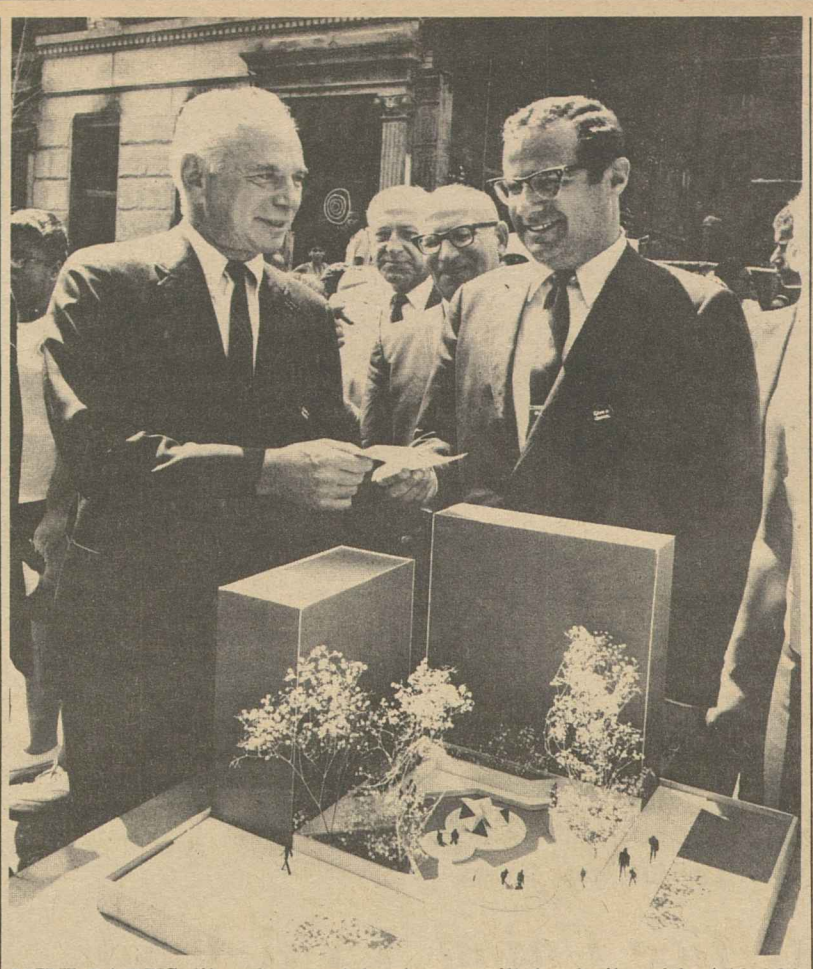
The strikers have launched a nationwide Don't Buy campaign, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany notified all affiliates that the employes and their families "urgently need financial assistance." A special strike fund was approved by the federation's Executive Council, which primed it with a $25,000 contribution.

A rally at strike headquarters here gave the "truth team" a cheering sendoff. The four men left in a station wagon with a documentary film of the strike-lockout and thousands of handbills, pamphlets, brochures and picket signs telling the Hearst story.

Local Campaign

As the labor team took off, a major television and radio campaign was launched in Southern California for a six-week run. Strike Coordinator W. R. Robertson said the double thrust was triggered because "Hearst has refused to discuss the issues" and continues putting out a scab product with the help of professional strikebreakers escorted by city police.

"We feel the public should know about 2,000 Americans who lost their jobs because of one man's refusal to bargain in good faith," Robertson declared.



MINI-PARKS like the model, above, will be built with $40,000 check donated by the Clothing Workers to the New York Urban Coalition. ACWA Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel presents check to Coalition Pres. Saul Wallen on site of first miniature park, 118th St. and Park Ave., New York City. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky pledged $250,000 to 50 Urban Coalition community groups.

ITU Shortens Training In Apprentice Program

Cleveland—The Typographical Union voted at its 110th convention to cut two years off the maximum apprentice training period. Delegates also updated the union's bylaws and general laws, and sent five proposed constitutional changes to referendum for a vote by all U.S. and Canadian members Oct. 16.

Delegates approved an officers' proposal that the apprentice laws be changed to provide that the period of apprentice training will not exceed four years, instead of the present six, and that applicants must pass an aptitude test instead of a technical examination. The laws change, which does not require referendum approval, also specifies that proficiency rather than time served shall be the determining factor in upgrading learners. It takes effect Jan. 1, 1969.

Salaries Raised

The constitutional changes, if approved, will also go into effect next Jan. 1. They call for salary increases for the five top ITU officers; a dues increase of $1 per month for members not working at the printers' trade in unorganized territory, and for proprietor members in unorganized towns; exempting 60-year members from dues and assessments; four weeks' vacation, instead of three, for regularly assigned ITU representatives; and a raise from 10 cents a mile to 15 for officers and members using their own cars on union business.

The salary proposal would raise the pay of the ITU's president and secretary-treasurer from the current three times the average weekly wages of the members to 3.5 times. The three vice presidents would be raised from 2.5 to 3 times average wages.

Among major convention actions were these: increasing the ITU fraternal pension benefits from $22 a week to $100 a month; making it mandatory rather than permissive that traveling cards indicate the amount of uncanceled overtime worked by a member when the card is issued; reducing from two days to one the mandatory requirement for overtime cancellation in a financial week, and overhauling the language of the convention laws and the membership sections of the bylaws.

The delegates paid tribute to former Pres. Elmer Brown, who died in office Feb. 27 and was succeeded by First Vice Pres. John J. Pilch.

The convention endorsed the United Farm Workers, their organizing drive and their boycott of California table grapes; voted to continue supporting a strike started nearly seven years ago by Lawrence, Kan., Local 570 against the Kansas Color Press; and called for "generous contributions" by all members and local unions to the strike and lockout fund of the 11 Los Angeles unions fighting for survival at Hearst's daily Herald-Examiner.

Key Constitutional Change:

Postal Clerks Ease Strike Position

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Postal Clerks this week became the first major federal worker union to eliminate its traditional no-strike pledge.

The action came early in the UFPOC's 35th national convention on grounds that present federal law made the strike ban in its 63-year-old constitution "superfluous."

The union, which holds exclusive national bargaining rights for the nation's quarter of a million postal clerks, specified however that its members were not asserting the right to strike.

A record total of more than 1,100 delegates, whose numbers forced unscheduled shift of the proceedings from the Leamington Hotel to the roomier Municipal Convention Center, approved the constitutional change by an overwhelming standing vote after nearly an hour of sometimes heated floor debate. There was little opposition to dropping the no-strike pledge. The dissent was largely from delegates arguing that this would be merely a "half-measure." Their more militant position drew frequent applause, but few votes.

The delegates acted on the combined recommendation of their own National Executive Board and Constitutional Committee.

The rationale of the action was explicitly defined by the resolution as eliminating a constitutional provision made "superfluous" by the enactment of federal restrictions on strikes in the postal service subsequent to the drafting of the union's original constitution in 1906.

National Legislative Dir. Patrick J. Nilan told newsmen after the decision that the action nonetheless reflected "a widespread frustration among postal employes over anti-labor policies of postal management and deterioration of bargaining procedures under Executive Order 10988."

The resolution further calls on the union "to sponsor and support legislation that will provide for binding arbitration or other suitable means of resolving disputes." The organization has been spearheading without notable success a drive in the 90th Congress to achieve union recognition by law.

Specifically the convention decision changes a section of the union constitution which said: "We recognize the fact that legislation and not strike is the last resort in the adjustment of our grievances, and therefore, we oppose strikes in the postal service."

The clause is now replaced by the following sentence: "We recognize the fact that legislation is the last resort in the adjustment of our grievances."

In other action, as the first order of business, the convention also amended the UFPOC constitution to provide more delegates from locals at future conventions.

The change will increase maximum delegate representation of the biggest locals from 20 to 35.

Opening-day speakers included Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), ranking Democratic member of the Senate Post Office Committee, and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), a senior member of the House Post Office Committee.

Yarborough denounced proposals to convert the postal system into private enterprise or transform it into a TVA-like government corporation.

"The Post Office," he said, "is the business of the American people. It should never be taken from the oversight of the people's representatives in Congress."

The only way mails can be operated like a "self-supporting" business, he pointed out, "would be to raise rates, reduce services, cut back employes and keep wages down."

Daniels promised to continue a fight in Congress for passage of a government-union recognition bill, of which he is a principal sponsor.

He also spoke up in favor of a basic, five-day, Monday-through-Friday workweek in the Post Office with time and a half for all work in excess of eight hours a day, as well as for Saturday and double time for Sunday.

Feller Scores GOP Steamroller, Cites Union's Three-Year Gains

Miami Beach—The Brewery Workers moved into this city on the heels of the Republican National Convention. And if any leftover GOP delegates wandered into the union's opening day session, they would have heard quite a different brand of oratory.

Brewery Pres. Karl F. Feller had something to say about the GOP convention in his address to the delegates.

He termed the Republican convention an example of a "steamroller in action." The GOP delegates, Feller suggested, "made it clearly evident that they did not learn their lesson in 1964" because former Sen. Barry Goldwater "and his ultra-conservatives still live within their hearts."

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey also had some comments on the GOP choice in an address to the Brewery Workers.

Humphrey, whose presidential candidacy has been endorsed by the union's executive board, talked to the convention delegates by telephone.

"I think we all noticed that the Republican candidate is not new at all," Humphrey said, "that he looked backward and did not paint a picture of an America that moves ahead as much as he painted an image of his party that looks to the oldest Dixiecrat of them all."

Humphrey cited current problems of "poverty, prejudice and peace" and pledged that "if I am privileged to be the President of these United States, I will give everything that I have of myself to bring about an honorable and speedy resolution of the conflict" in Viet Nam.

Feller told the delegates that the union has made substantial gains in both organizing and collective bargaining in the last three years and has scored important breakthroughs in the soft drink industry.

Cooperation Stressed

He told the Brewery Workers' 39th convention that he saw continued progress based on continued cooperation among the union's locals.

Since the last convention in 1965, Feller said, there have been gains in all areas, but particularly in Canada.

He said the 202 delegates from 149 local unions attending the convention represented a "meeting of the minds to discuss the stewardship of our union and the manner in which it has been conducted since the last convention."

Other speakers on the opening day included Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Pres. John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO, former officer of Brewery Workers Local 9, Milwaukee, and Pres. Edmund P. Tobin of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Lewis saluted the Brewery union as a charter member of the label trades department and an exhibitor at the AFL-CIO's union-industries show since the first one in 1938.

By unanimous vote the convention pledged its support of the California grape boycott now being conducted by the United Farm Workers, and the Textile Workers Union of America boycott against hosiery and knitgoods products of Kayser-Roth Corp., whose Dayton, Tenn., plant has been struck since May.

Gains $21.60 a Week:

White Collar Pacts Negotiated in Steel

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Substantial improvements for white collar workers have been won by the Steelworkers in contracts just negotiated with the United States Steel Corp. and Republic Steel Corp.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said the new three-year agreements will give 9,000 office and technical employes at U.S. Steel and 1,500 Republic office workers increases averaging $21.60 a week in wages and salary increments. They are also assured of advance notice of job changes caused by automated office equipment, and all relevant provisions of the new contracts between the union and 11 big steel firms for more than 400,000 production workers.

Negotiators representing 33 local unions at U.S. Steel and 10 locals at Republic Steel were headed by Dir. John J. Pastin and John Sgro of the union's office and technical department.

Pastin said similar agreements are being sought for another 9,500 white collar units at other major steel firms.

At Republic Steel, where 40 percent of the office employes had been paid on an hourly basis, the new contract places all such employes on straight salary and gives them such additional contract protections as sick leave, improved insurance coverage and a guarantee on hours to be worked.

At both Republic and U.S. Steel, all covered employes get rate and increment hikes of 21 cents an hour retroactive to Aug. 1; another 12.6 cents a year later, and a final 10.4 cents on Aug. 1, 1970.

Wage Study Set

The USWA and management agreed on a review—the first since 1950—of the Cooperative Wage Study manual classifying jobs in electronic data processing areas, including offices and laboratories.

A new tuition assistance plan will help eligible employes to improve their job skills by supplementing their education on their own time, with management paying 50 percent of the cost up to $200 a year.

Another highlight was establishment of a single rate structure for all employes on the payroll Aug. 1. That eliminates starting, training, and intermediate rates formerly followed. In addition, a 20-day grace period on temporary assignments for training purposes has been eliminated.

A new requirement makes it mandatory for management to provide final details of changes affecting job status due to electronic installations at least 90 days in advance, and to notify the local union, at least 30 days or more in advance, of the job status of affected employes.

Stewardesses Win Battle on Age, Marriage

(Continued from page 1)

pay. The EEOC decision made it clear that they are.

The union filed charges in two specific cases based on an EEOC decision of last Feb. 24 that sex is not a bona fide occupational qualification for the position of flight cabin attendant "because the basic duties of the job could be satisfactorily performed by members of both sexes."

EEOC said that Miss Dodd became an American Airlines stewardess Feb. 1, 1956 and had an "excellent work record." On May 27, 1964, management notified her she would have to accept reassignment to a ground job or be terminated at 33. She was offered several such jobs but refused them, and was terminated on her 33rd birthday.

The commission rejected the claim of the Air Transport Association, Inc., and individual airlines that, if all incumbents in a job classification are members of one sex, any conditions of employment relating to that job cannot be based on sex.

Noting the difference in treatment of male employes, the commission said the company's maximum age restriction for stewardesses is based on sex and thereby violates the law.

The company, however, may "lawfully terminate a stewardess who is unable satisfactorily to perform her job because of domestic responsibilities, or for any other reason, just as it terminates other employes" for unsatisfactory performance, it said.

WALL STREET organizing drive gets under way. Pres. John R. Kret of Office & Professional Employes Local 205 speaks to a newsman as the union brings its message to 28,000 clerical workers of brokerage houses.

Office Union Recruits on Wall Street

New York—Billions of dollars are involved in Wall Street transactions each week. But for thousands of people who work there, this means nothing more than an $80 basic pay check.

Many of these are the 28,000 people who work in the back rooms of brokerage houses, and who for months have been working 50 to 60 hours a week in an attempt to catch up on a mountain of paperwork caused by soaring stock market volume.

Some 50 members and representatives of the Office & Professional Employes have been bringing the union message to these workers, passing out pamphlets and leaflets in the nation's financial center.

This was the first step in an organizing drive by the white collar union, which already represents about 1,200 financial workers on Wall Street, mainly on the trading floors on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange.

The objective now is to organize the back room personnel.

15,000 Pamphlets

Members of the OPEIU's United Financial Employes Local 205 were optimistic as they distributed 15,000 copies of the union pamphlet. Pres. John R. Kret of Local 205, said a number of workers asked for additional leaflets so they could pass them out at the office.

The main aim of the white collar union is to raise salaries of the back room workers whose "low wages are camouflaged by great amounts of overtime," said Arthur Lewandowski, OPEIU vice president.

The union also points to other problems of the brokerage house workers: lack of pensions, short vacations and the absence of job security and grievance procedures.

IAM Ends Avco Strike On 37-Month Contract

Nashville, Tenn.—More than 2,800 members of Machinists Local 735 have returned to work with "a fine contract" after successfully beating back an attempt by the Avco Corp. to tie them down to a five-year agreement, the union reports.

The contract will extend for slightly more than 37 months. Future bargaining will coincide with negotiations in the aerospace industry. Major customers for the aircraft parts Avco makes are the aerospace giants.

Union members ratified the agreement by a 1,008 to 713 vote.

Avco workers walked off their jobs June 20 in protest against a last-minute five-year offer by the company. IAM Rep. Billy Pearson reported that the workers "were determined never to accept a long-term contract in these days of rising prices."

The Avco walkout and a strike against a similar management demand three weeks later by IAM members at the Groton, Conn., Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corp. prompted a warning to employers across the nation from IAM Pres. Roy Siemiller.

Further management demands for long-term contracts could only result in additional strikes, Siemiller said.

At Electric Boat, union negotiators report the company is now talking in terms of a contract of less than five years. They said they were hopeful of an early end to the walkout which began July 14 at the nuclear submarine boatyard.

The strike-ending agreement at Avco includes raises over the contract term of 67 cents to 77 cents an hour, including guaranteed cost-of-living increases, the union said.

"Added to current wages," he says, "this will mean that the lowest rate in the plant in 1970 will be $3 an hour. Journeymen tool and die makers and machinists will be getting $4.22 an hour."

First-year raises will range from 37 cents an hour for workers in the two top labor grades, 32 cents in Grade 3 and 27 cents in Grades 4 through 11. Second and third-year raises will be 5 percent, or 14 cents an hour, whichever is greater, each year.

Other contract improvements, which the union termed "as important as the wage gains," included:

- Pension improved from payments of $2.25 to $4 per month per year of service.
- Full-payment rather than partial-payment health and hospital care under the contributory insurance coverage.
- Two additional weeks of vacation, the third after 10 years service, the fourth after 20 years.
- An additional holiday—Good Friday.
- Shift differential up 4 cents to 13 cents an hour.
- Bereavement leave for the first time of three days and jury duty pay.
- Military makeup-pay for 10 days of regular National Guard service, plus an extra 10 days for emergency call-ups.

'68 Contracts Top Pay Gains Of Last Year

(Continued from page 1)

crease gained by about the same number of workers in 1967.

The median, in this case, means that there were the same number of workers winning increases above and below this percentage.

A breakdown of the 1968 survey, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that 23 percent of workers won wage-benefits increases in the 6.5 to 7 percent range, 19 percent were in the 7 to 7.5 percent range and 19 percent secured increases of 7.5 percent and over.

Six percent were in the 6 to 6.5 percent bracket; 19 percent, 5.5 to 6 percent; and 11 percent in the 5 to 5.5 percent group. Only 3 percent received increases of less than 5 percent.

Considering wage rates alone—without adding the value of other benefits—annual increases won during the entire life of the contract averaged 5.2 percent. This compared with 5 percent for 1967.

Wage gains tended to be highest in the first year of the contract. The median wage increase was 7.5 percent of straight-time average hourly earnings, compared with 5.7 percent for the full 1967 year.

The median first-year wage increase of 7.5 percent of straight-time average hourly earnings when converted to money was 23 cents.

More than 700,000 of the workers covered by major settlements negotiated in the first six months of 1968 are in the copper, railroad and telephone industries.

Other settlements affecting a sizable number of workers were concluded in the apparel, can, aluminum, construction and glass industries.

Cleveland Store Signs: 'Don't Buy Grapes'

Cleveland, O.—Operators of supermarket chains here have agreed to put up signs in all their stores urging customers "Please Don't Buy California Table Grapes. Help the California Grape Workers Better Their Living Conditions."

The agreement, negotiated by the Cleveland AFL-CIO and the Cleveland Committee to Support the Grape Boycott, was announced by Mayor Carl Stokes at a news conference attended by labor and chain store officials and Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Stokes lauded those involved for agreeing on a "novel and responsible solution to a potentially serious dispute." Other cities have agreed to support the boycott but Cleveland is the first, Stokes said, to produce an agreement between unions and merchants.

A seven-page statement of agreement provides that California grapes will be kept separate from others on chain store display cases and members of the Cleveland Food Industry Committee will "prominently display" a 14 by 22-inch sign near them. CFIC Pres. Robert P. Duvin said the pact does not bind independent grocers but he expects most of them to cooperate.

UFWOC has been trying for three years to win recognition from California grape growers who have refused to bargain, even where the union can demonstrate a clear majority of the grape pickers. Only one major grower, DiGiorgio Corp., has signed a contract and its table grapes—sold mainly in Far West states—have been exempted from the nationwide boycott.

L. M. Webb Named Red Cross Liaison

L. M. Webb, for many years a local officer of the former Packinghouse Workers in Omaha, has been appointed an AFL-CIO Community Services Activities liaison representative for the American Red Cross.

Webb will serve on the staff of the eastern area office of the Red Cross, Leo Perlis, Community Services Activities director, said. Webb, who succeeds the late Henry Gunesch, has long been active in community services, Perlis added.

Shameful Tactics

IN HIS SPEECH accepting the Republican presidential nomination Richard M. Nixon allied himself with those attacking the U.S. Supreme Court and seeking to sabotage the appointment of Justice Abe Fortas as chief justice.

The record of the court under the leadership of Chief Justice Earl Warren—a record of expanding protection of civil rights and civil liberties—has been under continuing attack from the hard-line "law and order" forces starting with the John Birch Society and building up to the respectability of leading Dixiecrat senators who sit on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Nixon gave aid to this group when he told the convention "let us recognize that some of our courts in their decisions have gone too far in weakening the peace forces as against the criminal forces in this country."

It is this argument—along with his landmark decisions on civil liberties—that has triggered the attack on Justice Fortas. The attack has picked up the support also of those who place short-term political profit above the integrity and sanctity of the judiciary.

* * *

FOR THE OPPOSITION to Fortas is concocted in part on his role in helping write some of the historic decisions on civil liberties, decisions keyed to the protection and the rights of the individual from assault by government; of Republican hopes of winning the November election and having a Republican president—read Nixon—name a new chief justice.

And not too far below the surface there is the prejudice and bias that all members of minority groups meet when they are selected for high public office.

Those dedicated to blocking Justice Fortas from becoming the chief justice have worked out a tactical approach that is only slightly less worthy of respect than the attack itself: to perpetrate in the Senate a full-blown filibuster that would prevent the members of the "greatest deliberative body in the world" from voting on whether or not to confirm the President's choice.

* * *

IF A FILIBUSTER is in fact launched against the Fortas nomination when Congress reconvenes—a filibuster led by the unholy alliance of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats—then we will have indeed reached a new low in political morality in this country.

Richard Nixon has the opportunity to stop the planned filibuster, to prevent the combination of prejudice and political expediency from becoming the basic guidelines for the appointment of a Chief Justice of the United States.

A man who aspires to the presidency can do no less.

And the forces representing decency and democratic principles in the Senate must rally to prevent a handful of bitter-enders and narrow practitioners of ward-heeling politics from degrading both the Senate and the country.

Much more than the appointment of Justice Fortas is at stake; the basic decency and morality of the nation is on the block.

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Family Incomes Rise:

2.9 Million Americans Emerge From Poverty Level in 1967

IMPORTANT PROGRESS in the fight against poverty was scored during 1967, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census, which has reported that for the first time in history median family income passed the $8,000 a year mark.

The report showed that the 1967 median was 6½ percent higher than the 1966 median of $7,500. Price increases cut into the gain, but the Bureau said that the gain in "real" purchasing power was about 4 percent.

A highly important factor in the 1967 gain, as in previous years, was the steady increase of women in the labor force, thus contributing to the number of more-than-one earners in today's families.

On a family basis it was estimated that about 600,000 families had escaped from the poverty classification based on a poverty threshold of $3,335 for a nonfarm family of four. On an individual basis, the statistics showed that the total number of poor persons in 1967 was 25.9 million, down by 2.9 million from the 1966 level.

The statistics showed that of the 2.9 million persons whose incomes climbed above the poverty level, 1 million were nonwhites, 91 percent of whom are Negroes.

"This sharp reduction in the number of poor and the reduction of similar magnitude in the previous year, were the largest declines on record for the nonwhite population since 1959," the Bureau of the Census said. "However, nonwhites continued to be over-represented among the poor in 1967. They constituted 32 percent of the poor, although they comprised only 12 percent of the total population."

Detailed statistics showed that the 1967 median income for white families was $8,300; for nonwhite families $5,200 and for Negroes $4,900. The ratio of Negro family income to white family income was 59 percent. A year earlier it was 58 percent showing a 1 percent gain.

IN THE SOUTH the discrepancy was far greater; the ratio of Negro to white median family income was only 54 percent. In the Northeast, the North Central states and the West the ratio averaged about 73 percent.

Publication of the census figures brought an analysis by the Office of Economic Opportunity plus figures of its own claiming that no less than 7 million Americans have escaped from the poverty level since the war on poverty began three years ago.

Acting OEO Dir. Bertrand M. Harding said that last year's record represented "the greatest exodus from the ranks of the poor in the 10 years that records have been kept, and possibly in the nation's history."

In the three years since passage of the Economic Opportunity Act—from December 1964, to December 1967—7 million Americans escaped from the poverty status compared with 4.5 million in the previous five years, Harding continued.

In those first three years of the poverty program, the proportion of non-white Americans in poverty dropped from 47 percent to about 35 percent and the proportion of whites in poverty declined from 14 percent to 10 percent.

Harding declared that while economic growth was responsible for much of the improvement, a substantial share of the accelerated movement out of poverty was the result of war on poverty programs, including those of OEO operated by local people in local communities. There is no satisfactory way of separating the effect of the two factors, he said. **(PAI).**

Social Security Pays College Fees for Many

Nearly a half-million students are helped through college by social security benefits. These benefits amount to more than the scholarships at all colleges and universities, according to Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The program will pay $479 million during the 1968-69 school year to about 466,000 students in the 18-22 age bracket who are entitled to the benefits because of a disabled, retired or deceased parent, Cohen reported.

The coming school year is the fourth the program has been in effect since the law was changed in 1965 to provide for children's benefits beyond age 18. Before the change, Cohen pointed out, a young beneficiary's payments ceased when he turned 18, unless he was totally disabled.

Students receiving social security payments also may receive scholarship funds. It is also allowable for them to earn up to $1,680 each year.

As N.Y. Times Columnist Sees It:

Nixon Sacrifices GOP Liberals To Shoddy Bid for Presidency

The following column by Tom Wicker, Washington Bureau Chief of the New York Times, appeared in the Aug. 11, 1968 issue of the Times.

LONG AFTER the Republican Party had nominated Warren G. Harding for President at Chicago in 1920, William Allen White looked back in melancholy at his part in the debacle:

"I was torn," he wrote, "as I often am in politics, between the desire to jump in the fiery furnace as a martyr, and the instinct to save my hide and go along on the broad way that leadeth to destruction. In the end I toddled along, followed the Kansas banner in the parade, ashamed, disheveled in body and spirit, making a sad, fat figure while the bands played, the trumpets brayed, and the crowd howled for Harding. . . . A sad spectacle I made, and time has not softened the shabby outlines of the picture in all these long years."

Surely some Republicans straggled out of Miami Beach last week in much the same spirit, wondering if they had gone along "on the broad way that leadeth to destruction," when they might better have "jumped in the fiery furnace."

They had had to bear the shocking sight of J. Strom Thurmond, the burning-eyed racist of South Carolina, standing shoulder to shoulder with Richard Nixon when Nixon came to the platform to accept the nomination of the party of Abraham Lincoln.

There was the disreputable fact of a major-party candidate for President of the United States, and a "law and order candidate" at that, attacking the judicial branch of the government for his own political profit.

There was the intellectual dishonesty of the same candidate pledging "no more Viet Nams," while in the same breath rattling off dangerous demagogic blathes about throwing so much weight around the world that no "fourth-rate military power" would dare to "hijajck" an American ship.

And if the "first civil right of every American" really is, as Nixon asserted to great roars from his audience, the right "to be free from domestic violence," then all the safeguards of the Bill of Rights are secondary to the straightforward power of those armed by government to keep order. One would have thought such words unutterable for any lawyer, much less a man standing on the threshold of the White House and a sworn duty to uphold the Constitution.

IT IS TRUE that Nixon has said all these things before, and repeatedly, during his primary campaigns. But if such calculated applause-getters are permissible for a man seeking the nomination of a conservative party with growing strength in the racially haunted South, they are shoddy and disappointing from a man who has won that nomination, who is asking to lead a great nation gripped in a crisis of its spirit, whose main pledge is to unite all races and all sections.

The manner in which Nixon accepted his nomination, in short, dashed any hope that he intended to provide truly new leadership for his party and therefore his nation, to lead both on to higher ground, that he could bring out of spiritual crisis the kind of fresh new era that Franklin Roosevelt wrought from the nation's economic crisis 35 years ago. After the comeback, after the buildup, after the victory—after all—it was the same old party, the same old rhetoric, the same old Nixon.

The selection of Ted Agnew for Vice President is not quite in the same category. Nixon apparently tried to choose a centrist figure, between the extremes represented by John Lindsay on the left and Ronald Reagan on the right; even conceding that Agnew is a man of ability, what Nixon essentially sought was a political neuter who could offend no one.

THIS DIFFERED from John F. Kennedy's choice of Lyndon Johnson in 1960, and not only because Johnson was an acknowledged leader of a party faction and nationally known; Kennedy acted then to put back together a party riven by his nomination and by a liberal platform.

Kennedy's choice was bold and imaginative; Nixon's was timid and shrinking. It did not put back together a split party; it was a bland effort to keep anyone, anywhere, most particularly the Southerners, from being disgruntled. And even so, bringing the candidate's political judgment into sharp question at the outset, the gesture failed.

The leading moderates of this party went home dispirited and in some cases angry and offended—not so much at Agnew personally, but at the negative nature of what Nixon had done, when something positive and encouraging had been so badly needed.

The biggest political victory here, it may be said, belongs to Lindsay. By staying out of the fight against Agnew even though he could have led a spectacular insurgency, he gained the party regularity always denied him before. His appearances before the convention proved his political glamor, and he clearly set out on the long road to the next Republican presidential nomination.

He did, that is, unless this party finally has gone too far South—unless the Nixon campaign that apparently impends, kills the last Republican flicker in the cities, the urban states, among the poor, the black, the intellectuals, the young.

In such a party, there could be no place for John Lindsay. Nixon is said by close associates to be particularly anxious to nurture the growth of the party in the South, where it was for so long shut out. But what kind of growth? And what shall it profit any Republican if he gains Strom Thurmond and loses his political soul?

Appeal to Congress:

Landmark Housing Program Needs Funds to Make it Work

HAILING ENACTMENT of the new landmark housing law as a "heartening victory," an AFL-CIO spokesman called upon the Congress to provide the funds needed to make the law a reality instead of a promise.

Unless the money authorized to implement the new law is forthcoming, "America's needy would have been cruelly hoaxed, by being held out a promise of housing, only to have it denied them by failure of the appropriations process," declared Ray Denison, legislative representative for the AFL-CIO. Denison appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Denison said that if the various programs in the new law are fully funded, some 1.8 million housing units can be built during the next three years to help ease the nation's immediate and critical housing needs.

The union spokesman said that the first objective will be congressional approval of the $700 million needed to get such programs as low- and middle-income home ownership and rent subsidies under way during the current fiscal year. This request is expected to come by when Congress reconvenes next month.

THE MAJOR THRUST of the new housing law will come in fiscal 1970, Denison said, when some $4 billion will be needed to get other features of the law, such as urban renewal, model cities and new communities fully operative. Funding needs for the third year will be considerably less, he said.

Denison expressed the hope that such incentives as tax credits and government assistance for interest charges will encourage stepped-up participation of private industry in low-income housing. This, he said, would be an important source of "technological knowledge and expertise" for the various programs, as well as help meet the "need for many billions of dollars from the general mortgage market and corporate sources."

Reporters interviewing Denison were William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN A YEAR AND A HALF or so some 200,000 Americans will start the job of counting the rest of us and finding out what changes have taken place in the American population during the past 10 years.

The count is more than just an exercise in telling us how big we are, how rich we are and even where we are heading. It will involve how many jobs we need, where those jobs will be located and how successfully we are meeting the challenges that face us—unemployment, the progress of civil rights, the success or failure of the war on poverty.

The year 1970, of course, seems a long way off, but already we are compiling preliminary figures that show the considerable changes in the American population scene that are taking place and will be reflected in the 1970 census.

The nation is growing—we now number more than 200 million—but the fact remains that our rate of growth is slowing down. The Bureau of the Census reports that calendar year 1967, when the nation's population increased by 2,138,000, "produced the lowest annual change, both in total and percent, for any calendar year since 1945."

Our birth rate continued a drop that began in 1957, falling from a high of 25.2 per thousand in 1957 to 17.9 per thousand 10 years later. During those years the death rate had gone down slightly, the net immigration rate was up slightly, but the final result was a net growth rate of only 10.7 per thousand as compared with a net growth rate of 17.2 per thousand 10 years earlier.

For more than a century, the United States was essentially a rural country. It was only in 1920 that the Bureau of the Census reported that more than half of our people now lived in cities. The 1970 census will tell us how urbanized we have become in the past half century.

It will tell us too, how far advanced a new phenomenon is also—the phenomenon of shrinking core cities and the growth of the suburbs that now ring them, bringing crucial problems to city ghettos and their inhabitants, problems involving jobs, transportation, education and housing.

But the 1970 census and its meaning for all Americans is not confined to the problems of the countryside, the cities and the suburbs. Great changes in the regional composition of our people also are involved. During the 1950's there were marked changes in the population picture in the United States with heavy migration to the far West and out of the deep South when rural Negroes moved to the North as farm work disappeared.

THE 60'S HAVE SHOWN a decided slow-down in this migration. California, Arizona and Florida—California is now the largest state in the nation—have continued to grow but at a slower pace than in the 50's.

There have been important changes, too, in the racial composition of the nation. In 1960, the Negro population constituted 10.5 percent of the population. As of Jan. 1, 1968 it constituted 11.1 percent, showing an increase of 17.24 percent.

The composition of the country by sex has changed also. Until the 1940's the number of males exceeded the number of females in the United States. During the 1940's, the ratio of females to males went ahead slightly. That trend has continued until the ratio last January was only 96.7 for males with a female population of 101,790,000 as compared with a male population of 98,458,000.

The United States is becoming a young nation, too. As of January the median age of the total population was 27.7 years, but there were marked differences by sex and race. The median age for males was 26.4, compared with 28.9 for females.

What the census figures for 1970 will surely tell us is that we are a changing nation; that old solutions for problems are no longer safe guides; that the nation's thinking will have to keep pace with the changes that are taking place.

PASSAGE OF the new housing law was a heartening victory. But it will become a "cruel hoax" on needy Americans unless Congress provides the funds to make the law's promise a reality, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Reporters Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News query Denison on the AFL-CIO public affairs interview on Mutual Radio.

Marion Crank Wins Runoff In Arkansas

State Rep. Marion H. Crank won Arkansas' Democratic gubernatorial nomination in a primary runoff election, halting an effort by Mrs. Virginia Johnson to become the state's first woman governor.

Crank, 53, of Foreman, now faces Republican Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller in the Nov. 5 general election. Rockefeller was renominated overwhelmingly over a single opponent in the state's first primary, July 30.

In that election, Crank led a six-way race, but failed to get a majority. Mrs. Johnson is the wife of Jim Johnson, who unsuccessfully sought to defeat Sen. J. W. Fulbright in the first primary.

Also in Arkansas, William Alexander won the Democratic nomination in the first congressional district, defeating Jack D. Files. The seat is now held by Rep. E. C. Gathings (D-Ark.), who is retiring at the end of his term.

Tuskegee Contest

In another election of interest, Mayor Charles M. Keever of Tuskegee, Ala., a white, was re-elected by better than a 2 to 1 margin over a Negro businessman challenger, Thomas Reed, even though Tuskegee's voter strength is 4 to 1 in the favor of Negroes.

Tuskegee Negro leaders have opposed government by race and the city has been termed a model of biracial government.

Last week the AFL-CIO News incorrectly listed Milton Carpenter as winning the Republican nomination in Missouri's first congressional district. The GOP nominee is Curtis E. Crawford.

J. P. Sullivan Dies; IBEW's Treasurer

Flushing, N.Y.—Jeremiah P. Sullivan, treasurer of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1957, was buried here after services in St. Michael's Church. He died at 77 after an illness of several months.

Initiated into IBEW Local 3 in 1912, Sullivan served his union and the New York City community in many official posts. Appointed international treasurer 11 years ago, he won unanimous election at three subsequent conventions.

At his death he was an executive board member of the city AFL-CIO, the New York City Career & Appeals Salary Board, the contractors' licensing board of the city Dept. of Water Supply, and a trustee of the Joint Board of the electrical industry and seven of its constituent funds.

A DRAMATIC STORY of the life of Samuel Gompers is presented in "The Liquid Fire," a half-hour telecast that will be shown on many stations across the nation over the Labor Day holiday. In this scene, Gompers, played by Larry Robinson (right), rejects a bribe offer by the boss (Rudy Bond) of a cigar manufacturing shop during a strike by Gompers' local union. The telecast, produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation in conjunction with the Jewish Theological Seminary, follows Gompers from his days as a youngster through his many years as president of the American Federation of Labor.

Rail Carmen Assured Relief in Old Dispute

Miami Beach—The Edward Ball-Florida East Coast Railway-Alfred I. Du Pont financial empire will positively be dismantled by its 1971 deadline, if not before, if one senator has his way.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) told delegates to the 24th convention of the Railway Carmen that the strike of non-operating unions against FEC is "one of the most cruel and unjust labor disputes in history."

Jacksonville financier Ed Ball is chairman of FEC and trustee of the vast multi-million dollar Du Pont estate in Florida, which controls the railroad. The workers have been on strike since January, 1963.

Morse, who sponsored a bill passed in 1966 requiring the supposedly charitable estate to divest itself of FEC within five years, said he will insist the "timetable" be followed.

Stressing that he will "continue to press for a fair settlement of the dispute," Morse also said, "The government should recognize that this is an emergency dispute and it should be settled at once."

Morse warned that if reactionary forces win in this year's election, railroad labor and all labor will face the threat of legislation imposing compulsory arbitration and other measures to weaken unions.

Morse, who is scheduled to become chairman of the Senate Labor committee if he wins re-election, pledged that as long as he is in the Senate he "will fight any attempt to fasten a system of compulsory arbitration into our labor laws." He defended his sponsorship of "mediation to finality" in last year's rail wage dispute, which labor had opposed as "compulsion."

Carmen's Pres. George L. O'Brien reported that the union has made "substantial improvements in wages and working conditions" since the union's last convention five years ago. He also cited legislative gains that improved pensions.

Past Pres. A. J. Bernhardt stressed the importance of the 1968 elections. "As trade unionists we must go to the polls and see that our friends and relatives also vote," Bernhardt declared.

Among other speakers were Sec.-Treas. Howard Pickett of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., who is a veteran member of the Carmen, and George Sabo, deputy administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Delegates cheered a telegram from Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey who told the convention, "You know my record on the issues which directly affect the labor movement and the fundamental health of the economy. Let us stand together behind these causes in 1968."

CWA Wins Carolina Vote, Tops Since '53

Orangeburg, S.C.—Workers who make typewriters, calculators and adding machines at a Smith-Corona-Marchant Corp. plant here voted for the Communications Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was CWA 657, no union 402 in what the NLRB said was the largest group of workers organized since 1953 in South Carolina.

Fred (Taft-) Hartley Acts To 'Save' Country Again

Former Rep. Fred Hartley is at it again—seeking funds from gullible business executives and corporations who are interested in saving the country by "breaking the power" of unions.

Hartley, who has made a career out of fighting labor since his defeat for Congress in 1948—after he had co-authored the Taft-Hartley Act—is co-chairman of a Conference of American Small Business Organizations.

In that capacity, he has written letters soliciting "modest" contributions to help promote "agitation" in the next Congress to enact curbs on unions. The former Republican congressman from New Jersey also wants investigations of the National Labor Relations Board, the Wage & Hour Division and the courts for "abetting" the unions.

Hartley has a novel, new pitch in his letters: he blames unions for riots in ghettos. His reasoning: they helped secure minimum wage increases, which caused unemployment, which caused the uprisings.

Still Has Claim:

Labor Board Backs Striker Job Rights

An economic striker's job rights do not end just because there is a replacement in his job at the time he applies for reinstatement, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Applying two Supreme Court decisions to the case of 67 strikers whom the Laidlaw Corp. refused to rehire at its Peru, Ind., plant, when their replacements left, the board set down new guidelines and reversed the old rule established in Brown & Root, Inc., Bartlett-Collins, Atlas Storage Div. and other cases.

In a unanimous decision, the five board members ordered Laidlaw not to discourage membership in Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers Local 681 by terminating the employe status of continuing strikers or failing to reinstate them.

It ordered the firm not to threaten employes with "forever losing any right to employment" if they should strike and be replaced; to rescind plant rules against distributing union literature or petitions during nonworking time in nonworking areas on company premises.

The board ordered Laidlaw, a wire processing firm, to reinstate employes who struck Jan. 12, 1966, for better wages; applied for reinstatement unconditionally on Feb. 11, 1966, and struck again Feb. 21 that year when a few employes were reinstated as new hires.

The board agreed with Trial Examiner Louis Libbin that the treatment of applications as valid only on the day they were made, and the termination of employes who allegedly had been replaced, violated the Taft-Hartley Act. Also it cited the Supreme Court decision in a Fleetwood Trailers case, 1967, rejecting the employer's claim that reinstatement rights of strikers are determined at the time they first apply.

The Laidlaw strikers, the NLRB said, remained employes and were entitled to full reinstatement as vacancies occurred. It laid down this rule:

"Economic strikers who unconditionally apply for reinstatement at a time when their positions are filled by permanent replacements:

"1. Remain employes; 2. Are entitled to full reinstatement upon the departure of replacements unless they have acquired regular and substantially equivalent employment, or: 3. The employer can prove that the failure to offer full reinstatement was for legitimate and substantial business reasons."

Elmer Holland Dies; Unionist, Congressman

Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), who died at 74, was a "sincere and dedicated congressman who served the people of his district, his state and his nation with compassion and common sense," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to the family.

Meany added: "He was a true friend of the labor movement and we mourn his death."

Holland suffered a stroke in 1966 and was not a candidate for re-election to the 20th District seat he had held since 1956.

Holland was chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Labor, sponsored the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, and was a leader in many drives for progressive legislation.

Born in Pittsburgh, Holland was a charter member of Steelworkers Local 1272 and served on the union's national organizing staff in the 1930's. At his death, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel called Holland one of the most "consistent and faithful champions" of worker welfare in Congress.

Labor, Universities Join In Community Training

Grants totaling more than $615,000 by the Office of Economic Opportunity were given to three universities to extend training programs for trade union leaders involved in community action programs.

The University of Houston was added to the OEO economic development effort with a grant of $258,189. Grants also were given to the University of Massachusetts of $204,522 and West Virginia University of $152,885 to continue prior programs in OEO Trade Union Leadership Training.

The Houston program will cover an eight-state area in the Southwest-Rocky Mountain region, including Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

The prime objectives of the Houston program, OEO said, are to expand the economic development effort of the region by using the resources of the labor movement and by building a reservoir of knowledgeable people with the capability of initiating new programs and opening opportunities for employment.

Four hundred union trainees from an earlier program at West Virginia University will receive further training to assist other community leaders strengthen community action agencies and set up new ones in the Appalachian states.

The states included in the Appalachian states program are Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

The new England program at University of Massachusetts will follow up an earlier program and will continue the multiplier effect on both labor movement and 77 community action agencies in the six New England states.

Graduates of earlier programs in New England already have established Economic Opportunity Committees in 20 union locals and six central bodies. Through these 26 committees an additional 130 union leaders have been activated, OEO reported.

The training program at the University of Houston will include intensive resident training of 100 union members focused on the understanding of poverty problems unique to the Southwest and Rocky Mountain states, as well as federal projects and the role organized labor plays in getting people out of poverty and into jobs.

U. S., Mexican Labor Act:

Campaign Opens On Border Wages

Mexico City—United States and Mexican labor launched a joint attack here on two problems that are undermining wages and working conditions on both sides of the border.

Plans for the campaign were announced following a meeting of a committee composed of four representatives of the AFL-CIO and an equal number from the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM).

One problem involves the effort of the Mexican government to lure U.S. companies to set up branch plants just across the border to take advantage of cheap wages.

The firms then export their products back into the United States under laws that give them a further benefit from U.S. tariff and Mexican tax treatment.

Latest reports show that more than 100 U.S. companies have jumped the border to take advantage of this so-called Mexican "industrialization" program.

The second problem concerns the hiring of Mexican "green carders" by U.S. employers. The "green carders," named from the color of the card issued to them, enter the United States under immigration laws that allow them permanent resident status.

Labor leaders charge that the "green carders," many of whom commute back and forth across the border to avoid higher living costs in the United States, are being used to depress wages and break strikes and organizing drives.

The committee that met here was established by AFL-CIO and CTM leaders in May during a conference of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee in Washington, D.C.

Following two days of sessions, the committee's eight members announced "complete identification of purpose" among themselves in seeking solutions to the problems.

"We found ourselves in agreement," a committee statement declared, "that the industrialization of the border should not become a means for the exploitation of workers in either country."

A "working party" of four committee members—two each from the AFL-CIO and CTM—was set up to conduct an "on-the-scene" study of the industrialization program.

The "working party" will submit its findings and recommendations to the committee, and in turn to the AFL-CIO and CTM. A report is expected to be ready for a US-MTUC conference here in September.

The "working party" also will develop ideas on strengthening the minimum wage in Mexico—to take away the appeal given to U.S. runaways.

The committee condemned strikebreaking "in all of its forms and . . . the attitude of employers and government authorities in encouraging strikebreaking."

Strikebreaking in the United States is being abetted by "green carders," the committee declared, calling upon U.S. and Mexican governments to adopt "appropriate measures" to stop the hiring of immigrants in labor disputes.

A U.S. observer to the meeting said the committee had in mind a particular step that could be taken by the U.S. government:

It could act to clarify immigration laws either to require "continuous" residency in the United States by all persons coming in under "permanent resident status" or forbid their employment in labor disputes.

Attending the meeting as U.S. members of the committee were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, David Dubinksy and Jacob S. Potofsky. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings was represented by Vice Pres. William Drohan of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Keenan and Potofsky were chosen as the U.S. representatives on the four-member "working party."

Serving as advisers to the U.S. committee members were AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan; Elizabeth Jager of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Vice Pres. Howard Samuel, Clothing Workers, and Lezare Teper, economist for the Ladies Garment Workers.

The Mexican delegation was led by CTM Gen. Sec. Fidel Velazquez, and Justino Sanchez Madariaga, Jesus Elias Pina, Bernado Cobos and Manuel Pavon.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE on a feasibility study of a proposed AFL-CIO Institute of Labor Studies meets with Dir. Walter G. Davis of the federation's Dept. of Education at AFL-CIO headquarters. Such a study was authorized at the last AFL-CIO convention. The committee will prepare guidelines for the study and help produce a final report to the Executive Council. Besides Davis, members are Rees Hammond, Operating Engineers; John Brumm, Machinists; Glenn Watts, Communications Workers; Helmuth Kern, Meat Cutters; Gus Tyler, Ladies' Garment Workers; Don Stevens, Michigan AFL-CIO; Lawrence Rogin, American University; Professors Herbert Levine, Rutgers, and Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., Michigan State universities; Assistant Dir. Otto Pragan and John Sessions of Davis's staff.

Meany Asks Senators to Repudiate Survey Report Attacking AIFLD

(Continued from page 1)

ficial U.S. government policy," Meany said, "then it is impossible as a recommendation applicable to AIFLD because the latter is a voluntary organization, an auxiliary of the AFL-CIO, with management representation in its policy board."

"If this statement is directed at the AIFLD," he added, "it is tantamount to a call for its disavowal by the U.S. government. This attitude towards the relations between the U.S. government and voluntary organizations has no place in our democratic society."

As an "obvious contradiction," Meany noted that the committee print at one point criticized AIFLD because "many Latins view it as an instrument of U.S. government" and in another section recommended more U.S. government control over AIFLD.

Meany attacked an attempt by Dockery to portray AIFLD as being in competition with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in helping to promote economic growth and social justice in Latin America.

Facts Ignored

Ignored, Meany said, is the fact that "the ORIT general secretary and four of the most important Latin American labor leaders are on the AIFLD board of trustees helping to formulate its policy."

"As a matter of fact," Meany continued, "the AIFLD is supported by and in turn lends its complete support to the ORIT and its affiliated organizations."

Similarly, Meany exploded a survey conclusion that AIFLD "has involved the AFL-CIO in some awkward contradictions of its principles that the trade unions should not be tied to political parties."

The facts are, Meany stated, that the AFL-CIO has been working for more than 20 years with organizations like CTM of Mexico, CTP of Peru and CTV of Venezuela "and many other major trade union confederations that have direct ties to political parties."

Furthermore, he said the AFL-CIO has maintained "warm, close relations" with the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain since 1894, and it "is more closely tied with a political party than any free labor national center in Latin America."

"Our only insistence is that the unions with which we cooperate reject all association with or control by totalitarian political parties," Meany emphasized.

Elsewhere, Meany cited other "preconceived and biased viewpoints without any foundation in fact," such as false claims that:

- The U.S. trade union movement is trying to force its philosophy and its methods on the Latin American labor movements.
- The U.S. labor movement is not equipped to work with Latin American labor movements which are more ideologically and politically oriented.
- The AFL-CIO and AIFLD are blindly anti-Communist and equate anti-Communism as such with democratic principles.

Meany contrasted Dockery's attack on AIFLD with a finding by Comptroller General Elmer Staats that the organization represents a "realistic and imaginative approach to some of the major problems of the Western Hemisphere."

After reviewing AIFLD, Staats wrote the subcommittee that "it provides a means whereby the workers of Latin America can participate in the Alliance for Progress and become more active in the economic and social progress in their countries."

Meany told how Dockery had sent AIFLD a questionnaire in connection with his study and "under my instruction" it was answered in detail. "We cannot understand why this study chose not to make use of the reply," Meany said.

He called upon the subcommittee to issue as "a committee print" his letter, AIFLD's reply to the questionnaire and an enclosed detailed AFL-CIO evaluation of the Dockery survey.

The survey is "a great disservice to the American people, the U.S. Senate and the democratic inter-American labor movement which is working hard to overcome misery and poverty in our hemisphere," Meany concluded.

Probe Urged to Check Conglomerates' Power

Atlantic City—A congressional probe of conglomerate corporation mergers and their impact on social and political institutions has been urged here by the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America.

"The influence wielded by the small group of men at the top of these new industrial pyramids is awesome," the resolution said, with their decisions affecting "the welfare of entire communities and the nation as a whole."

Yet, it added, "their entrenched position permits them to operate with no obligation to consider the interests of workers, the stockholders, or the public at large."

The resolution noted that conglomerate mergers — consolidating of businesses which have no market or product connections with each other—have gobbled up 382 firms with $17 billion in assets in the last five years.

The TWUA executive council also called upon the Federal Trade Commission to determine whether the pending conglomerate merger of the Penn Central railroad system and the Kayser-Roth textile chain is in the public interest.

Noting that 500 TWUA members are locked in a bitter strike at a K-R plant in Dayton, Tenn. because the employer has "illegally" refused to bargain, the council charged that the proposed link has anti-union aspects.

Will it, the union asked, put K-R in a position to "consolidate its resources for additional assaults upon the right of its workers to form and join unions?"

In two other actions, the council:

- Urged the federal government to swifter, more effective enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act which requires that wages paid on government contract work be up to prevailing minimums in the industry involved.
- Asked for "federal action" to close a tax loophole that permits tax-exempt status for many industrial bonds issued by state and local governments.

This "public subsidy for private profit," which is used to "pirate" industries from other communities, threatens the job security of workers and saddles taxpayers with an unfair tax burden, the council declared.

GUTHRIE THEATER FOUNDATION in Minneapolis elected Virgil March (left), president of the Allied Printing Trades Council to its board of directors. March is a leader in the Minneapolis Demonstration Arts Project being sponsored by the AFL-CIO Community Services Dept., the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employes and the Minneapolis Central Labor Union Council. March is pictured above with John R. Goetz (center), board chairman and president of the Guthrie Theater Foundation, and Paul Ballantyne, a leading Guthrie actor.

Vermont Labor Leader Heads Hospital Drive

Arlington, Vt.—Kenneth Clayton, Sr., president of the Bennington County Central Labor Council, has been named chairman of a fund-raising drive for a new children's health center to be built in Rutland, Vt.

Report to Urban League:

Apprentice Project Pays Off In Jobs

Apprenticeship openings have been filled by 460 minority-group youths in 12 cities in the past year through the National Urban League's "Learn-Earn-Advance Progress" (LEAP) project, Napoleon Johnson, national director of the program, reported.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, in cooperation with the Building & Construction Trades Dept., has been assisting the National Urban League in developing "Apprenticeship Outreach" programs in a score of cities.

The Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, which pioneered in the cooperative effort with the AFL-CIO in placing minority youths in building trades apprentice training, reported last month that 645 had been recruited, tutored, counseled and placed through Apprenticeship Outreach programs in seven cities.

Still other Apprenticeship Outreach projects are being operated through the Opportunity Industrialization Center and local AFL-CIO building trades councils.

AFL-CIO Education Dept. Dir. Walter G. Davis told the convention delegates that "greater participation by Negro trade unionists in the affairs of their unions will have the ultimate effect of strengthening the entire labor movement."

"The AFL-CIO is dedicated to opening the doors to all jobs to all men and women," he said, "and particularly to those in the minority groups who have for so long been denied equal job opportunities. We have had some success. We are not satisfied."

"We will be able to do a better job if the Negroes who are members of unions become deeply involved in the activities of their unions," he said.

Bob McGlotten, Civil Rights Dept. staff representative, told the Urban League delegates that the AFL-CIO wants their organization to become more involved with the labor movement at the local and national levels.

"We need and welcome the Urban League's help in our campaign to bring more effective legislation in the areas of minimum wage, medicare, education, housing and a million public service jobs for the unemployed," he said.

He added that minority group workers will be in heavy demand as the nation's urban development programs, including Model Cities, are accelerated.

Louisiana Pins 'Unfair' Tag On Governor

Baton Rouge, La.—A special convention of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO voted unanimously to brand Gov. John J. McKeithen as "unfair to labor" for his "unwarranted veto" of workmen's compensation improvements passed by the legislature.

A record 1,900 delegates—twice the number who usually attend state conventions—took part in the one-day session. Delegates wore "Sad Friday" buttons and tags, referring to the day McKeithen vetoed the labor-backed bills.

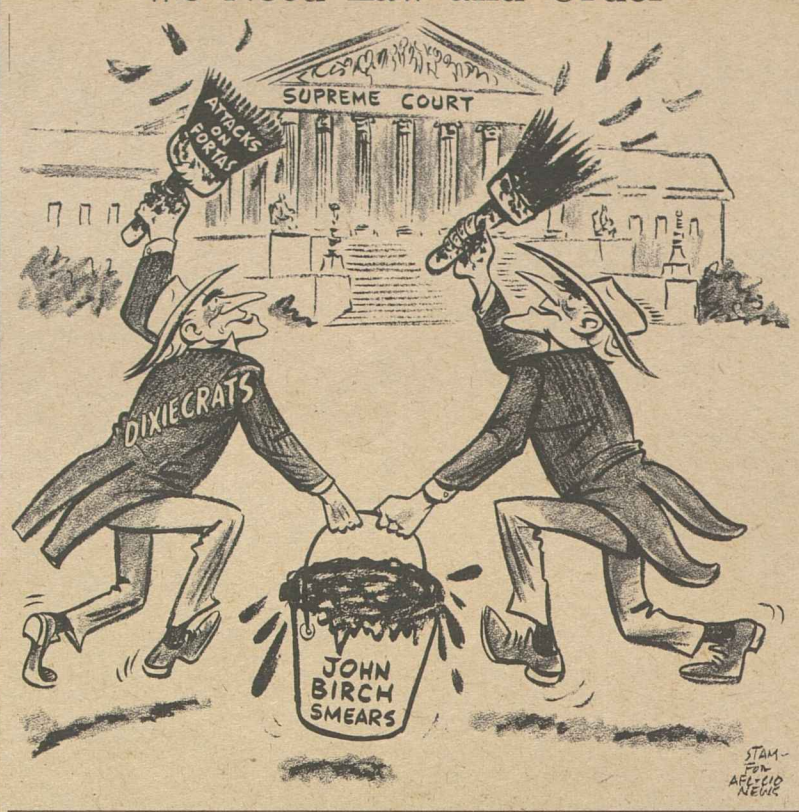
The governor accepted an invitation to defend his action before the convention. The delegates rose out of respect for his office as he entered and left the hall—and listened in icy silence. Not a clap, not a boo.

Then they adopted a blistering resolution of condemnation.

The "unfair" brand will stick, the delegates vowed, until such time as the governor "shall prove that he places the needs of widows, children and injured workers above the greed and indifference of his wealthy friends by signing into law legislation which will guarantee, in every instance, that the benefits provided exceed those contained in the legislation he vetoed."

If this condition is met, the convention said, the "unfair" label can be subsequently lifted.

'We Need Law and Order'



Humphrey Maintains Wide Nomination Lead

(Continued from page 1)

Republican convention showing Thurmond, the 1948 Dixiecrat candidate for President, "walking Mr. Nixon up to the podium."

Humphrey added: "I don't think that makes the 'new Nixon.' I think it sort of comes back to what I would call Mr. Nixon as we all knew him."

A third entrant for the nomination, Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota announced his candidacy, and made a strong bid for the support of delegates previously pledged to the slain Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Since the assassination, some of the Kennedy supporters have moved into the camp of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and others have endorsed Humphrey. The bulk, however, including the 174-member California delegation and a large share of the New York contingent, is still listed as "uncommitted"

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, there was no sign of a firm transfer of Kennedy support to McGovern despite friendly comments by some of the leaders of the uncommitted delegations.

McGovern made it clear that he will support the party's nominee after the convention.

He indicated that he will make a strong effort to influence the Democratic platform towards a twin goal of peace in Viet Nam and high priority to city problems.

Supporters of McCarthy stepped up their efforts to demonstrate strong public support for the Minnesota senator with a nationwide series of rallies including a celebrity-studded gathering at New York's Madison Square Garden addressed by McCarthy.

A possible fourth candidate half-tossed his hat in the ring. Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia said he will probably enter the race in order to "save the Democratic Party" from "socialism."

But Maddox, who once passed out ax handles in his restaurant to keep Negroes out, is unlikely to pick up more than a scant handful of convention votes.

A United Press Intl. survey less than two weeks before the Democratic convention credited Humphrey with 1,056 of the 1,312 votes needed for nomination. In addition, the news service notes, a number of the delegations now technically pledged to "favorite sons" are expected to end up in the Humphrey column.

The tally showed 428 convention votes for McCarthy, 31 for McGovern—a figure considered certain to grow—and 578 uncommitted and 516 listed under favorite sons.

The party's platform committee was to begin public hearings in Washington Aug. 19 and switch to the Chicago convention site in midweek. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was scheduled to present labor's position Aug. 22 in Chicago.

There was an agreement between the principal candidates on a key credentials challenge. Both Humphrey and McCarthy have indicated their support of the "Mississippi Loyalists," a liberal, biracial group which is challenging the Dixiecrat "regular" delegation.

Preliminary tallies indicate that more than 300 Negroes—100 from southern states—will be delegates and alternates at the Democratic convention. This is more than twice the number at the 1964 convention, when the South sent only seven Negro delegates and seven alternates.

There was sharp criticism at the Republican convention of the "lily white" southern delegations and the fact that only 28 of the delegates and 54 alternates were Negro.

Biggest Ever Labor Parade Set For N.Y.

New York—The New York Labor Day parade will be back this year bigger and better than ever.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be the grand marshal of the parade, which Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO says "will be the most exciting parade the city has ever seen."

The parade theme this year will be "Civil Rights, Women, Youth."

The march on Sept. 2 will dramatize organized labor's role in assuring equal opportunity and equal rights for all Americans. It will pledge labor's determination to push toward mending divisions between the American people.

Some 300 parade chairmen from local unions, councils and joint boards took part in a recent planning session.

Thousands of newly-organized workers will be among the participants. This will include representatives of the Taxi Drivers, marching this year for the first time.

A special delegation of the Farm Workers will be on hand to dramatize their appeal for a boycott of the product of struck California grape fields.

Stars of stage and screen, as well as casts of current shows will lead the march. They will then proceed directly from the end of the march to their theaters for the holiday matinees.

The schedule calls for the march to start promptly at 10 a.m. at 26th Street and Fifth Avenue and proceed past the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library at 42nd Street.

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Suburbia Wooed by GOP Ticket With Theme on 'Law and Order'

(Continued from page 1)

would "divide" the GOP. This assurance was credited with holding the bulk of southern delegates in the Nixon camp despite their ideological affinity to California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

It was Nixon's desire for "unity" that led in large part to the choice of Agnew. The Maryland governor, a comparative unknown alongside more dynamic figures like Illinois Sen. Charles H. Percy or New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay, is at least less controversial. He was acceptable to the southern wing of the party and considered inoffensive to other sections.

Agnew's selection did, nevertheless, provoke dismay and a minor revolt among a number of northern, big city, big state Republicans who saw it as a sell-out to the South and abandonment of any attempt to appeal to dissident, liberal Democrats or to Negro voters.

Lindsay refused to let his name be placed in nomination against Nixon's choice and made a "party unity" seconding speech for Agnew. Michigan Gov. George Romney did run against Agnew, but trailed by a big margin.

Oddly, it was the votes of liberal Democrats and Negroes that put Agnew into office as governor when they could not stomach the racist appeal of his Democratic opponent. He supported enactment of a state open housing law and was counted among the GOP liberals as an early advocate of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's candidacy.

Rockefeller's indecision, however, led Agnew to shift his backing to Nixon, and he began to take a harder line on civil rights matters. Ultimately, following the Baltimore riots last spring, he alienated moderate Negro leaders in the state—virtually all of whom had supported his election—when he delivered a sharp, public tongue-lashing, accusing them of failing to denounce black extremists.

Negro Republicans greeted the Nixon-Agnew ticket with undisguised disillusion. Former baseball star Jackie Robinson, an adviser to Rockefeller, announced he was resigning from his post and would campaign for the Democrats whether that party nominated Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey or Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy. And James Farmer, the former leader of CORE, who is running for Congress on the Republican-Liberal slate in Brooklyn, said he could not support the GOP candidates, calling them "a heavy albatross around my neck."

A Negro New Yorker predicted that there would be "more fishermen than black Republican voters in November." And a white Michigan delegate to the convention predicted that the national slate would cost the party three House seats in the state.

For all this, the right-of-center Nixon-Agnew combination was made-to-order for a campaign keyed to a call for "safe streets" and an end to rioting, an issue which is by no means confined to the South.

Nixon, in fact, seems to have accepted the theory, bolstered by a number of polls, that a conservative trend dominates the mood of the country. While his strategy may abandon any appeal for the votes of liberals or minorities in the northern central cities, it places heavy reliance on the "backlash" element of both the cities and the suburbs more than counterbalancing the loss. Many of these votes that might have gone to segregationist, third-party candidate George C. Wallace now have a less repugnant alternative.

Senior Aides Project Opens 400 New Jobs

Four hundred community service jobs in 10 major cities across the country are being opened for unemployed workers over 55 under the Senior Aides program.

The program is operated through an agreement between the Labor Dept. and the National Council of Senior Citizens and is subcontracted to sponsors in each locality.

About 40 persons in each of the 10 cities will be hired by the subcontractor-sponsors to work 20 hours a week at an average of $2 an hour.

The program is being funded through a Labor Dept. grant of $879,520. Sponsors in the 10 cities will provide an additional $116,155.

The Senior Aides will work in a variety of jobs—in hospitals, old age homes, offices, libraries, child day care centers and others. Cities in the program are Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Bedford, Conn.; Pittsburgh, Providence, R.I., and Washington, D.C.

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Democrats Urged to Press Attack on Social Problems

Aggression Bares Iron Soviet Fist

American labor condemns the "dastardly armed invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its satellites," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

He termed the aggression a violation "of every principle of human decency" as well as a repudiation of the United Nations Charter and Soviet Russia's own treaty agreements.

Meany stressed that the Czechs posed no military or economic threat to the Soviets and had agreed just two weeks earlier to "conditions laid down by their oppressors."

The AFL-CIO president urged a special session of the UN General Assembly—where the Russians cannot exercise a veto—to bring on the aggressor the judgment of the nations of the world.

Meany added:

"The Soviet action proves, once again, that dictatorial communism cannot tolerate even a small measure of freedom on its borders. It once more gives the lie to those who pretend to believe that communism has changed—that Russia has been liberalized—that there are no more satellites.

"The brutal invasion of Czechoslovakia demonstrates without question the blind fear of the Kremlin rulers that their own people would be contaminated by the existence of free speech and a free press in Czechoslovakia.

"It demonstrates the basic fear

(Continued on Page 4)

VICE PRES. HUMPHREY acknowledges a tumultuous, 20-minute ovation as he appears before the 14th convention of the Steelworkers in Chicago. USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, on Humphrey's left, leads the acclaim. The Vice President said he was "warming up" for the "big ball game" ahead—the Democratic national convention. **(Story, Page 3; text of speech, Page 7)**

Credentials, Platform Battles Seen:

Humphrey Piles Up Big Lead Towards Party's Nomination

By John M. Barry

Chicago—The Democratic Party headed toward the opening of its national convention with Vice Pres. Humphrey holding a clear and commanding lead over his rivals for the presidential nomination, but with the party embroiled in controversy over credentials and platform.

Humphrey was heavily favored to capture the nomination on the first convention ballot. His campaign coordinator, former Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, claimed 1,400 solid delegate votes for the Vice President against 1,312 needed for nomination.

Supporters of Humphrey's principal rival, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, counterclaimed that O'Brien's figures were inflated.

But independent tallies of delegate commitments and leanings supported the view that the Vice President is within clear striking distance of the nomination. Newsweek magazine, for example, reported that Humphrey could count 1,246 votes a week before the convention was due to open on Aug. 26, against 477¼ for McCarthy and 34½ for latecomer Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Meanwhile, a fourth candidate had entered the picture—Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia—but he was expected to draw only scattered votes from hard-core segregationists in a few of the southern delegations, including his own.

A first-ballot victory for Humphrey would parallel the overwhelming choice of former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon by the Republicans at Miami Beach earlier this month. But that shapes up as the only similarity with the GOP convention, which was carefully stage-managed to submerge disputes and convey the appearance of party unity.

The gathering of the Democrats, in contrast, will be anything but dull.

Party Chairman John M. Bailey, for one thing, already has banned the time-consuming "hoopla" of floor demonstrations on behalf of candidates, acting on the suggestion of Humphrey and McGovern and the assent of McCarthy. And a number of favorite sons have released their delegations to eliminate extended nominating and seconding speeches and save the convention more time.

Even so, there was the expectation of numerous demonstrations outside the International Amphitheater, the convention site, as various anti-war protest groups descended upon Chicago. Gov. Samuel H. Stratton, citing the threat of "tumult, riot, or mob disorder," called some 5,600 National Guard troops to active duty in the city at the request of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

And despite the efforts to streamline the proceedings, party leaders were concerned that floor fights over the platform and the seating of challenged delegations might force the convention into extra sessions, possibly delaying the selection of a nominee until Thursday or Friday.

The tentative schedule called for the usual opening day ceremonies on Monday, including the keynote speech of Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of

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Meany Hits Weak GOP Platform

Chicago — The AFL-CIO called on the Democratic Party to spell out a program to solve "the grave problems that now confront the nation and the world" and make the American system "work just as well for the minority as for everyone else."

Federation Pres. George Meany, testifying before the full platform committee at hearings prior to the Democratic national convention, presented labor's detailed recommendations in 46 areas of national concern, with major emphasis on the urban crisis.

Labor's proposals to the Democrats, Meany noted, were the same, "word for word," as those presented to the Republican Party less than a month ago. But, he observed, the AFL-CIO has searched the GOP platform in vain for any evidence that the Republicans were listening.

"We found an abundance of generalities but all too few specifics," he said. "The specifics were sometimes buried among otherwise unexceptionable cliches and when we did find them we didn't like them."

Meany noted that the war in Viet Nam is in the forefront of the nation's concern and reemphasized labor's support for "the American effort to defend the freedom of the South Vietnamese people to run their country as they choose, without interference by force."

The labor movement, he said, respects the right of dissent and the right of petition, having had long experience with them.

But, he continued, "those who oppose the war can direct their

(Continued on page 12)

Farm Union Wins Pact At Masson Vineyards

Fresno, Calif.—The AFL-CIO Farm Workers capped a year of organizing and bargaining efforts in Fresno area vineyards by winning a hefty package of benefits in a first contract for the field employes of Paul Masson, Inc., producer of quality table wines and champagnes.

Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee signed a three-year agreement raising wages and providing union-won benefits for field crews totaling about 350 at the peak of the harvest season.

It was the latest in a series of agreements won since April 1966, when UFWOC scored its first breakthrough toward union conditions at Schenley Distillers properties.

The new pact provides a pay range of $1.90 to $2.55 an hour, with 10-cent increases in each of the next two years. Piece rate pickers are guaranteed an average of $3.25 an hour.

The contract provides a full union shop and dues checkoff, union hiring hall, paid holidays and vacations.

Workers will be covered by a Special Benefits Fund the union has negotiated with other employers in the industry. The company will pay 10 cents for every hour worked into

(Continued on page 3)

Broadcasts Listed For Labor Day

Four major speeches by AFL-CIO leaders will be heard on nationwide radio networks on Labor Day, Sept. 2. The schedule:

Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, ABC, 7:20 p.m.; Pres. George Meany, CBS, 7:35 p.m.; Vice Pres. John H. Lyons Jr., Mutual, 9:15 p.m.; Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, NBC, 10:15 p.m.

All times are Eastern Daylight. Since radio programming varies from station to station, listeners should check local listings.

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS of the 15th annual Plumbers & Pipe Fitters apprentice contest flash $1,000 smiles as they receive congratulations and cash awards from Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, left. Forty-six states and six Canadian provinces were represented by the 120 apprentices competing in the contest at Purdue University. The winners are, from left, William C. Taylor, Detroit, plumbers competition; James J. Clauson, Philadelphia, steam fitter-pipe fitter category, and Alex R. Logan, Vancouver, B.C., sprinkler-fitter division. Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward, right, helps present awards.

Apprentice Excellence Set as Plumbers' Goal

Lafayette, Ind.—The system of apprenticeship is nothing other than a trade union engaging in a special form of education for quality performance.

This point repeatedly was emphasized by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), Dean Earl L. Butz of Purdue University and other principal speakers during the union's 15th annual apprentice contest and instructor training course at Purdue University here.

The weeklong program was attended by a record 844 plumbing, pipe fitter and sprinkler fitter instructors.

Simultaneously, 120 apprentices from 46 states and six Canadian provinces competed for more than $5,000 cash and additional bonus prizes in the three categories. For the first time in the history of the competition, a Canadian apprentice, Alex R. Logan of Local 170, Vancouver, B.C., won a top prize when he finished first in the sprinkler-fitter contest.

Both at the instructor training program completion ceremony and at the awards banquet, Pres. Schoemann stressed that the very existence of the union depended on the quality of the teachers and the apprentices He urged continued pursuit of excellence as a goal of union craftsmen.

On this same theme, Dean Butz observed that 10 years from now half the information the apprentices and instructors had acquired would be obsolete and useless. In addition, he said that half of the information American craftsmen will need for success in 1978 has not yet been discovered.

The contest winners were awarded prizes by Schoemann and Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward.

In the plumber competition, William C. Taylor of Local 98, Detroit, won the $1,000 first prize. James T. Sullivan of Local 130, Chicago, and John F. Duffy, Local 15, Minneapolis, tied for second and each was awarded $500, with the $250 third prize going to Anthony J. Gilsoul of Local 469, Phoenix.

In the steam fitter-pipe fitter category, James J. Clauson of Local 420, Philadelphia, won the $1,000 first prize, James W. Medeiros of Local 393, San Jose, Calif., won the $500 second prize and Eugene W. Terrell of Local 211, Houston, Tex., the $250 third prize.

In the sprinkler-fitter division, Alex R. Logan of Local 170, Vancouver, B.C., became the first Canadian winner and took the $1,000 top prize. Dennis Haffner of Local 183, Milwaukee, won second prize and Jim Dan Lewis won the third prize.

Joseph P Corcoran is director of the union's training department of apprentices and journeymen and the Purdue program is under his supervision.

Labor Support Of Humphrey Voted in Utah

Salt Lake City—National politics and state legislation highlighted the 12th convention of the Utah State AFL-CIO here.

Delegates voted an enthusiastic endorsement of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as candidate for president.

Their state legislative program included support for a plan giving uniform sick leave, vacation and living-cost benefits to Utah state employes.

Meeting here in Carpenters Hall, the state body voted new terms in office for Sec.-Treas. Ormond Konkle, of Steelworkers Local 3503, and Vice Pres. A. A. Thon of Meat Cutters Local 637, Ogden.

It re-elected nine vice presidents and chose three new ones to fill vacancies in the southern area—John G. Thornton, Operating Engineers Local 3; Elwyn Petersen, Bricklayers Local 1, and Paul Calton, Steelworkers Local 5236.

State AFL-CIO Pres. C. E. Berger, who presided, has one more year of his current term to serve.

The convention called on all affiliates to give regular financial aid to Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers and to join the national boycott against merchants who advertise in the struck Hearst paper.

It also endorsed a state law protecting the rights of Communications Workers and others to refuse overtime work, and saluted Typographical Local 115 here, at 100, the oldest union local in Utah.

Painters Assist Youths in New Training Plan

More than 300 disadvantaged or jobless youth will train with labor cooperation as painter-decorators and paperhangers under a $500,000 on-the-job training contract approved by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

A total of 530 persons will be trained—320 youths selected mainly from apprenticeship preparation projects, and 210 journeymen who need skills upgrading to forestall layoffs.

The contract is with a labor and management committee called the National Joint Painting & Decorating Apprenticeship and Training Committee representing programs in 22 states and the District of Columbia.

The 320 from Apprenticeship Outreach programs, funded by the Dept. of Labor in 36 cities, will be given six weeks of pre-job training before beginning 20 weeks of training on the job.

Outreach programs are the cooperative efforts of labor and civil rights organizations.

The contract will help combat critical skill shortages in the painting and decorating industry, Wirtz said. It will provide unemployed and disadvantaged persons a chance to gain skills through apprenticeship. It will also develop and carry out journeyman training programs necessary to offset skill obsolescence in 80-hour courses.

William Duval, director of education for the Painters, and Glen Craven, executive director of the Painting & Decorating Contractors of America, will supervise the program's administrative staff.

Rail Yardmaster Officer Retires

Chicago—W. A. Snyder, secretary-treasurer of the Railroad Yardmasters for the past six years, has retired for health reasons, Yardmasters Pres. Ralph H. Wachowiak announced here.

The union's executive board has named Vice Pres. Robert J. Culver to fill Snyder's unexpired term until the next convention in 1970.

Snyder started railroading in the West in 1916. He was elected a union vice president in 1958 and secretary-treasurer in 1962. Culver, who also has served the union in varied positions, is a native of Pittston, Pa., who has worked on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Sweeps All Offices:

Teacher Convention Elects Selden Slate

By Eugene A. Kelly

Cleveland—The American Federation of Teachers stopped midway in their deliberations at the union's 52nd annual convention here to elect a new slate of officers headed by David Selden, longtime aide to retiring Pres. Charles Cogen. Then they resumed the iob of constructing the "positive program" called for by Selden and his Progressive Caucus to meet the need for improved "teacher power."

Selden defeated two other candidates to lead a clean sweep of all elected top offices for the 21-member AFT Executive Council. The Progressive Party, which swept the field with Cogen two years ago, repeated the feat this year by reelecting 15 vice presidents and seating five new candidates for the enlarged board.

The vote was 1,321 for Selden, 586 for Zeline Richard of the militant New Caucus, and 503 for Edward Bolstad, president of the Minnesota AFT, the candidate of the National Caucus.

The new vice presidents are Louis Hurt of Kansas City, James O'Meara of Cleveland, Mrs. Mary Ellen Riordan of Detroit, John A. Ryan of Philadelphia and Charles Smith, Gary, Ind. One vice president, Helen Bowers of Detroit, did not seek re-election.

Resolution Approved

In a special order of business, the convention after prolonged parliamentary maneuvering strongly approved a resolution condemning Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia and calling on the AFL-CIO and "all other lovers of freedom" to join in demanding the immediate withdrawal of Red troops from occupied Prague.

The resolution, introduced by Pres. Israel Kugler of the American Federation of College Teachers, won by a standing vote, 362-123. Two attempts to substitute resolutions condemning both the U.S. for sending troops to Saigon and the Russians for their latest show of force were ruled out of order by Cogen, who was then upheld by standing votes of the delegates.

Still awaiting action by 750 delegates from 138 local unions as the AFL-CIO News went to press were three dozen proposed changes in the constitution, including a per capita dues increase, and nearly 100 resolutions.

In early convention stages one change in the size of the council, from 17 to 21 members, was approved. The delegates voted down a proposal to delete a long-standing constitutional provision that no applicant shall be admitted to membership whose political actions are subject to totalitarian control, such as Fascist, Nazi or Communist." The vote was 407-80 against deleting the requirements.

Two major issues awaiting determination by the convention are future AFT relations with the National Education Association, which admits superintendents and principals into membership, and with the so-called "militants" who demand a more important role in school leadership for leaders of the black community.

Cogen in his farewell address to the delegates reported that since 1964, when he first took office, the AFT has grown from 100,000 members to 165,000 members. Growth of 22,000 during the past year, he said, was the greatest in union history and, if the current rate continues, "we will be pushing the 200,000 mark in 1970."

Predicting more teacher strikes in the future, Cogen said teacher power rests on "responsible militancy, effective organization and just demands." He called for a resurgence and an "active coalition of the liberal, labor and civil rights groups now dormant, battling among themselves, or playing a misguided game of monolithic power-seeking."

Economist Leon H. Keyserling submitted a report, commissioned by the union, calling for a 10-year program keyed to "new and adequate federal legislation" to save public schools which he called "far behind where they ought to be now" and in danger of falling even further behind in the future.

Selden, the incoming president, was a social studies teacher in the Dearborn, Mich., schools when he joined the AFT in 1940. He was an AFT field representative from 1948 to 1953; director of organization for Local 2, then assistant to the president since 1964.

Multi-Trades Project Opened in Kentucky

Cave City, Ky.—Eighty Job Corpsmen are involved in a new multi-trades training program set up through the Kentucky State Building & Construction Trades Council and the National Park Service.

The state building trades body signed a $117,530 contract with the U.S. Dept. of Interior to provide the Jobs Corpsmen with work experience and vocational training in carpentry, cement masonry, laborer crafts, painting and heavy equipment operation and repairs.

It is believed that this is the first time a state building trades council has directly undertaken such a training project.

The training project is being conducted at the Great Onyx Civilian Conservation Center in Mammoth Cave National Park. A combination of classroom and on-the-job training is offered the corpsmen.

Work projects tied to the training program include the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing park facilities and the construction of new structures.

The trainees will assist in the building of cave shelters, boat launching ramps, aluminum bridges, roads and trails, painting of fire towers and other major improvement projects at the national park.

The state building trades council also will seek to place graduates of the program in apprenticeship programs or in fulltime jobs.

The contract for the program, which was signed by Skip Neal of the Kentucky building trades council and John Aubechon of the National Park Service, runs until next June 30. Also involved with the development of the program were William M. Price, regional labor relations officer for the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Sam Ezelle, of the Kentucky AFL-CIO.

Gains Could Ebb Away:

Steelworkers Hear Threat Of Anti-Labor Forces at Polls

By Duane Emme

Chicago—Unity, determination and a collective bargaining process adopted two years ago have brought the Steelworkers "the greatest contracts in our history," Pres. I. W. Abel told the union's 14th convention here.

But if the 1968 elections do not result in a liberal Administration and Congress, he warned, "we stand to lose much of what we have gained at the bargaining table."

The USWA convention was held in the sprawling International Amphitheater, where the Democratic National Convention will nominate its candidates for President and Vice President next week.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, earlier endorsed by the union's executive board for the presidency, received a 20-minute, cheering, whistling, stomping ovation when he appeared to address the 3,500 delegates. **(Speech excerpts on Page 7)**

Describing his appearance as preliminary to "the big ball game ahead," Humphrey said, "I thought I would come out here to Chicago and get warmed up a bit."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany voiced labor's intent to "have people elected to Congress and the state legislatures that have concern for the welfare of the great masses of the American people."

In obvious reference to Humphrey, Meany added, "And I think we are going to have a candidate for the office of President . . . who has the same concern."

'Build Not Burn'

Emphasizing that Americans must "build not burn" to solve the nation's problems, Meany said, "let us hold to the faith that we have in this nation, that we have the will and the power to bring the good life to all citizens."

"Don't buy the idea that America is sick," Meany told the delegates. "America is not sick. It can solve its problems."

Trade unionists, particularly, he pointed out, should not lose faith in the American system because it has "brought benefits to workers and their families that are unmatched in the history of any other country."

In an action that followed 90 minutes of debate, the convention by an overwhelming voice vote upheld a constitution committee's "no" report on a proposal to provide "two vice presidents, one a Negro."

A number of Negro delegates contended that the dispersion of Negroes among the various districts makes it impossible for them to attain high elective office.

Abel noted that Negroes currently hold a number of key staff jobs. But he warned against making race a criterion for elective office.

"We have lived long enough without representation," said one Negro delegate. "You must understand that."

Joseph P. Malony, the USWA's vice president, said of the Negroes' desire for top-level representation:

Sympathy Voiced

"I not only understand it but I sympathize with it, but I would urge you to rely on the democratic procedure and follow the election procedure which has served our union so well since its inception.

"Those who seek the creation of an office based on color are wrong in assuming that the officers and members of the executive board represent only the members of their own particular national and racial origins."

In his keynote address, Abel said the union has emerged from collective bargaining challenges in copper, can, aluminum and basic steel with "the best settlements" ever negotiated in these industries.

He noted that the pacts were the first to be negotiated under "industry conference" procedures adopted by the 1966 Steelworkers' convention to give rank-and-file members enlarged authority to negotiate, reject or ratify settlements.

"If any of us had any doubts in 1966, when we established the industry conference plan, I am sure those doubts now have been dispelled," Abel declared.

Abel blasted as "sheer nonsense and pure propaganda" the attempts by editorial writers and others to blame price increases and inflation on the new steel wage gains.

Observing that Steelworkers went from 1962 through four months of 1965 without wage increases, he noted, "But what happened during those years? Did steel prices remain stable? No, of course not. During that period they increased by 4.8 percent."

Abel paid tribute to the other 25 unions that joined the Steelworkers in an 8.5 month strike that preceded the copper settlement. This "show of solidarity more than matched an arrogant industry's attempt to divide and conquer," he said.

In Mainstream

Elsewhere, in stressing the union's active role in AFL-CIO activities, Abel hit at "those who say labor has run out of new ideas." The charges, he said, come from "the mouths of those who don't take the trouble to find out what labor is doing."

The Steelworkers, he said, are dedicated to remaining "in the mainstream" of the labor movement, rather "than to flounder on some beach."

Turning to the need for political action, Abel cited the fact that the convention was being held "on the eve of a critically important national election."

He urged the union's members to realize that "almost every action of Congress has an impact upon your wages, your living standards and the welfare of you and your family."

'Critical Election'

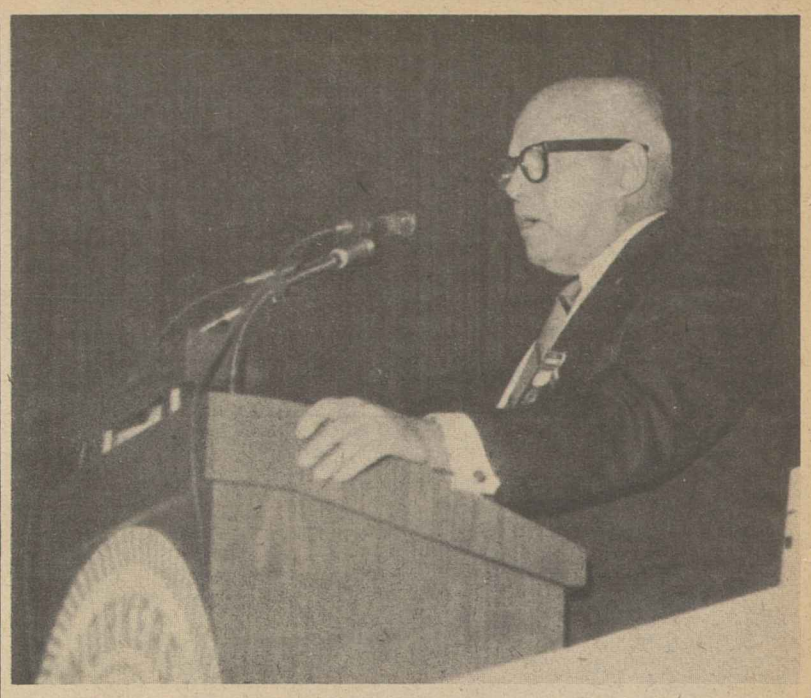
"We must help elect a friendly Administration and a liberal Congress or we stand to lose much of what we have gained at the collective bargaining table," he said.

The officers' report said that the union has added 96,000 new members and 564 new bargaining units over the past two years. Total membership in the United States and Canada now is close to the 1,210,000 peak of 1956.

"As good as this membership gain has been, we are not satisfied," the officers said, pointing to an "accelerated organizing drive that we hope will bring into our union thousands of new members."

The officers said the action of a steelworkers' special convention in March which increased dues to provide a permanent defense fund has made the union "better prepared to withstand future challenges on the bargaining front."

More than 2,500 resolutions covering labor were submitted to the convention for its consideration.



LABOR'S POLITICAL ACTION will be in "high gear" between now and November on behalf of candidates "who are concerned about the welfare of all Americans," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Steelworkers' convention in Chicago.

Farm Union Wins Pact At Masson Vineyards

(Continued from page 1)

the fund, which provides comprehensive health and welfare protection.

Many of the contract provisions deal with benefits and working conditions industrial workers have had for many years—which farm workers are just now achieving through organization.

The Masson firm agreed last February, at a meeting with Chavez and AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, to recognize UFWOC and to start contract negotiations with a committee headed by Chavez and Irwin L. DeShetler, national farm labor coordinator for AFL-CIO.

Kircher called it significant that "this kind of progress has been made with one segment of the grape industry while growers of table grapes continue to resist their workers and make it necessary for them to engage in a bitter strike and wage a national boycott against California table grapes."

UFWOC began organizing Masson workers about a year ago. Its negotiating committee included Mack Lyons, Jose Luna, Jose Banueloz Herrera and Taribio Salvado.

The agreement signed Aug. 16 covers hourly and piece rate agricultural employes in Masson vineyards at Gilroy and Soledad, Calif., excluding shop employes at the latter location for whom Distillery Workers Local 186 is bargaining agent.

The contract specifies that all covered employes shall join the union and remain members in good standing as a condition of employment within 30 days of contract signing or after 10 days of hiring. A voluntary checkoff is included.

It binds the employer to call on the union first when he requires any additional employes to perform work covered by the contract.

A health and safety section mandates "adequate toilet facilities in the field, readily accessible to employes" and maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.

The pact also calls for "suitable, wholesome, potable drinking water" with individual paper cups, drinking fountains or spouts provided "reasonably near each place where work is being performed"; adequate first aid supplies, "kept clean and sanitary in a dustproof container," and protective garments where needed," provided, maintained and paid for by the employer . . . and worn and properly safeguarded by the employe."

The union and the company will establish a joint safety committee to meet regularly once a month "to consider practices and rules relating to safety . . . and to make recommendations to local management."

The agreement also establishes the rule of seniority based on length of service, extended from the date of last hire. It provides that in filling vacancies or making promotions, demotions or transfers, recalls from layoff or reclassifications, the employer will give preference to workers with the greatest seniority.

The contract specifies that management will provide "reasonable and necessary time off for relief" at the rate of 15 minutes for each four hours worked.

It also has a clause forbidding discrimination for race, creed, color or national origin; provides funeral leave for regular employes, and protection of job rights during military service.

There are provisions for paid holidays and vacations—short of industrial standards but major achievements for farm field workers. And there is a detailed grievance and arbitration procedure to resolve disputes.

Labor Rallies Support Of Campbell Strikers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called upon all trade unionists to aid 8,000 workers on strike against the Campbell Soup Co. since late July.

"Their struggle merits your full support," Meany said in a letter to presidents of all unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, as well as all AFL-CIO state and local central body presidents.

"The company's adamant refusal to negotiate a fair and equitable agreement finally forced the Campbell workers to strike," Meany declared, adding:

"The justice of the strikers' demands for equitable wages and proper working conditions and the threat to the American labor movement inherent in the adoption of such an attitude by a firm as prominent as Campbell's should prompt us all to do everything we can to help the striking workers."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had announced its "complete support" of a "Do Not Buy" campaign against Campbell's products in the event of a strike. This consumer "Do Not Buy" campaign is now in effect.

"I firmly believe, as does the Executive Council, that the American labor movement has a vital stake in the Campbell strike," Meany declared.

The Executive Council, in its May 14 statement, charged that "instead of collective bargaining, Campbell has attempted to use the obsolete and wholly unacceptable tactics of Boulwareism."

Its "take it or leave it" proposals, the council noted, were "admittedly based on Campbell management's unilateral view of what it believes is 'justified' for its employes."

Meany noted that members of the Meat Cutters and the Machinists struck Campbell plants at Camden, N.J., Napoleon, Ohio, and Paris, Tex., "only after the company refused over a period of months to engage in real collective bargaining."

Campbell's products affected by the "Do Not Buy" campaign include the brand names of Campbell soups and foods, Bounty, Franco-American, Pepperidge Farm, Swanson frozen foods and V-8 products.

Time Off Awarded To Help Children

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—Office & Professional Employes Local 95 has negotiated a new fringe benefit for a unit of workers at Preway, Inc., stove manufacturing firm.

It permits employes with children in school to take time off to consult teachers about their youngsters' progress, or lack of it; and for accompanying them to clinics and doctors' offices when they go for immunization shots.

Local 95 has 700 members employed by a number of firms in a heavily concentrated white collar area here, OPEIU reported.

City Workers Given Rights In Louisville

Louisville, Ky.—Collective bargaining rights were given public employes by unanimous action of the labor-backed Board of Aldermen. The 12 aldermen passed the resolution despite vigorous objection of Republican Mayor Kenneth A. Schmied.

The main issue was a two-year dispute between the Service Employes' Union and Louisville General Hospital. Although the SEIU was designated as the bargaining agent for hundreds of city employes in all departments, Schmied had refused to negotiate.

The new city law takes labor relations out of the hands of Schmied by setting up a labor committee within the aldermanic board. It also provides for union representation elections.

The aldermen took action after testimony was presented by local and state labor leaders. Appearing before the body were Art Potter, associate director of AFL-CIO Region 9; Tom Bond, international representative of the SEIU, and representatives of the Kentucky AFL-CIO and the Greater Louisville AFL-CIO.

Volunteers from the Painters' Washington, D.C. District Council brush on a new coat of paint at the Loyola-on-the-Potomac Jesuit Retreat House, near the nation's capital. Old paint on the trim of the retreat had been peeling for some time, but its budget didn't allow for repainting. So Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters brought down his entire headquarters staff while Rep. Mike Monroe and District Council Sec. Al Mangum recruited 26 volunteer journeymen and apprentices. The Rev. John M. Daley inspects the work with a smile (lower photo). The paint supplies and rigging were donated by a Washington painting contractor, J. W. Johnson. The paint crew included Pres. Raftery's young son, Pat, who was the water boy.

Meany Asks UN Action:

Labor Condemns Brutal Soviet Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

and distrust which the Soviet leaders have for their own people.

"This action should end the luxury of confusing hope with judgment that has characterized the thinking of many prominent Americans, who have been advocating political and economic advantages to the Soviets in our dealings with them.

"Despite the obviously political position of Sen. McCarthy, it is our view that Pres. Johnson has very correctly demanded action by the United Nations on this basic violation of international law.

"Our nation should call for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly—where the Soviet Union cannot exercise a veto—so that all nations of the world can clearly express their reaction to the Soviet aggression.

"The free world should not ignore the lesson and implications of this grave hour."

The Int'l. Confederation of Free Trade Unions also urged the United Nations to condemn the invasion and rule that all foreign troops must leave Czechoslovakia.

The appeal—on behalf of 63 million workers in free nations—went to UN Gen. Sec. U Thant in a telegram signed by ICFTU Gen. Sec. Harm G. Buiter.

The telegram expressed "profound horror and indignation" at the invasion "by the Soviet Union and her Polish, Hungarian and East German henchmen."

It also extended ICFTU's "solidarity" with the Czechoslovak people who "again as in Hitler's time are the victims of brutal aggression perpetrated under the most threadbare pretext."

"Events of the last few weeks," ICFTU said, "irrefutably proved that 12 years after Hungary and 15 years after East Berlin, communism has not changed its nature of approach."

Once again, the telegram pointed out, it has been demonstrated that "the Kremlin rulers, prisoners of their own evil system, feel bound to rush in with tanks and guns to stamp out any spark of freedom" in the Soviet orbit.

U Thant, after a series of conferences with UN delegates, issued a statement terming the development "as yet another serious blow to the concepts of international order and morality."

These are concepts, he pointed out, "which form the basis of the charter of the United Nations, and for which the United Nations has been striving all these years."

Pres. Johnson charged that the invasion of Czech soil was "a flat violation" of the UN charter and an act that "shocks the conscience of the world."

He said "the excuses offered by the Soviet Union—that it was invited to come in by Czech "leaders"—were "patently contrived."

"The Czechoslovakian government did not request its allies to interfere in its internal affairs" and no external aggression threatened the Soviets, Johnson emphasized.

"It is a sad commentary on the Communist mind that a sign of liberty in Czechoslovakia is deemed a fundamental threat to the Soviet system," the President added.

All through the world, the reaction was one of shock, dismay and condemnation.

Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson called the invasion a "flagrant violation" of "all accepted standards of international behavior." Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India extended her country's deep sympathy to "the valiant people of Czechoslovakia."

Sweden's government said it was an effort to reimpose a regime which represents "20 years of oppression. Once again it has happened that in a Communist country a liberation movement has been stopped by violence."

Before the invaders overthrew Czechoslovakia's moderate government and jailed its leaders, there was sporadic fighting. As some Hungarians had done in 1956, some Czechs threw themselves in front of the tanks. They hissed, spit and threw stones at the invaders.

Radio Prague went off the air by saying "the end is near" and then playing the Czechoslovak national anthem, "My Homeland."

Proprietor of Fake 'Labor Paper' Indicted on Mail Fraud Charges

Columbus, O.—Anthony B. Pomporeni, proprietor of the "Labor Union Advocate," has been indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of mail fraud. The action was reported to the Intl. Labor Press Association by L. J. Henry, area postal inspector.

The indictment here follows closely on a similar prosecution in Sarasota, Fla., where an indictment was also entered against Pomporeni, "alias P. J. Kelly, Pale Beasley Moss, Pole B. Moss and Ralph Beasely."

Pomporeni, 49, whose criminal record shows more than 30 arrests dating back to 1931, apparently entered the "labor paper" racket in 1965, after a term in the Florida state prison.

He came to ILPA's attention as "advertising manager" of the "Labor Union Advocate" in Cleveland, Youngstown and Akron, O., claiming to have the endorsement of the respective central bodies and applying for ILPA membership.

Investigation by Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of central bodies, and ILPA Secy.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester disclosed that one central body had been offered (and had rejected) $600 for a six-month endorsement; that approaches had been made to some others, and to several local unions, and that the "Advocate" operated in typical boiler-room fashion.

Temporarily discouraged by adverse publicity in Ohio, Pomporeni turned his attention to Florida. Early in 1966 he influenced the Sarasota District Labor Council into a contract which gave him an endorsement for $100 a week. An alert officer of the council who disapproved of the deal wrote to AFL-CIO headquarters about it. Smith invoked the AFL-CIO's rules governing central bodies, and in October the district council broke the contract.

However, Pomporeni continued to publish, switching his editorial line to attack the national AFL-CIO and keeping his boiler-room in full swing. One issue contained 282 ads, including 60 from nine states outside Florida.

Fiester wrote to all identifiable advertisers reciting the record. Florida AFL-CIO officials pressed for Pomporeni's prosecution under a new state statute requiring that any paper using "labor" in its title must actually be sponsored by a union organization. Leaders of AFL-CIO councils in neighboring states, notably Georgia, moved quickly to warn the business community when Pomporeni's operations reached outward.

By mid-1967 the "Labor Advocate" operation in Florida was quiescent, but its Ohio operation was back into high gear. Merchants who advertise in legitimate labor papers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and other states were bombarded with phone calls and with invoices for unordered advertising.

Eventually it was the mailed invoice, Pomporeni's favorite device, which brought the indictments. A number of businessmen, responding to ILPA's letter to advertisers, reported their experiences, and subsequently cooperated with the postal authorities.

Clothing Workers Local 'Adopts' a Needy School

New York—Several months ago the chorus of Junior High School No. 99 put on a concert at a meeting of Clothing Workers Local 169.

This was a "thank you" performance for uniforms the local had donated to the school's basketball team. The original uniforms somehow got lost.

One point became very evident as the choristers performed. They had no choir robes.

Thomas Flavell, manager of ACWA Local 169, made note of this and soon had another project rolling to benefit the junior high school in Spanish Harlem.

Like the basketball uniforms, the local's members turned out 100 choir robes on their own time in New York's clothing shops.

Since then, the local has been flooded with letters of thanks from the students, teachers and the chorus.

"I think now we will sing better than ever," wrote one chorus member, "because we will be prouder than ever in our beautiful robes."

"They are worth much more to us than you will ever know," noted another. "We appreciate them even more because we could not afford them."

Music teacher Michael Gordon of JHS 99 said that the thing that makes the difference in the development of the children into responsible citizens is that they find a positive, pleasant recognition of their being.

"In a community such as ours," he noted, "such recognition is difficult for the children to find early enough in their lives for them to build a positive self-image."

"These robes," he continued, "will do more than I could say in helping us give that pleasant recognition to these wonderful children."

USW Wins Election At Revere Copper

Scottsboro, Ala.—Employes of Revere Copper & Brass Co., Inc., here voted overwhelmingly to be represented by the Steelworkers.

Out of 241 votes cast in the National Labor Relations Board election, 213 favored the USW. Negotiations for a contract with the company are expected to begin shortly.

Service Union Rejects Black, White Racism

Chicago—The doctrine of racial separation—whether proclaimed by white segregationists or black nationalists—was firmly rejected by Negro trade unionists at the 16th biennial convention of the Transport Service Employes.

Delegates called on the union's 60 locals to take the lead in community efforts to discourage racial separation in America.

The appeal was contained in a policy resolution adopted by delegates to the union's 16th biennial convention here.

The union originally organized to represent "red caps" and "sky caps" in the railroad and airline industry, has since branched out into a number of other industries.

Pledging the union to attainment "of oneness in American life," the resolution voices a firm belief in the "basic tenets of democracy" expressed in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The welfare of all America, it points out, can be served satisfactorily only when equality of speech, opportunity, and education—along with respect of the dignity of all persons of every race—"becomes the order of the day."

The resolution continued:

"We believe these ideals must be realized through the subordination of ethnic and nationalized origins to an overall single nationalistic identification—America.

"We believe in the right of protest and the redress of grievances through legal means. We believe this to be the enduring way to democratic goals."

Other resolutions adopted by the convention called for legislative action to provide jobs and extend and improve social welfare programs.

In his keynote address, Pres. George P. Sabattie strongly endorsed the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as the man who is "best qualified" to lead the nation and "most attuned" to the needs of workers.

The convention paid special tribute to Richard S. Hamme, the union's secretary-treasurer, who has announced his retirement after more than 30 years of service in the labor movement.

Community Services Project:

Labor's Volunteer Network Serves Veterans Hospitals

Pockets of success are popping up throughout the country in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services drive to set up a nationwide network of volunteer service organizations at veterans hospitals.

The idea for labor cooperation in the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service was first put into motion by the Dept. of Community Services in 1966.

A letter was sent to all fulltime CSA staffs urging them to contact VA hospitals in their areas to determine how labor could help in the voluntary service program.

A short time later, James Parke, VAVS director, happened to be at the same banquet table with Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the New York City Taxi Drivers and the City AFL-CIO.

Parke told Van Arsdale about the problem of providing transportation for volunteers of the VA Bedside Network, an organization of volunteers from the entertainment and communications industries who help produce shows in which the patients are cast.

The Taxi Drivers responded by offering to provide a driver and his private car to transport the show people and technicians to and from VA hospitals in the New York City area.

The cabbies even got into the act by helping operate tape recorders and by participating in other phases of the productions. They became regulars on the Bedside Network team, along with the actors, actresses, musicians and directors.

Bedside Network volunteers act as production technicians and supporting actors in the taping of dramatic or musical programs while the veterans star. The programs are then played back over closed circuit television systems in the hospitals.

Chicago Has Program

A similar program with the Chicago cab drivers assisting the Bedside Network in that city has been set up through the Dept. of Community Services.

However, these Bedside Network operations are only a minor part of the VAVS programs, points out Ray Andrus of the Community Services staff. He noted that a wide variety of services are provided by VA volunteers, requiring both men and women.

The aim of the department is to develop the volunteer service organizations through state AFL-CIO staffs and central labor bodies in all areas where VA hospitals are located.

To Work With VA

With these organizations, volunteers will be recruited from union locals to work directly with the VA hospitals and the patients. Response to the programs has come from Buffalo, N.Y.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Falls River, Mass.; Birmingham, Ala., and Chicago.

The Veterans Administration has intensified its efforts in expanding the VAVS programs as the influx of patients climbs because of the Viet Nam war.

Particular emphasis is being put on the recruiting of male volunteers to aid in recreation and rehabilitation programs at the hospitals.

A GOLD-PLATED SHOVEL is presented to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey by Railway & Airline Clerks Pres. C. L. Dennis, right, at a breakfast given by the union prior to ground-breaking ceremonies for a new BRAC transportation center to be built at Rosemont, Ill., near Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Chicago's Mayor Richard Daly, left, and Illinois Gov. Samuel Shapiro joined Humphrey as breakfast speakers at the O'Hare Inn.

Florida Dispute Settled After Striker Is Killed

Jacksonville, Fla.—The slaying of a striker by a company supervisor on a downtown street brought such a public outcry that Mayor Hans Tanzler stepped in to help settle a strike of 275 members of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union against Royal Services, a building maintenance firm.

The janitorial workers had been on strike for three days when a shotgun blast killed striker Thomas Felix, father of seven children. He was standing near strike headquarters when the shot was fired from a company station wagon full of strikebreakers. The accused killer is in jail awaiting trial on a homicide charge.

Local 589 won a National Labor Relations Board election among employes last December and by June had reached agreement with the company on every issue except wages. Members on June 25 staged a one-day stoppage and picketed City Hall, one of two public buildings cleaned by Royal employes under a maintenance contract.

When Royal refused to budge on wages, though most employes were earning only $1.60 an hour, the federal wage minimum, the workers put up picket lines Aug. 5 at 10 of the buildings Royal cleans in downtown Jacksonville.

The company began bringing in strikebreakers and some of them were in a car which stopped for a traffic light late one night near the union office. When some of the strikers shouted at the strikebreakers, the driver reportedly fired a shotgun blast at the crowd, killing Felix.

When the RWDSU called on civil rights and community leaders to join in demonstration marches, the mayor returned from an out-of-town trip and brought the parties together with the aid of a federal mediator.

A memorial service for the slain unionist was held at Grant A.M.E. Church, followed by funeral services at Abyssinian Baptist Church. Mourners included RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg; the Rev. Dr. A. D. King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, brother of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Southern Area Dir. E. T. Kehrer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Contract agreement was reached the following day. It provides wage increases of 10 cents an hour, six paid holidays, a dues deduction system, arbitration, coffee breaks, jury duty pay, time off for voting, and an improved vacation schedule.

Felix held another job and had worked at Royal part time for five years to help support his family.

Candians Sour On Struck Grapes

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress made a $1,000 grant—the second in three years—to striking California farm workers and called on members across Canada to "withhold their patronage from grapes" produced under conditions of semi-slavery.

CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald urged all members to rally public opinion to "end the disgraceful conditions" which impelled the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee to strike for a living wage.

Rudy Ahumada, a grape striker, told the CLC executive council that he and his wife work from sun-up to sundown in the growing season for $45 to $50 a week in temperatures up to 115 degrees.

Trades Train Prisoners Into Skilled Journeymen

Tacoma, Wash.—There may be fewer repeaters at the nearby McNeil Island federal penitentiary if a four-year-old apprenticeship training program for prisoners does what its sponsors expect it to do.

The program for skilled trade training at the island has advantages over other prison training programs in that it represents:

- The first time a manpower training program of the kind has drawn the cooperation of both management and labor from "outside."
- The first prison program to meet training standards set by private industry.
- The first time a formal apprenticeship program has been conducted in prison.
- The first time a prisoner can learn an advanced skill and have a stable job waiting when he leaves.

A new Labor Dept. pamphlet, Training in Prison, reports that 90 of the 1,080 inmates here are taking formal training in 12 skilled trades categories that take anywhere from three to five years to learn. A dozen unions are cooperating in the program.

Based on job demands in the Tacoma area, the apprentices are enrolled in such trades as auto diesel mechanics, baker, cabinetmaker and millman, cook, electrician, lineman, machinist, painter, plumber, silk-screen printer, upholsterer.

Some of those under training are serving terms for crimes including bank robbery, drug law violations and auto theft. Their chances of rehabilitation are improved if they have a skill and can go to a responsible job after serving their term, prison authorities point out.

The McNeil Island program is being administered by prison officials, the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, and the Multi-Trades Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee consisting of 12 management and 12 union representatives.

So successful has the program been that BAT staff members are meeting with prison officials elsewhere to develop similar programs, the Labor Dept. said.

The island program won registration this year as the first prison apprentice training plan registered with the Labor Dept. under the minimum quality standards of training recommended by the secretary of labor.

Four Rail Unions Agree On Plans for Merger

Hot Springs, Ark.—Four of the major operating railroad unions have reached agreement on a plan aimed at unifying them into a single union.

The plan is the result of nine months of work and deliberations by principal officers and committees of the Conductors & Brakemen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union. It will now be submitted to the governing bodies of each of the unions after which the rank and file members will give final approval.

Announcement of the "historic unity plan" was made by the chief executives of the unions—Clyde F. Lane, ORC&B; H. E. Gilbert, BLF&E; Charles Luna, BRT; and Neil P. Speirs, SUNA.

"We are confident that the members of each of these proud old unions will support overwhelmingly the actions we have taken here," the chiefs said.

They also unveiled for the first time the name of the proposed new union. It will be known as the United Transportation Union.

Times Demand It

Noting that the four unions involved in the unique effort "are four of the oldest unions in existence," the chiefs said, "technological advances demand that we keep pace with the times and this action and its anticipated results will put our members in a position to share more adequately the increased fruits of their productivity."

The four union spokesmen said that while the UTU would be a strong singular body with the strength that comes from unified effort, the four crafts will continue to play autonomous roles within the framework of the new union.

"We have," they said, "preserved one of the sacred principles of craft unionism while molding together an organization geared to meet the challenges of the growing giants in our industry."

The union officials said that while no "minute-by-minute" timetable exists for final consummation of the merger, they indicated the target date would be Jan. 1, 1969. The UTU with more than 250,000 members will be the largest union made up chiefly of railroad workers. Plans call for a single headquarters for the new organization.

The chiefs emphasized that the growing trend toward "huge rail empires created by wholesale mergers is a strong motivation for unity of the craft unions" but they said economics—the cost of operating small independent unions—was also responsible for bringing about the unity movement.

IAM Contract Ends Strike In Ontario

Malton, Ont.—A six-week strike against Orenda, Ltd., by 1,200 members of Machinists Local 717 ended here on an agreement for a three-year contract with wage increases expected to average 86 cents an hour plus improved fringe benefits.

The guaranteed wage increase over the contract period averages 70 cents an hour. But workers will receive an additional 16 cents an hour, under a revised formula, if the cost of living continues to rise at its present rate.

Orenda is 40 percent owned by United Aircraft Corp.

IAM Vice Pres. Mike Rygus credited "the solidarity and militancy of the membership" in the strike for winning "one of the best settlements in the aerospace industry."

Wage increases averaging 35.6 cents an hour in the first year are retroactive to June 1. The gains range from 30 cents to 48 cents an hour.

Effective next June 1, all employes will receive 17 cents more an hour and additional 17 cents will go to all workers on June 1, 1970.

Other features in the contract include:

- Incorporation of the old cost of living bonus of 45 cents an hour into the base rate.
- Premiums raised from 15 cents to 18 cents an hour for second shifts and from 20 cents to 24 cents for third shifts.
- Layoff benefits doubled from $20 to $40 with a maximum of 13 weeks.
- Allowance for the cost of drugs under the health plan raised from $100 to $150.
- Weekly indemnity raised $20 a week and extended from 26 to 39 weeks.
- Pensions improved with back service credits increased from a 10-year maximum to 15.

The new 38-month contract will expire July 31, 1971 to coincide with expiration dates of major aerospace pacts in the United States.

Pull for Progress

THE LEVERS YOU PULL in the voting booth this November can move this nation forward or backwards.

One lever, of course, registers the voter's choice for President and Vice President of the United States—the free world's most important political offices.

In an era of recurring crisis, at home and abroad, Americans look to the President for leadership and action.

Over the years, we have been fortunate in our national leaders—men of ability and integrity, who have grown with the heavy responsibility of their office.

But the powers of the presidency have their limits—as every one of our recent presidents discovered—and that's why the other levers in the voting booth are so important.

A recalcitrant Congress can ignore, dilute or distort the legislative program submitted by the President. It can—for better or worse—substitute its own judgment of the nation's needs and solutions.

* * *

IT IS NO ACCIDENT that much of the labor-backed, social legislation of the modern era has come about in two spurts.

One was during the New Deal era, which brought us such historic beginnings as the National Labor Relations Act, social security, the Wage-Hour Act, and the concept that the government has an obligation to provide work for the jobless if private industry is unable to do so.

The other spurt came after the 1964 election, when Americans not only overwhelmingly elected Pres. Johnson but gave him the liberal 89th Congress.

Medicare, aid to education, broadened civil rights, anti-poverty programs and a massive investment in health facilities were among the products of that Congress.

But in 1966, millions of Americans "couldn't be bothered" to register and vote—and the 90th Congress saw a return of the conservative coalition to control of the House.

* * *

IT IS ALWAYS RISKY to anticipate the political situation some months ahead. But the present outlook is for a close presidential race, which would mean that few candidates for the House or Senate can expect to ride into office on the coattails of their party's standard-bearer.

Except in the minority of "safe" Democratic or Republican districts—and the number of such districts has diminished over the years—each contest will stand on its own merits. The extra work, the extra effort, in reaching the voters could result in the election or re-election of a congressman whose vote will tip the balance on an issue of importance to labor and the nation.

For those candidates whose record has earned labor's endorsement, that extra effort must be made. The record of past years is that an aroused labor movement, whose members turn out to vote—and take the trouble to pull all the levers—can be the decisive influence in a close election.

It is more than a catch phrase that the gains won at the bargaining table can be lost in the legislative halls. We know from experience that this is a fact.

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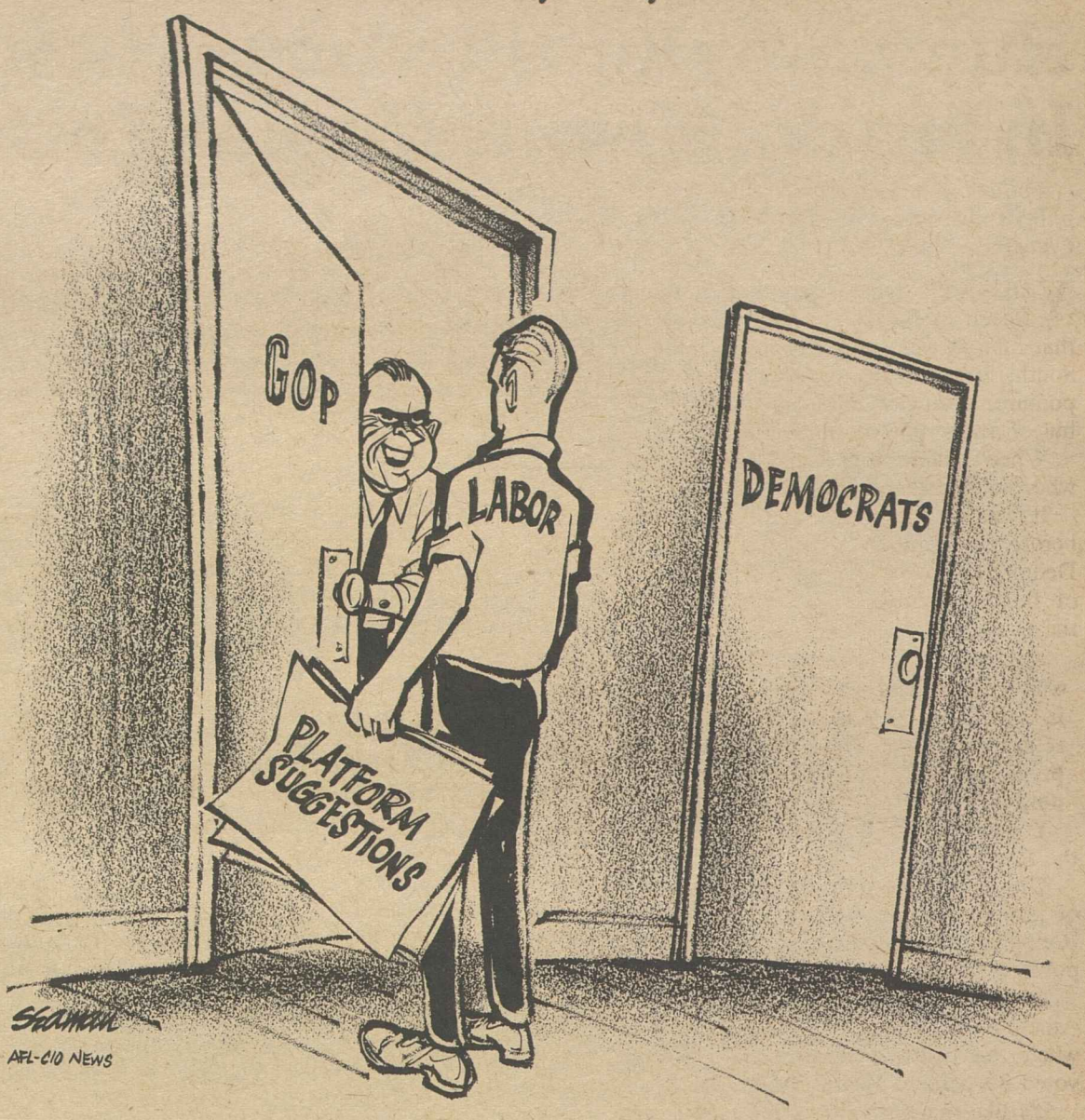

By-Product of Sputnik:

American Education Upgraded In Last Decade by NDEA Funds

WITH A TINY MOON manufactured in the Soviet Union whirling overhead at 18,000 miles-per-hour, senators and representatives passed the National Defense Education Act in September 1958.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson reflected the apprehensive mood of his colleagues in Congress when he said, ". . . We must take advantage of time, money, energy, imagination, and everything else available to us and devote them to our educational system . . ."

In its 10-year history, NDEA has provided a federal investment of nearly $3 billion to buttress the nation's education enterprise from kindergarten through graduate schools. These funds have aided such diverse supportive activities as loans to college students; strengthening instruction in critical subjects; expansion of guidance, counseling, and testing; improvement of communications media for educational purposes; teacher-training institutes; foreign language and area centers, and development of state educational statistical services.

More than 1.5 million needy students have borrowed over $1.3 billion in low-interest loans to help finance their education at colleges, universities, business schools, or technical institutes. During the past school year $245 million was made available to about 405,000 students through 1,730 institutions throughout the nation.

More than $500 million has been paid to states and outlying areas on a 50-50 matching basis for improving instruction in certain "critical" subjects taught in public elementary and secondary schools. Subjects include science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, history, civics, geography, economics, English, reading, and industrial arts. In addition to funds for public schools, almost 400 loans totaling nearly $6 million have been made to private elementary and secondary schools.

Nearly 27,000 fellowships have been awarded to graduate students who intend to be college or university teachers. Nearly $356 million has been obligated for stipends, allowances, and support of participating graduate schools.

STATES HAVE RECEIVED grants of more than $168 million to help bring the number of high school counselors from 12,000 to 44,000 full-time equivalent counselors in public schools from kindergarten through junior college. In 10 years 260 million scholastic aptitude and achievement tests were given to public school students and over 11.5 million tests to nonpublic students.

By the end of the 1968-69 school year, more than 22,000 counselors and teachers preparing to be counselors will have attended 703 institutes to improve their qualifications. Cost of the program was about $66 million.

More than $27 million has been made available to 106 language and area centers at 63 colleges and universities for instruction in more than 90 foreign languages and cultures. More than 10,000 fellowships worth about $34.5 million have been awarded to advanced students and college teachers for language and area studies.

Over $24 million has been obligated to universities and educational organizations for 484 foreign language research and development projects.

More than $40 million has stimulated research and experimentation in the educational potential of new media (television, motion pictures, radio, computers) and printed materials, and to disseminate information about new developments in the use of these media. Over 700 projects were supported.

About 85,000 new technicians have completed preparatory training in various job areas. Between 1959 and 1967 the number of participating institutions increased from 262 to nearly 1,100. The federal contribution to the program has been almost $100 million.

The National Science Foundation has made available more than $90 million to improve the dissemination of scientific information and to develop new or better ways for communicating scientific data. More than 1,500 awards have been made to institutions and organizations concerned with scientific information.

By the end of this year, more than 100,000 teachers and other educational personnel will have attended almost 2,500 institutes for advanced study. Over $155 million has been invested in this enterprise.

Approximately $12.7 million has been paid to the states and outlying areas to improve and expand their statistical services in education. The number of state education agencies using data processing equipment for statistics has increased from 13 in 1959 to 53.

'Clear It With Strom':

Humphrey Raps Thurmond Role In Birth of New 'Nixiecrat' Party

Following are excerpts from Vice Pres. Humphrey's speech to the Steelworkers convention in Chicago:

YOU SAW what happened down at Miami Beach at the Republican convention. When that man of yesterday, from the midnight of the South, Strom Thurmond, escorted Nixon to the podium. You saw the birth, not of a new Nixon but of a new party—the Nixiecrats.

When it came to picking Nixon's running mate, who dictated the choice?

It was the man who in 1948—when I stood before the Democratic convention and asked the Democratic Party to walk into the bright sunlight of human rights—got up and walked out with the Dixiecrats.

Listen, if you can clear the second-highest office of the land with Mr. Dixiecrat, what else is there to be cleared. Secretary of State? Secretary of Labor? Attorney General? The Supreme Court? Foreign policy? Civil rights policy?

You know, I read some wonderful fiction in the Republican platform.

The Nixiecrats promised to attack the causes of poverty. But they forgot to tell you that the Republicans in Congress voted to kill the war on poverty program.

And they promised they were going to rebuild America's cities. But when the roll was called, when the contract was to be negotiated, they voted 89 percent against model cities.

It's like management saying they would like to see you live well, but no new contract. I think what this country needs is a new contract—for the millions and millions of working people and the millions who do not have a job, so that they can have a better standard of living and a better home and a better place in which to raise their families.

And that's why I'm coming back to Chicago next week to wage a fight. If you will stick with me and stand with me, I will stick with you and stand with you.

As the young people say. I want you to get with it. I want you to go out and do your job of registration. I want you to have the strength of a giant and the conviction of a saint, because you are going to fight now against a coalition of reaction and conservatism.

We don't want to win just an election. We want to build a better country.

This is serious business. This isn't just a matter of being opposed to a man. It is not just a matter of being opposed to a party.

Our problems are tremendous. The problems of urbanization, the problems of deprivation, the ghettos and the slums, the race relationship problem in our country, the problems of automation and its impact upon workers and industry. There are tremendous difficulties in this world, a world beset with tension, a world in which war still persits; and whoever is the President of the United States in these next four years will be faced with these problems.

I don't mean to stand idly by while poverty and discrimination and urban decay and hunger plague this land.

I remember when John Kennedy said, "Let's get this country moving again." I remember that when the assassin's bullet took his life that Lyndon Johnson, who became President, went before the Congress of the United States and said, "Let us continue the work that has just begun."

If I'm permitted to be your President, I shall not only seek to keep America moving again, I shall not only seek to continue what we started; I shall seek to take this country to higher ground and a better day than we have ever had before.

And all that we seek to do depends on a strong and a growing economy. We have been building that economy. We have been building it together. We have improved education. We have improved our health services. For the first time this government has taken an interest in the consumers.

I KNOW you constantly hear what we haven't done. But if we have done nothing else than bring medicare to our senior citizens, we would deserve at least one or two thank you's from our fellow citizens.

But we can't improve this country, we can't rebuild our cities, we can't educate our children, we can't clean up the pollution which contaminates these Great Lakes and the rivers, we can't improve our police forces—unless we have a strong economy.

Now our Republican friends had eight years and they produced three recessions because they ignored the urgent domestic needs of our nation. I say to you that we can't afford to do that.

We are going to build. But to do these things, my friends, depends on having a more peaceful world, and to achieve peace as fast as it is humanly possible with honor and with security in Viet Nam.

I don't stand before you today to tell you every detail of how this war can be brought to an end. I only tell you this, that no people in the world are more interested in peace and stopping the killing of our own men and of others than the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, and those who are responsible for policy in this country.

Labor Economist Notes:

Profit-Rich Firms Pass Blame Of Price Spiral Onto Unions

ORGANIZED LABOR'S top economist has charged that many industries have been "profiteering on wage increases" while, at the same time, they were trying to blame unions for price hikes.

Per-unit labor costs actually fell between 1960 and 1966, but both the prices of those products and the profits on their manufacture and sale rose sharply, said Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The labor economist said that when compared to prices and profits, workers' wages have risen very slowly since 1960, and the buying power of wages has risen even less. He said that the situation today "clearly pictures a lack of balance" in the economy, with "skyrocketing profits'—up 84 percent since 1960—"soaring dividends"—up 73 percent since 1960—while workers' earnings rose only 27 percent and buying power only 10 percent.

Goldfinger appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

GOLDFINGER SAID he agreed with Peter L. Bernstein, president of a New York investment counselling service, who was reported recently by the Wall Street Journal as saying: "The pattern is clear enough. Instead of labor costs pushing price up, what we see instead is a sort of profits push. Profits are already well on their way up before prices begin to rise, and prices are well on their way up before wages begin to rise faster than output."

Goldfinger declared that the "crucial factors" in the current economic imbalance are "profit inflation and the attempts of the companies to push prices up to increase the profits on each item of goods sold—to charge as much as the traffic will bear."

"The entire country would benefit from better relationships between profits and wages . . . a more or less equal upward movement of workers' wages and buying power of consumers on the one hand, and business profits on the other," he declared. He emphasized that unless consumer buying power moves at an equal pace, "consumers will not have enough purchasing power to buy what the economy can produce."

Reporters interviewing Goldfinger were Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse newspapers, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN HOUSE MINORITY LEADER Gerald Ford of Michigan accepted the post of permanent chairman of the Republican convention in Miami Beach, he recounted—for the delegates—the Republican record in the 89th and 90th Congresses.

He stressed how Republican members of Congress had been in the forefront of the fight for meeting the urban crisis, against poverty, against crime, for education, against discrimination, for housing and for a whole host of other social and economic programs of social reform.

Not as a matter of partisanship, but essentially to set the record straight. Ford's claims should be analyzed in some detail.

One of the most vital measures before the Congress in the area of the urban crisis and in housing, was on the bill which created the cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs. This brought together and coordinated the work of a multitude of overlapping federal agencies.

The roll call vote on this bill in the House shows that on June 16, 1965 96 percent of the Republicans voted against it, and 66 percent of the Senate Republicans opposed final passage on Aug. 11, 1965.

On April 27, 1966 84 percent of the Senate Republicans voted to cut all rent supplement funds for fiscal 1966. On May 10, 1966 95 percent of the House Republicans voted to cut $22 million for rent supplements in fiscal 1967.

Another vital program sets up model or demonstration cities to fundamentally meet the ghetto problem. Yet, on Oct. 14, 1966, 95 percent of the House Republicans voted to kill the entire measure and later voted to slash funds for model cities.

Senate Republicans, 63 percent of them, also voted to slash model cities funds for projects in 1968 and 1969.

Probably one of the most publicized Republican gambits was to poke fun at a proposed $40 million to help control and exterminate rats. No less than 87 percent of the House Republicans opposed the proposal. It was blocked until it later passed as an amendment to another bill.

Republicans did have a better record on final passage of the omnibus 1968 housing bill but the measure was approved only after numerous crippling amendments, advanced by Republicans and Dixiecrats, were defeated.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM of 1968 declared that "we must attack the root causes of poverty and eradicate racism, hatred and violence."

What 90 percent of the House Republicans did on Aug. 19, 1965 was to vote to kill a bill to authorize funds for the Economic Opportunity Act which embodied the basic programs for giving the poor the opportunity to better themselves through education, work training, legal aid, etc. A total of 69 percent of the Senate Republicans voted against final passage of the measure.

The vast majority of Republicans, too, voted against requiring states to contribute to aid to dependent children even when there is an unemployed father at home, against providing funds for Operation Head Start, against banning discrimination in the sale or rent of housing.

Dealing directly with hunger, 81 percent of House Republicans voted to limit the food stamp program for the poor to $245 million in fiscal 1969 rather than to provide the appropriations as needed.

If the Republicans are going to make an issue of crime this year they will have to explain their vote in April when 95 percent of House Republicans opposed the creation of a special agency to deal on a nationwide basis with the alarming growth of traffic in narcotics; in February when 55 percent of House Republicans voted against incentive pay for Washington police officers who complete college-level courses in law enforcement and the 62 percent of House Republicans who voted in July to exempt shotgun, rifle and .22 caliber rim fire ammunition from restrictions on interstate sale.

MANY INDUSTRIES have been "profiteering on wage increases" while trying to fix blame for price hikes on unions, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center), charged on Labor News Conference. Interviewing him were Harry Conn (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers. The AFL-CIO public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., (EDT), on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Magazine Publishers Team Up Against Consumer Legislation

By Sidney Margolius

YOU KNOW WHAT'S GOING to happen if the government passes consumer protection laws? If you believe a series of warnings being published in magazines around the country, you'll be limited to just four or five varieties of canned soup, three shades of lipstick, four kinds of cake mix, all women will have to dye their hair the same shade of blonde, and kids won't be able to buy crunchy peanut butter. We also may have to go back to model A Fords.

The mean old consumerists who want grades and standards for consumer goods, also will want to take away the ribbon Mary Murphy wears in her hair, because hair bows aren't really necessary.

These ominous cautions are being published by the Magazine Publishers Association. This is their way of warning the public what life will be like if grades and standards for consumer goods, now in existence on a few products, become more widespread.

The publishers' ads warn, for example, that if the social critics have their way, the government may standardize olives so that "Mary Smith" (that's you) will be able to choose from among only four kinds, instead of 17 as at present.

You probably already have seen some of these ads. If they were not so distorted and insinuating, they might be merely ludicrous. But the publishers have gone all out on behalf of their advertisers.

Actually, the advertisers and publishers are needlessly scaring themselves with their exaggerated fears of "grades." Most poultry, for example, is now graded according to U. S. Agriculture Dept. standards. When you buy a chicken labeled "U.S. Grade A" you can be sure that it meets an impartial standard for proportion of meat to bone; the amount of "finish" or fat in and under the skin, and absence of defects such as cuts, tears and bruises.

Some long-established products are not "graded" but must meet government standards of identity; margarine, jams and jellies, and mayonnaise, for example.

This does not mean that "Mary Smith" now has only four different brands of margarine to choose from. Actually we counted 18 different brands just in one locality. These are sold in different forms such as stick, soft, whipped, etc. So Mary can choose from over 30 different brands and types, and can pay anywhere from 19 cents to as much as 47 cents a pound.

AMERICAN CONSUMERS are not really asking for standardized products like the publishers believe. They merely want more information about the products.

What consumers are complaining about, is that there are many new products on the market for which neither standards of identity nor grades have been established. One of the most notorious complaints has been the frozen fruit pies which show a picture of a pie chockful of cherries. But when you cut into the pie you find a lot less fruit than you expected.

In some cases consumers feel that even where there are government grades, sometimes these are a confusing number and the names are deceptive. The reason the magazine publishers are specifically defending the right of Americans to select from "17 different kinds of olives" is that the official size grades have been criticized.

For example, when you see olives labeled as "Large," don't believe it. "Large" is merely the middle of 10 official sizes. Larger than "Large" are Mammoth, Giant, Jumbo, Colossal and Super Colossal. Smaller than Large are Sub-Petite, Midget, Small and Medium.

Even professional buyers find it difficult to buy foods nowadays without official specifications. Adelaide Neily, director of the Fairfax, Va., school lunch program, told the USDA Consumer & Marketing Service that she had grown tired of spending valuable time haggling with suppliers over meat prices, sizes and quality.

Curiously, when businessmen buy raw materials they themselves insist on using official grades and standards. Cereal manufacturers don't order stuff called "Jets," "Kix," etc. They contract to buy corn, wheat, rice, etc. of specified grade and quality.

Publishers themselves specify grade and quality when they buy paper and other printing supplies.

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A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY Medallion is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by American Legion National Commander William E. Galbraith, left. Meany received the medallion upon being appointed to the American Legion 50th Anniversary Committee of One Hundred which is headed by former Presidents Harry S Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Legion will celebrate its half-century anniversary from September 1968 through 1969.

112,000 Killed in '67:

Accidents Down 1%, But Death Toll High

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS killed 112,000 Americans in 1967, a decrease of 1 percent from 1966, the National Safety Council reports in its 1968 edition of "Accident Facts."

In spite of the reduction, accidents remained the leading cause of death among persons aged 1 to 37 and ranked fourth for persons of all ages.

The 96-page "Accident Facts" gives numbers, costs, and analyses of the four major classes of accidents: Motor vehicle, work, home, and public mishaps. According to the booklet, the most fatalities, 53,100, occurred in motor vehicle accidents last year. This was an increase in highway deaths of less than .5 percent over 1966.

The second highest number, accidental deaths at home, dropped 3 percent and totalled 28,500.

THE MOST COMMON manner in which a person was killed around the home was by falls—on stairs, ladders, roofs, and sidewalks. Some 11,700 persons were killed in this way last year. Almost 8,000 of these deaths were in the 75 and older age class.

The second most common kind of accidental death was from fires, burns and other deaths associated with home fires. More than 6,200 persons were killed in fires by being asphyxiated, by falling, or by being struck by a falling object. Some 1,600 of those deaths were in the 45-64 age bracket.

Home deaths by firearms, one of the most controversial areas of discussion today, totalled more than 1,500 last year, with more than 500 of these being in the 15-24 age bracket. This does not include gun accidents while hunting or target range shooting, but only those which occurred at home while cleaning or playing with guns.

In 1967, 10.8 million persons suffered disabling injuries in accidents. Unlike fatality figures, most disabling injuries, 4.3 million, occurred at home.

In spite of decreases in deaths, the cost of accidents rose to $21.3 billion in 1967 from $20 billion the previous year. These costs included wage losses, medical fees, insurance administrative and claim settlement costs, and property damage.

The 1968 edition has several new sections including an article on motor vehicle accidents in industry, which cause about one out of five work deaths and one out of 20 work injuries.

Single copies of the booklet are available for $2.40 from the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Discounts are available on orders of 10 or more.

Soup to Nonsense:

Stores Shun Shoppers Seeking Summertime Styles in Summer

By Jane Goodsell

THE OTHER NIGHT—it was 11 o'clock and the thermometer registered 81 degrees—I picked up a new magazine and came across an advertisement for . . . Christmas cards. Yes, I realize that Christmas will be here before we know it. But even so, I think summer is a bit early to start thinking about avoiding the last minute rush.

That's what I think, but I must be wrong. Timewise, I'm way out of step. When I wrap a hunk of watermelon rind in a sheet of newspaper that proclaims, "NOW's the time to shop for a fur coat!" I feel like one of those characters in space movies who find themselves catapulted onto another planet and into a future dimension in time. If now's the time to buy a fur coat, what am I doing with a watermelon?

Last week I went shopping for a new bathing suit. When I got off the elevator in Ladies' Sportswear, I found myself surrounded by Shetland sweaters and Donegal tweed skirts.

Hailing a salesclerk, I inquired where I might find the bathing suits. She looked at me blankly. "Bathing suits?" she repeated, making it sound as though I'd asked where they kept the opera cloaks. "Oh, I'm afraid we haven't any left. We had a clearance sale on them right after the 4th of July to make room for the new fall merchandise."

A TRULY WELL-ADJUSTED individual wouldn't have stood there, as I did, muttering to herself. She'd have seized the opportunity to pick up a nice sweater and skirt right then and there, when stocks were complete. But, like the giddy grasshopper in the fable, I lack the foresight to spend a sweltering midsummer day laying in supplies for the winter. I simply haven't the heart—or the strength—to shrug myself in and out of wool and cashmere when the asphalt is melting and the sidewalks are hot enough to fry eggs. And I don't care if the store *is* air-conditioned.

Oh, I know, I know. Months from now I'll curse myself for my improvidence. Come November, I'll go shopping for a nice sweater and skirt outfit, and there won't be any around. They'll have been cleared out weeks ago to make room for the new cruise fashions.

And then, of course, when the north wind is howling and I'm all bundled up in boots and mittens, is the opportune time to pick up a bathing suit and some crisp, cool cottons for the summer ahead. But I won't do it because, nonconformist that I am, I'll just be getting around to thinking about Christmas cards.

Labor in the Bible

"BEGGAR TO KING: All the Occupations of Biblical Times" by Walter Duckat, gathers together in one book for the first time all the pertinent data concerning the more than 200 occupations either directly mentioned or implied in the Bible.

The volume contains descriptions of ancient crafts such as baker, barber, brewer, bricklayer, butcher, carpenter, driver, metal-worker, musician, teacher, warehouseman, weaver. Duckat also describes the role of labor in biblical times and the great concern expressed for the working man.

The descriptions in "Beggar to King" are organized in alphabetical dictionary form, and include an introduction and four appendices dealing with the general conditions of trade, commerce, finances in ancient Israel, and such problems as women's rights, child labor, unions and strikes.

The 327-page volume published by Doubleday sells for $5.95.

Labor Day Salute:

TV Station Listings For Gompers Story

"The Liquid Fire," a half-hour television drama of the life of Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, will be shown on the following stations during the Labor Day period. Other stations may also carry the program and newspapers in those cities will carry schedule information.

CITY, STATE	STATION	DATE	TIME
Birmingham, Ala.	*WBIQ (10)	Sept. 2	5:30 & 9:30 p.m.
Dozier, Ala.	*WDIQ (2)	Sept. 2	5:30 & 9:30 p.m.
Huntsville, Ala.	*WHIQ (25)	Sept. 2	5:30 & 9:30 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	*WEIQ (42)	Sept. 2	5:30 & 9:30 p.m.
Montgomery, Ala.	*WAIQ (26)	Sept. 2	5:30 & 9:30 p.m.
Mt. Cheaha State Park, Ala.	*WCIQ (7)	Sept. 2	5:30 & 9:30 p.m.
Texasville, Ala.		Sept. 2	5:30 & 9:30 p.m.
Bakersfield, Calif.	KERO (23)	Check Local Listings	
Los Angeles, Calif.	KABC (7)	Sept. 1	12:00 p.m.
Sacramento, Calif	*KVIE (6)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
San Diego, Calif.	KOGO (10)	Sept. 1	3:30 p.m.
San Francisco, Calif.	*KQED (9)	Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KLZ (7)	Sept. 1	3:00 p.m.
Washington, D.C.	*WETA (26)	Sept. 2	10:30 p.m.
Washington, D.C.	WTOP (9)	Sept. 1	1:00 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	*WJCT (7)	Sept. 3	10:00 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJXT (4)	Sept. 1	2:30 p.m.
Albany-Pelham, Ga.	*WABW (14)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB (2)	Sept. 1	12:00 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	*WETV (30)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Augusta-Wrens, Ga.	*WCES (30)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Columbus-Warm Springs, Ga.	*WJSP (28)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Dalton-Chatsworth, Ga.	*WCLP (18)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Dawson, Ga.	*WACS (25)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Macon-Cochran, Ga.	*WDCO (15)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Savannah-Pembroke, Ga.	*WVAN (9)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Waycross, Ga.	*WXGA (8)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Urbana, Ill.	*WILL (12)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Wichita, Kan.	KAKE (10)	Sept. 7	2:30 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WAVE (3)	Sept. 1	5:00 p.m.
New Orleans, La.	WDSU (6)	Sept. 1	9:00 a.m.
New Orleans, La.	*WYES (8)	Sept. 5	10:00 p.m.
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL (11)	Sept. 1	2:30 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	*WGBH (2)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ (4)	Sept. 1	4:00 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	*WTVS (56)	Check Local Listings	
Appleton, Minn.	*KWCM (10)	Sept. 2	6:00 p.m.
Duluth, Minn.	KDAL (3)	Sept. 2	12:00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minn.	*KTCA (2)	Sept. 2	6:00 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD (5)	Aug. 31	4:30 p.m.
Lincoln, Neb.	*KUON (12)	Sept. 10	10:00 p.m.
Albuquerque, N.M.	KOAT (7)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
Binghamton, N.Y.	WNBF (12)	Sept. 1	1:30 p.m.
New York, N.Y.	*WNDT (13)	Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
Schenectady, N.Y.	WRGB (6)	Sept. 1	1:30 p.m.
Syracuse, N.Y.	WHEN (5)	Aug. 31	5:30 p.m.
Utica-Rome, N.Y.	WKTV (2)	Sept. 1	2:00 p.m.
Charlotte, N.C.	WSOC (9)	Sept. 1	4:30 p.m.
Dayton, O.	WHIO (7)	Sept. 1	4:00 p.m.
Cleveland, O.	WEWS (5)	Sept. 1	4:00 p.m.
Cleveland, O.	*WVIZ (25)	Sept. 2	5:30 & 10:30 p.m.
Columbus, O.	*WOSU (34)	Aug. 30	6:00 p.m.
Norman, Okla.	*KETA (13)	Aug. 29	7:00 p.m.
		Sept. 4	7:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KGW (8)	Sept. 1	9:00 a.m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHP (21)	Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	*WHYY (12)	Sept. 4	6:00 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	WFIL (6)	Check Local Listings	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	*WQEX (16)	Sept. 2	10:45 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WTAE (4)	Aug. 31	6:30 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	*WQED (13)	Sept. 2	10:45 p.m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	WATE (6)	Sept. 1	5:00 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	WFAA (8)	Sept. 1	2:30 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	*KFRA (13)	Sept. 2	2:00 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	KPRC (2)	Sept. 1	4:00 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	*KUHT (8)	Sept. 3	8:00 p.m.
San Antonio, Tex.	WOAI (4)	Sept. 1	10:30 a.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUTV (2)	Sept. 2	8:00 p.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA (3)	Sept. 1	5:00 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	*KCTS (9)	Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
Madison, Wis.	*WHA (21)	Aug. 30	10:00 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WTMJ (4)	Sept. 1	11:30 a.m.

*** Indicates educational station**

Meany Endorses Dystrophy Drive

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany endorsed the March Against Muscular Dystrophy and urged all federation affiliates and their members "to do everything they can, through our community services program, to advance the efforts of Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc."

Meany's association with MDAA in the past year, he said in a letter to MDAA National Chairman Jerry Lewis, "reinforced my conviction that yours is a cause deserving the support of all Americans." He added:

"There is no question that crippling neuromuscular diseases impose an immense burden not only on victims and their families but also on the community at large. The generous services which MDAA makes available ease that burden somewhat; of even greater moment is the assurance its worldwide research program offers that these tragic conditions can and will be conquered by medical science."

FIRST-HAND REPORTS on what it takes to learn the skills of the building trades are passed on to Chicago area high school students at a construction site. This is a continuing orientation program conducted by the Chicago Building Trades Council, Chicago Board of Education and the employers. The program is designed to give youngsters a background on the value of apprenticeship training leading to a skilled trade.

Household Hazards, Lethal Toys Target of Product Safety Probe

Many household products are lethal traps. Hundreds of thousands of people are injured, maimed or killed by unsafe household items each year.

The National Commission on Product Safety knows this, and it plans to investigate more than 200 types of familiar home products—appliances, tools, toys, furniture, textiles, electrical fixtures, recreational equipment and others. The safety comission wants to know if these things are actually safe for consumer use.

Commission Chairman Arnold Elkind described the study as the first step toward protecting the American consumer from unnecessary injury or even death caused by unsafe products.

The commission's files are stuffed with case histories of accidents and tragedies in homes. Here are a few from around the country:

- Glenalden, Pa.—A new oven became a "nightmare" when its storage door caught fire because of improper insulation.
- Greenwich, Conn.—A 13-month-old boy hanged himself from the string of a musical toy in his crib.
- New York—"The plastic lid on my gift coffee maker caught fire . . . the flames almost reached the ceiling. . . ."
- Brawley, Calif. (AP)—A portable hair dryer fell into his bathtub and electrocuted Hector Ken Tom, 8. . . .
- Garland, Tex.—"For the third time this year my son has had a severe fall from his swing set . . . all because the hooks attached to the swing set last only five days and the chains last only about six months. . . ."
- Lexington, Mass.—A few moments after giving her 16-month-old son a new doll, a young mother returned to find that he had removed the legs exposing three-inch spikes which she described as "a lethal weapon."
- Hayward, Calif.—A 62-year-old woman was electrocuted when her electric edger snipped its cord while she was standing in a puddle.

Public Health Service statistics, Elkind continued, show that 250,000 are injured annually by only four types of household items—heaters, stoves, power mowers and washing machines.

"When we have surveyed all the products on our list, we expect the death and injury toll will turn out to be many times that figure," Elkind said.

Many accidents resulting from household products could be avoided either by design changes or by more adequate consumer information, Elkind added.

The study is the first of its kind taken up by a federal agency. Congress called for the investigation when it set up the seven-member commission.

The Commission also will review and evaluate self-regulatory programs of manufacturers and federal, state and local laws on product safety. It then will report to Congress and the President and give proposals for more effective consumer protection.

One of the members of the Commission is Sidney Margolius, consumer columnist for the AFL-CIO News and other labor papers.

Two Areas Show Employment Gains

Unemployment ratings in three of the 150 major labor areas in the country were changed in August—two improved and one worsened, the Labor Dept. reported.

Improved were Altoona, Pa., from substantial unemployment (6 to 8.9 percent) to moderate (3 to 5.9 percent) and Honolulu shifted from moderate to low (1.5 to 2.9 percent). The Geary-Hammond-East Chicago area rating moved from low to moderate due to layoffs in rail car manufacturing and an influx of summer job seekers.

Ninty-two of the major labor areas are rated as having moderate unemployment and 49 are in the low bracket this month. Two areas remain in the heaviest unemployment category of 12 percent or more.

Arbitration Role Seen In Community Conflicts

New York—Arbitration skills sharpened on settlement of labor disputes will be turned to community conflicts and inner-city problems under a new program launched by the American Arbitration Association.

The association, with the help of a $90,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, has established a Center for Dispute Settlement to develop both techniques and trained people to apply mediation and arbitration principles of new areas.

These might include school controversies, disputes betweeen landlords and organized tenants, direct action challenges by civil rights groups, urban renewal disputes and welfare agency procedures.

Samuel C. Jackson is leaving the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and will head the new center, which will have its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

It will recruit and train mediators and arbitrators in various communities who would be available at the request of the parties involved in the dispute.

The center will also seek to come up with some new ideas on resolving organizing and bargaining disputes involving public employes.

This phase of its activity will be centered in the Boston regional office of the American Arbitration Association and the operation will be known as the New England Plan. Working on the program will be Robert L. Stutz, chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation & Arbitration.

Jackson, who will head the overall program and become a vice president of the AAA, has served as a mediator of community disputes in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn at New York City's request. Before his appointment to the EEOC, he was a Kansas attorney and a member of the board of directors of the NAACP.

DIGNITARIES WATCH Letter Carriers convention parade from reviewing stand in downtown Boston. House Speaker John W. McCormack, the parade's marshal, is in the center. Jerome J. Keating, who is retiring as president of the Letter Carriers, is at right.

Letter Carriers Hail Humphrey, Post Record Membership Gain

Boston—More than 3,700 delegates to the Letter Carriers convention here demonstrated that their union, their legs and their voices are in excellent condition.

Their union's progress was evidenced in the report by Sec.-Treas. J. Stanly Lewis that the NALC had a record 205,279 members on the opening day of its convention, an increase of 21,290 in the past two years.

Legs toughened by year-'round carrying of the mail took in stride the traditional convention parade.

And vocal cords got a mighty workout as delegates greeted Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey with repeated cheers—before, during and after his speech.

Retiring NALC Pres. Jerome J. Keating received an ovation also as he reported on progress made during his six-year period in office as well as during the two years since the last convention.

The record includes five pay raises in the last six years and greatly improved fringe benefits.

Keating and Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher stressed that the big push in the new 91st Congress will be for a strong, effective union recognition law.

The Letter Carriers and other AFL-CIO federal employe unions want written into law a strengthened version of the historic executive order issued by the late Pres. Kennedy in 1962, which set up the government's program of labor-management relations. The legislation the unions are seeking would also include binding arbitration to settle impasses with management.

Humphrey told the delegates that a few days before he had received a letter from a letter carrier asking if Humphrey, as President, would seek to extend the rights of union recognition and meaningful collective bargaining for postal workers.

The Vice President told the convention:

"I'll answer him now, with an unqualified 'Yes.' In particular, we must develop techniques for meaningful third party involvement to resolve negotiation disputes with finality.

"We need a Federal Employes Labor-Management Relations Act.

"But I want a good law—one with real protection. That demands a progressive Congress next year, and with your help I think we can get it.

"Until we can get that good law, there are important improvements that can be made in Executive Order 10988 to protect the interests of federal employes.

"If I become President, they will be made."

In what might be termed a "letter carriers' holiday," delegates took over downtown Boston the first night of the convention for a gala 2 hour and 10 minute parade.

Letter carrier bands paced the marchers along the route which ended in front of a VIP reviewing stand near the Prudential Center.

Floats, displays and costumes entertained thousands of Bostonians who lined the parade route. All the marchers, from Pennsylvania Mummers to Utah Letter Carriers dressed as beehives, did an eyes right in front of House Speaker John W. McCormack. the parade grand marshal.

Representatives Charles Wilson (D-Calif.), William D. Ford (D-Mich.), Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.) and Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) marched the entire parade route as "favorite sons" leading their state delegations.

One contingent marched in the uniform of letter carriers from 30 nations. The uniforms came in from many sources—including diplomatic pouch—and the last one arrived at Boston's Logan Field only a half-hour before parade time.

Delegates voted a $2,500 pay increase for all national officers, and approved a $3-a-year increase in national dues—the equivalent of per capita—to bring it to $16. They rejected overwhelmingly a resolution which would have earmarked $1 of the increase for a strike fund.

Anti-Bias Gains Noted In Manpower Projects

The nationwide campaign against racial and other discrimination has resulted in a number of improvements in manpower programs, Assistant Sec. of Labor Stanley H. Ruttenberg reports.

The conclusion was made by Ruttenberg in his annual report to the secretary of labor on the activities of the Office of Equal Opportunity in Manpower Programs.

The office investigates complaints of discrimination in connection with manpower programs, reviews federally-funded projects for compliance with the Civil Rights Act and works with local and state employment agencies.

The activities of the office over the past year have resulted in three notable improvements, Ruttenberg said. They are:

- Expanded job opportunities for minorities.
- Improved job classifications for nonwhite applicants so as to permit them to be placed in work commensurate with their training, education and abilities.
- A growing refusal by local State Employment Service offices to aid employers who are found to be discriminating.

In citing the expansion of job opportunities for nonwhites, Ruttenberg noted that "increasingly" minority youths are making "breakthroughs" in apprentice programs.

Of more than 200 complaints filed with the office in 1967 and processed by various agencies in the Labor Dept., 81 required field investigations by the office, Ruttenberg said. In all cases corrective action was taken.

In addition to making these investigations, he continued, the office through its compliance officers conducted 121 "in depth" checks on discrimination through "compliance reviews" in 47 states.

While the achievements of the office "have been substantial," he declared, "the continuing extent of discriminatory practices in th manpower programs will require expanded and spartan efforts to achieve their elimination."

Seen as Bargaining Lever:

Fire Fighters Delete 'No-Strike' Clause

Toronto—The Fire Fighters convention voted to remove the no-strike clause from the union's constitution, opening the way for Fire Fighters locals throughout the United States and Canada to strike if necessary.

The no-strike clause that has remained in the constitution in some form throughout the 50-year history of the IAFF was removed during a spirited session at the union's 29th convention here.

Nearly 1,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada were on hand for the opening of the five-day convention. The debate on the no-strike clause was the highlight of the early sessions.

Delegates rejected a recommendation from a commission, established by the international union two years ago, which proposed that there be no withholding "of fire protection services" when other methods are available for the resolution of disputes.

The commission had suggested that, where adequate procedures for resolving disputes are not available, local unions should refer the dispute issues to the International Headquarters of the union "for such further handling as may be available or necessary to secure an acceptable settlement of the dispute."

The delegates instead dropped the no strike provision without substituting additional language.

Elimination of the no-strike clause reflected the frustration that many Fire Fighter locals have experienced over the years in attempting to obtain wage increases from municipalities. Delegates maintained municipalities clamped down on firemen knowing they could not strike.

New York delegates, currently negotiating their contract which expires Sept. 20, felt the removal of the clause would strengthen their bargaining position.

After the vote, a spokesman for the group pressing for removal of the no-strike clause stressed that the action did not mean that fire fighters are becoming "strike-happy." They "always have and will continue to live up to their obligations," he said. But the action, he declared, will put more muscle into negotiations.

In his keynote address, IAFF Pres. William Buck emphasized the changing role of the fire fighter. He said fire fighters today have to face greater dangers than ever before.

"It's getting tougher all the time to be a fire fighter," he told the delegates. "You get a fire in front of you and you get bricks or a bullet on the back of you."

Effective Union Needed

He said in this disturbing age of riots, gun fights and attacks on fire fighters on the job, there is need for an effective union in every city to fight disparity, bargain collectively and get its story to the public.

The veteran union leader, retiring after 38 years in the Fire Fighters organization, called for a forward look at the convention. He strongly urged increased per capita dues to give the IAFF a financial base to better service the individual locals and promote the cause of the Fire Fighters throughout the country.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the delegates that fire fighters have for too long been taken for granted by the public. The time has come, he suggested, that communities pay a fair price for the service that makes them feel secure.

Tucson Fire Fighters Sponsor Burn Clinic

Tucson, Ariz.—A center to treat and rehabilitate victims of burns will soon be opened at St. Mary's Hospital here, equipped and maintained by Tucson Fire Fighters Local 479.

Local Pres. Norman Clark said the union's decision to bear the initial cost of the center, about $3,000, and set up a perpetual fund for it was reached by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote of members.

Stressing that the center should be "for everyone" who suffers from severe burns, Clark added, "We want this center to be the best in the nation. We're going to start it that way and we intend to keep it that way."

Clark said the need for the center "is tremendous." He pointed out that victims of third degree burns must now be flown to a center in Galveston, Tex. and "several burn patients died here last year because we couldn't get them to the center in time." He added:

St. Mary's Cooperates

"We approached St. Mary's, they were willing to give us the space and staff it—and we were on our way."

He said the union will use income from a yearly barbecue it conducts here every Labor Day to help finance the center, along with funds from the local's treasury.

A hospital official said equipment at the center will include "burn beds" designed to permit nurses to turn patients without causing pain.

The center will also "offer the very latest in burn treatment followup, rehabilitation and skin grafting."

St. Mary's administrator, Sister Julia Mary, lauded the Fire Fighters, saying: "This is a very generous offer to sponsor equipment for an urgent community need."

Sept. 18 Meeting Set For General Board

The AFL-CIO General Board, composed of the chief officer of each federation affiliate and department, plus members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, will meet at the Commodore Hotel in New York, Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 10 a.m.

Notice of the meeting was sent out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in letters which noted that under the constitution, the General Board decides policy questions referred to it by the federation's executive officers or by the Executive Council.

The Executive Council will meet in New York Sept. 16 and 17.

After 33 Years:

Further Gains Seen In Social Security

The social security system—now a third of a century old—must play an expanded role over the next decade in helping to wipe out poverty, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen urged.

Cohen, speaking at ceremonies marking the 33rd anniversary of the Social Security Act, called the system "our most effective weapon in the war on poverty," declaring that its benefits now keep an estimated 10 million Americans above the poverty line.

But, he said, a million more persons could be raised immediately from the ranks of the poor if minimum monthly benefits were increased from the present $55 to $70 for an individual and from $82.50 to $105 for a couple.

"Benefits can and must be increased all across the board," he asserted. "Health insurance must be broadened and expanded through a combination of public and private efforts. Our unemployment insurance system needs strengthening. And our welfare programs must be radically reshaped to meet new needs. We need more comprehensive community social services, and coupled with these efforts we need jobs, training and education for more of our people.

"We must seek and maintain a social security status commensurate with our growing national income and potential—a status worthy of this nation's expectations for all of its people. We must continue to move toward a life of dignity and independence and greater meaning for all Americans."

Cohen paid special tribute to Arthur J. Altmeyer, now 77 years old, who was honored at the ceremonies and received the highest HEW award for his "singularly creative and courageous contributions in shaping the program of the Social Security Act during the formative years."

Altmeyer was a member of the original Social Security Board, its chairman from 1937 to 1946, and the first commissioner of social security.

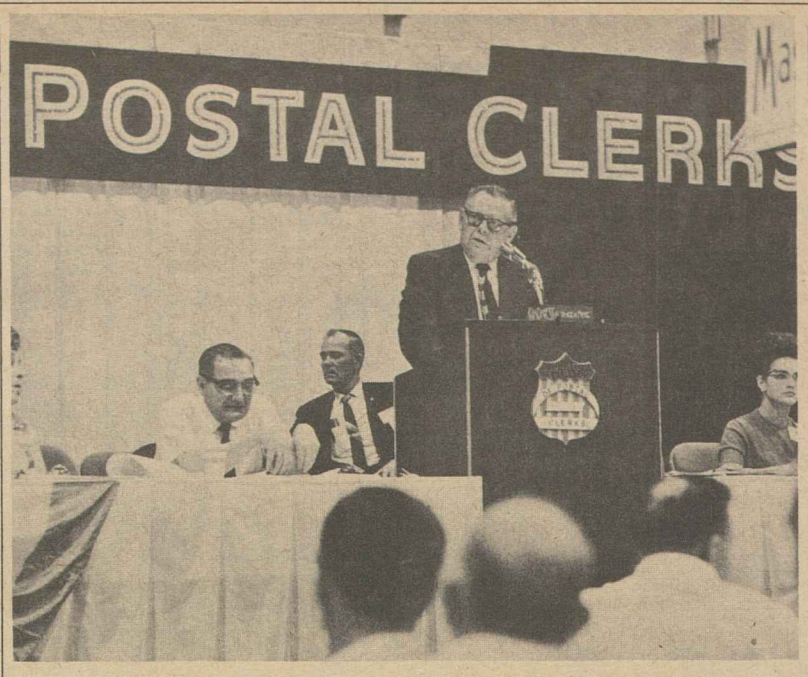
He and William L. Mitchell, another former social security commissioner, also were announced as the first American recipients of the Intl. Social Security Association's award created four years ago to honor outstanding contributions by persons no longer associated with social security work.

A further award, named in honor of Altmeyer, was presented by Cohen to Robert M. Ball, the present commissioner.

Cohen recalled that when the social security program began 33 years ago under Altmeyer's direction it was simply a retirement program limited to workers in commerce and industry. It has since grown, he noted, to provide substantial protection for nearly all workers and their families.

Benefits totaling $30 billion annually — including medicare — are now being paid to 24 million persons, and the face value of survivors' insurance in the event of a worker's death is $940 billion. About 6 million of the current beneficiaries are people well below retirement age—widows, children and disabled workers and their dependents.

The anniversary observance drew an audience of government and labor officials who played important roles in the passage and expansion of the social security program. Among guests from the labor movement were AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman; Nelson Cruikshank, Seidman's predecessor who is now retired; Kitty Elickson, formerly on the AFL-CIO social security staff; Pres. John Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and Leonard Lesser, general counsel for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.



FULL LABOR SUPPORT for the legislative goals of postal workers is pledged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the 35th national convention of the Postal Clerks in Minneapolis.

Postal Clerks to Stress Union Recognition Law

Minneapolis—The Postal Clerks renewed efforts to gain union recognition by law and pressed for negotiations to return 60,000 members of the unaffiliated National Postal Union to the UFPOC.

The 1,191 delegates at the 35th UFPOC national convention listed labor-management negotiations by law as their "paramount legislative objective."

They got a powerful assist in that direction from Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who said:

"I am for it and I have been for a long, long time."

Humphrey was cheered wildly when he promised to send such legislation to Capitol Hill if he is elected and "fight for its passage."

The delegates also reversed a stand taken two years ago when a proposed merger agreement with the NPU was rejected even though it had the backing of the union's officers. This time, delegates voted overwhelmingly to resume merger negotiations.

The 60,000-member NPU was formed after dissident members walked out of the 1958 convention. The UFPOC represents nearly 300,000 postal clerks.

UFPOC Pres. E. C. Hallbeck named a seven-member committee, which he will head, to meet with NPU leaders "at the earliest possible moment." This is contingent on NPU approval of a merger at its national convention being held in San Juan, P.R.

Hallbeck and the entire slate of headquarters officers were re-elected to two-year terms. Opposing candidates had been nominated for seven of the 11 offices.

Gets Fifth Term

Hallbeck, who won his fifth term as president, defeated Frank McNiff of Long Island City, N.Y., 1,108 to 393.

All but two of the union's 15 regional vice presidents were re-elected. In the New York Region, incumbent Vice Pres. George Brink was defeated by Don Silvestri 84 to 58.

Bernard A. Schultz of the Boston Region won over four other candidates to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of John Dubay, who was elected research administrator of the union's hospital plan.

The convention strongly opposed a plan to transfer Post Office functions to a non-profit corporation, which was proposed by a special White House commission, unless the right to strike was guaranteed. Binding arbitration of procedures and full non-profit service for all citizens were also demanded.

Delegates agreed that the study commission listed some "laudable objectives," including collective bargaining provisions for employes. But they complained that "it has not seen fit to provide the weapons to secure those benefits at the bargaining table."

Earlier, the convention deleted from its constitution a no-strike clause—adopted more than 60 years ago—on grounds that existing federal statutes now make it "superfluous."

Raises in salary were voted all the union's national officers. Hallbeck received a $2,500 increase to $30,000 a year; National Legislative Dir. Patrick J Nilan, up $5,000 to $25,000, and all regional vice presidents' salaries were raised from $12,000 to $16,500.

Adopted resolutions included:

- A proposal for legislation to set up an agency shop plan requiring all clerks to pay the equivalent of union dues to the organization representing them on a national basis.
- Protection for Post Office employes from working overtime against their wishes.

The union revamped its system of local representation at national conventions to give larger locals a bigger voice while increasing representation of medium-size locals also.

Delegates selected Los Angeles for the site of its next national convention in 1970.

Brewers Press Voter Drive, Organizing

Miami Beach—The Brewery Workers ended their 39th convention here after returning Pres. Karl Feller and 12 other leaders to office for new three-year terms and placing major emphasis for the future of political action and new member organizing.

The convention called on every local union to intensify political action programs after hearing Dir. Alexander Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education spell out the dangers inherent in a Republican victory in the November elections.

Barkan spoke of the "crime of silence" in the face of anti-labor threats from backers of Richard M. Nixon and George C. Wallace. Saying that "keeping quiet is the worst thing we could do," the COPE head asked whether any union member would be satisfied with "the kind of labor relations Wallace provided" when he was governor of Alabama.

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher reported that the federation has made steady gains in membership with its unions reaching record highs.

"This is compelling evidence," Kircher declared, "that we haven't just been sitting on our hands."

He told the story of the rise of the Farm Workers union from a small band of West Coast field hands to its current status as an AFL-CIO affiliate with more than a dozen signed contracts and a vigorous international boycott against California grape growers who have refused to deal with their organized employes.

The convention agreed to keep supporting the UFWOC boycott, and leaders of several locals indicated they plan to take special support action in aid of the embattled farm workers.

Based on an officers' report of substantial membership gains and improved union finances, the convention agreed to extend and improve the program under which local unions conduct organizing campaigns in cooperation with the international union.

Delegates approved $2,500 a year salary increases for Feller, Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea and Organization Dir. Thomas M. Rusch.

O'Brien Wins Full Term To Head Rail Carmen

Miami Beach—Pres. George O'Brien of the Railway Carmen was elected to his first full term in a spirited election contest at the union's 24th convention here.

O'Brien, who was assistant president of the union for 11 years before moving up to the presidency two years ago following the retirement of Pres. A. J. Bernhardt, defeated Vice. Pres. H. J. Kintzele, Jr., 3,423 to 2,718.

The Carmen's next three top officers—Asst. Pres. A. L. Krause, Sec.-Treas. L. A. Taylor and Alex Gawron, editor-manager of the union's monthly magazine, the Journal, were re-elected without opposition.

Kintzele and nine other vice presidents were re-elected. They are: Frank A. Armstrong, Harvey W. Higgs, Irvin L. Barney, Clair Toone, Oren L. Wertz, Lewis Wood, John DiGregorio, O. W. Jacobson and C. R. Martin.

The convention elected Fred Westwell of Calgary, Alberta, to succeed Vice Pres. Roger Melancon and John J. Noonan, a grand lodge deputy, to succeed Vice Pres. C. J. Kitchas. Melancon and Kitchas previously announced their retirement.

Earlier, the 800 delegates voted a $1,800 a year pay increase for all officers to reflect the rise in living costs and wage gains in the craft in recent years. The raise was the first given to the officers in 10 years.

A move to reduce the compulsory retirement age of the president from 70 to 65—which would have forced the retirement of O'Brien—was defeated. A 65-year limit for other offices was retained.

Also vigorously debated were proposals to move the union's headquarters from Kansas City, Mo. to Chicago and increase grand lodge per capita dues, both of which were defeated.

Among changes adopted was one providing that wage settlements negotiated by the Carmen be subject to ratification by a membership referendum, if and when such ratification procedures are adopted by all other shopcraft unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

A past practice of electing two vice presidents from Canada was made ironclad by the adoption of a constitutional amendment. One vice president will be designated administrator of the union's Canadian affairs.

Apathy Lulls 22 Million, Voter Survey Reveals

One of every four Americans of voting age who fails to register to vote does so because of inability to meet citizenship or residency requirements, the Commerce Dept. reported. But more than 22 million persons just don't bother.

The department said that preliminary results of a survey, conducted by the Census Bureau following the 1966 elections, showed that of 113 million persons of voting age, 30 million had not registered to vote. Four out of five of those who were registered actually cast ballots.

Survey interviews revealed that about one in four of the unregistered persons could not meet the citizenship or residence requirements for voting.

However, 63 percent offered a variety of personal reasons for not having registered. Typical among these responses were: "just didn't get around to it" and "couldn't be bothered."

The survey also came up with these findings:

- Voter participation is highest in the middle age groups (45-54 and 55-64 years), drops off among older persons, but is lowest among those under 25.
- Voter participation rises with the educational level of the voters, ranging from a low of 31 percent for those with four years or less of elementary school to a high of about 71 percent for college graduates.
- Persons in white-collar occupations are more likely to vote than blue collar workers.
- Voter participation among the nonwhite population was significantly lower than that of the nation as a whole—41 percent as compared with the overall rate of 55 percent.
- The South had a much lower voter participation rate than the rest of the country.
- Voter participation tends to increase with the level of family income, reaching a peak of 78 percent for persons 45 to 64 years old in families with income of $10,000 a year or more.

Meany Criticizes GOP Platform:

Labor Bids Democrats to Act On Nation's Social Problems

(Continued from page 1)

protest to those who started it and who to this hour perpetuate it. The imperialists are not in Washington; they are in Hanoi."

Asked if he feared a negative impact on the economy if the Viet Nam war came to an end, Meany replied:

"The American trade union movement hasn't even considered this. The great body of the trade union movement believes in the defense of freedom, believes in the Commander-in-Chief, who happens to be a gentleman named Lyndon B. Johnson."

Labor, he said in response to another question, "is in favor of negotiating, in favor of protecting American boys who are there, and has no faith whatsoever in the semi-skilled intellectuals who believe that the Viet Nam situation can be solved by surrender."

"When you talk about unconditional bombing halts—you've said it all. There's nothing left to negotiate. That's surrender."

Asked if he would include "the distinguished chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee" among the semi-skilled intellectuals, Meany said:

Poor Judgment

"Yes, I have the greatest respect for Bill Fulbright, but I have no respect for his judgment on communism. He doesn't know what it's all about, even after what happened in Czechoslovakia."

Meany, in his oral statement to the platform committee, expressed labor's faith in the American system of democracy and its ability to adapt to challenges. But focusing on "those who have been left behind for reasons not of their own making," he declared that "this great country can do better than it has done until now . . . not just for most Americans, but for all Americans."

The essence of the crisis in the cities, he suggested, is that the system "is working better than ever for the majority" and "very poorly, or not at all, for the minority." The clear solution, he declared, is to make it work for everyone.

Yet it is precisely on this point that the Republican platform fails, Meany said.

"Its proposals for dealing with the urban crisis do not propose to make the American system work for the minority. The end result of what they propose would be to make the system work better for the majority.

"The other party would accomplish this through tax credits and tax gimmicks. They would further reward those who already adequately share in America's affluence and use as their excuse the plight of those who today are in trouble because they do not have their fair share.

"We urgently plead with this committee to reject such an approach."

Asks Massive Action

Meany called instead for a program of "massive public investment" to overcome the "intolerable" conditions in the urban ghettos. And heading this program, he said, should be a provision for "one million public service jobs now—useful jobs on useful projects for the hard-core unemployed . . . projects badly needed by states, communities and non-profit institutions, which have been held up for lack of manpower and money."

The program, as outlined in the detailed presentation to the committee, also called for public investments to meet pressing needs in housing, mass transit, public facilities, youth programs, education, manpower assistance, public welfare, and relief of rural poverty.

Meany noted that the cry of cost is insistently raised against such measures by the ultraconservatives.

"Their eyes are glued on the price tag of each issue. They pay no attention to the value of an idea; they indicate no understanding of the need for investing in America's future or her people."

The urban crisis, Meany observed, did not begin with last year's riots, but mounted over the years "as more and more of the desperate, the disadvantaged and the displaced flocked into the nation's cities."

But last summer's riots and "disturbances" in cities across the country "compelled a reluctant nation" to recognize the existence of the crisis, the AFL-CIO president said.

He condemned the riots, and the arson, looting and murder that resulted, as "attacks on society," declaring that "no believer in democracy" can condone such crimes.

"But," he went on, "law and order alone, without regard for justice, can be corrupted into a pretext for tyranny. True law and order is not served by equipping police with tanks and machine guns as though the ghetto were the enemy and not the handful of criminals inside it.

"Yes, better police work is needed; but the way to get it is through better-trained and better-paid policemen, operating in a context of justice, not through the indiscriminate use of force against innocent and guilty alike. Nor is true law and order served by ill-advised legislative attempts to dilute the constitutional rights of all Americans in the name of police power.

"By all means let there be law and order. Let there be law and order in the cities, but not by the creation of a garrison state. Let there be law and order in the enforcement of civil rights statutes and application of other social welfare legislation. Let those who cry for more police in the slums cry also for more jobs, more housing and more schools for the prisoners of the slums. Those, too, are tools of law and order."

Discussing basic labor legislation, Meany pointed out that the National Labor Relations Act, from the time of its passage in 1935, has set forth as its purpose and as a public policy of the United States that workers should be encouraged to organize into unions of their own choosing and to engage in collective bargaining.

Republican Plank Hit

He charged that the Republican platform not only failed to reaffirm that "fundamental" public policy, but "sought, in language that was only somewhat camouflaged, to dilute the basic rights of workers to unite in unions and bargain collectively."

Already, he noted, many of the amendments under the Republican-sponsored Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts "contravene" the stated purpose of the NLRA.

"States are allowed to legislate a compulsory open shop.

"The right of construction unions to advertise and prosecute a labor dispute at a common construction site had been virtually abolished.

"Unorganized workers who are seeking to establish a union against the opposition of an intransigent employer, willing to use every device regardless of rulings by the labor board and the courts, are not much better off than they were in 1935. The J. P. Stevens case is a classic example of this, yet the government has no effective remedies to prevent it.

"Matters are even worse for workers at the bottom of the economic ladder—agricultural workers, among others—who have no legal protection at all under federal labor law and who have, therefore, been denied the opportunities of other workers to advance their own interests."

Declaring that the issue "is not the power of unions but the rights of workers," Meany urged the Democratic platform drafters to support the AFL-CIO's proposals "to restore and reinforce those rights."

Wirtz Calls for Pledge On Work Guarantees

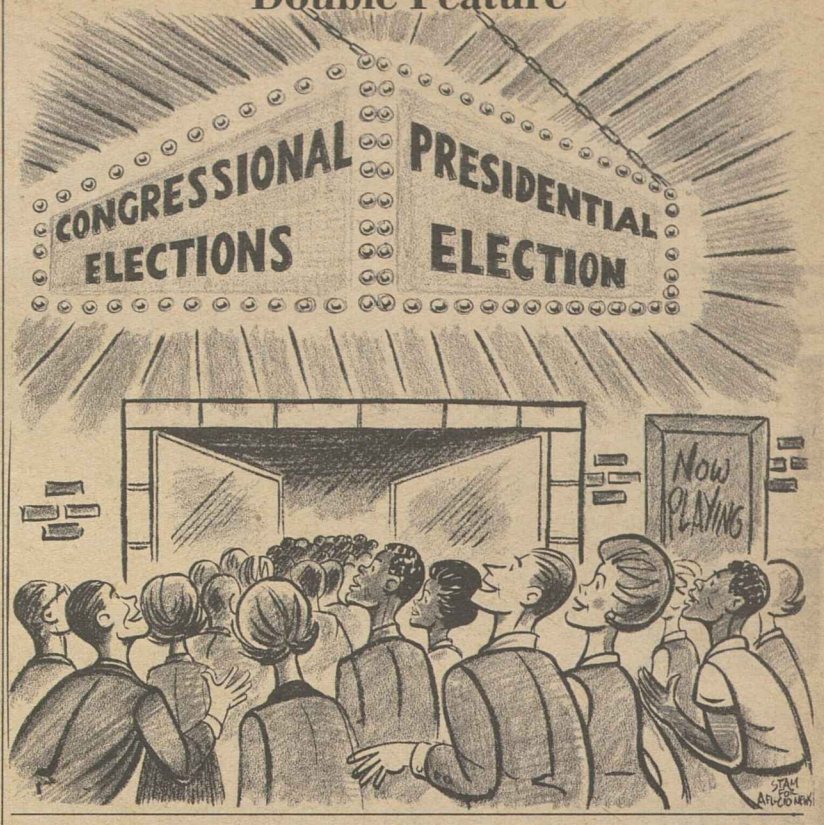
Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz called on the Democratic platform committee to put the party on record as favoring guaranteed employment for every American willing and able to work.

The secretary, in a series of proposals that coincided with a number of the AFL-CIO's recommendations to the committee, also called for universal minimum wage coverage and a ban on federal contracts to employers who persist in violating their workers' rights to organize and bargain.

A summary of the Wirtz proposals:

- "A broad but specific and unequivocal commitment to guarantee to every American willing to work for it the full and equal right to earn a living" with a provision for public employment of "any person unable to find private employment."
- **Substantial improvement in the unemployment insurance laws, including minimum standards, an increase in the wage base, and extension of coverage.**
- A firm commitment to raise the federal minimum wage and extend its coverage to "all employes within the scope of federal authority."
- Enactment of the Occupational Health & Safety bill.
- **Amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to repeal Section 14 (b) which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements, to remove the ban on common-site picketing by construction unions, and to extend coverage to all workers, including farm workers and employes of non-profit organizations.**
- "A strong statement that the government should not do business, as a customer, with firms that repeatedly violate federal statutes prohibiting discrimination against those of their employes who are union members or refuse to bargain with duly authorized union representatives—just as the government declines to do business with employers who discriminate in their employment practices on the basis of race or sex."

Double Feature



Humphrey Holds Lead On Eve of Convention

(Continued from page 1)

Hawaii; action on rules, credentials and platform committee reports on Tuesday with an address by the permanent chairman, House Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma; nominations and balloting on presidential candidates on Wednesday night and on the vice presidency Thursday night.

The amphitheater is much smaller than the Miami Beach convention hall where the Republicans met, but it will have to house up to 5,611 delegates and alternates—more than twice the number accredited to the GOP convention.

Included in the total are more than 300 trade unionists, many of whom are playing leading roles in their state delegations. Among them are two AFL-CIO vice-presidents—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel in the Pennsylvania delegation, and Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons from Missouri.

All sessions are planned for the evening during the prime television viewing hours, but Bailey warned that daytime sessions may have to be scheduled in the face of the anticipated battles over credentials and the platform.

The credentials committee, headed by New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes, made history early in its deliberations when it refused to seat the nearly all-white 24-vote regular delegation from Mississippi, upholding a charge of racial discrimination in the selection of the delegation.

By an 85 to 9 vote, the committee voted to substitute a half-black, half-white delegation formed by a group called the Loyal Democrats of Mississippi and headed by NAACP leader Charles Evers, who will become the party's national committeeman for the state.

Humphrey, McCarthy and McGovern all supported the challenge by the Mississippi "loyalists."

The prospect of floor fights loomed, however, over credentials disputes involving nearly 1,000 delegates from 15 other states. Most of these challenges were brought by supporters of McCarthy, and they could easily muster the 11 committee votes needed to bring a minority report to the floor.

The central issue in the platform committee debate was the war in Viet Nam. The 110-member committee, headed by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, held three-days of hearings in Washington before transferring their deliberations to Chicago. And most of the testimony presented in the capital focused on the war.

McCarthy called for a plank committing the party to a halt in the American bombing and a general de-escalation of the fighting along with a coalition government that would include the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong.

Humphrey supporters, while indicating they could go along with a call for a bombing pause if accompanied by "restraint" from the other side, rejected any proposal for the "imposition" of a coalition government on the South Vietnamese people. And they voiced strong opposition to platform language that might repudiate the conduct of the war or hamper the Paris peace talks by setting military strategy or bargaining positions in advance.

8-24-68

Pamphlet on Draft Aids School Debates

A pamphlet to aid students in the 1968-69 high school debates and discussions on the nation's selective service system has been prepared by the AFL-CIO.

Entitled "Labor's Views on Selective Service," it presents the federation's position on present draft policy, universal military training and alternatives to the draft.

It also contains reprints of articles written by John A. Sessions, a staff member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

"Labor's Views on Selective Service" may be ordered free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Humphrey-Muskie Mount Liberal Drive Against GOP

Labor Aid Rallied for Campaign

Chicago—Vice Pres. Humphrey appealed to organized labor to "give me your hands and your hearts, your support and your faith, so that you can say in November 'once again we helped elect a President of the United States.' "

Humphrey's remarks produced a roar of assent from more than 400 trade unionists gathered at a breakfast meeting called by the National Labor Committee for Humphrey on the opening day of the Democratic national convention here.

And AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany responded with a pledge of redoubled union efforts on "the practical side" of the political campaign—"getting the votes into the ballot box."

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who presided, noted that the meeting brought together the largest group of labor officials ever to take part in a Democratic convention—201 delegates and 103 alternates from 43 states, plus scores of unionists involved in other convention activity.

Abel, who is chairman of the Labor Committee for Humphrey, and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the committee's secretary-treasurer, both urged the labor delegates to help put Humphrey over the top for the nomination and to return home to help elect him in November.

Humphrey came to the breakfast meeting unannounced to thank Meany and the labor movement, he said, for their "support, friendship and loyalty, not only to me but to the President of the United States,

(Continued on page 5)

Rules Updated To Give Party Modern Base

Chicago—A major overhaul of the rules and procedures of the Democratic Party took shape at its 35th national convention here in a series of actions aimed at encouraging broad participation in party affairs and eliminating racial discrimination in the selection of delegates.

The actions involved the rules themselves and contests over the seating of challenged delegations.

The convention agreed to set up

(Continued on page 12)

NOMINATED as the Democratic Party candidate for President of the United States, Vice Pres. Humphrey plans to open his campaign at New York's Labor Day parade.

Meany Cites Common Sense:

Platform Details Plan for Progress

Chicago—The Democratic national convention adopted a sweeping platform pledging "to build greatly" on the achievements of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration and spelling out the party's programs to combat poverty and social injustice.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the platform "a common sense approach to the great domestic and international problems" facing the nation, one that workers "can wholeheartedly support."

It contains, Meany observed, "specific, sound and achievable programs to meet these problems. All are based on the belief, which we in the AFL-CIO fully share, that America can—and will—solve its problems."

Meany said the platform stood "in stark and welcome contrast" to the one adopted by the Republicans in Miami Beach earlier this month.

The contrast was marked both in the forthright liberalism of the Democratic domestic proposals and the sharp detail in which they are set forth.

Another major difference lay in the vigorous debate provoked by the Democratic plank on the war in Viet Nam, a plank supporting the Administration's position in quest of an honorable, negotiated peace and rejecting the approach urged by supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

There was no vocal dissent, however, from the planks dealing with domestic programs and problems.

In the area of labor relations, the platform asserts unequivocally that "private collective bargaining and a strong and independent labor move-

(Continued on page 5)

Democratic Ticket Seeks Party Unity

By John M. Barry

Chicago—The Democratic Party moved to head off a strong Republican challenge for the presidency of the United States as it gathered its forces behind a new, liberal team of standard bearers, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edmond S. Muskie of Maine.

The Humphrey-Muskie ticket will be opposed in the November election by the conservatively-oriented GOP slate chosen three weeks ago—former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon for President and Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew for vice president.

Humphrey won the Democratic nomination for President on the first convention ballot, receiving 1,761¾ delegate votes, far in excess of the 1.312 needed. His principal opponent, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, a fellow Minnesotan, drew 601. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, a late entry, received 146½.

Humphrey's choice of Muskie as his running mate came as no surprise. The Maine senator was among those listed repeatedly as possible choices.

Muskie's liberal record and philosophy as senator, and previously as Maine's governor, complement Humphrey's own background and his approach to the campaign.

The Vice President carried the delegations of 47 of the 55 states and territories represented at the convention. He took six of the big seven states—Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas—losing only California, whose votes were split largely between McCarthy and McGovern.

Despite this broadly based support, Humphrey faced the task of drawing together party forces divided over the war in Viet Nam, a division marked by the wide-open democratically conducted debate over Viet Nam policies that preceded the nomination.

But the elements that make up the Democratic Party have a long history of differences and divisions and a long history, as well, of quickly healing the wounds of convention conflict.

This healing process was beginning to take place as the party's tumultuous 35th convention drew to a close, with supporters of some of Humphrey's rivals closing ranks behind the party's nominee.

The key to unity was their all-out opposition to the Republican candidate, Nixon, and recognition of the need for continuation of liberal policies to meet the country's domestic problems.

And Nixon will be no "soft touch," Humphrey himself warned early in the convention week.

(Continued on page 12)

Labor Day Messages to Workers Stress Importance of 1968 Elections

The first order of business for all Americans on this Labor Day is to make sure that they are registered to vote in the November election, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in his 1968 Labor Day message.

And the next responsibility of every citizen is to "make a solemn vow to vote on Election Day" and see to it that the pledge is lived up to, he emphasized.

This is a Labor Day of "greater significance than usual" because it comes in an election year when Americans "will bring to office a new President," Meany emphasized.

While the AFL-CIO "will have a preference to express" and will do its utmost on behalf of the candidate endorsed, he continued, "our first and overriding concern . . . is to ensure the largest possible vote on Nov. 5."

Turning to the issues in the election, Meany appealed to voters to take note of the "sweeping gains" made over the past eight years in securing jobs, equal rights, education, housing, conservation and consumer protection.

"There is no question that an overwhelming majority of the American people enthusiastically support this record of social progress," Meany stated.

But, he warned, this year's election "is being obscured in the minds of many Americans" by demagogues who seek to "inflame emotions rather than appeal to reason" on two issues—the war in Viet Nam and "law and order."

On the Viet Nam issue, he asked Americans not to be misled by those "who direct their protests only to Washington, never to Hanoi." There is "far too little" reason-based-on-fact among opponents of America's "defense of freedom," he added.

As for the "law and order" proponents, Meany said, "let those who

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Postal-Service Membership Up 10 Percent

Houston—The Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes had a 10 percent membership gain since the union affiliated with the AFL-CIO two years ago and plans to do even better in future, officers reported to the convention here.

Delegates elected new officers, with contests for every post.

Monroe Crable of Cleveland won a three-way contest with Robert Harmon of Houston and Paul Farnsworth of Omaha for president. Richard Wevodau of Harrisburg, Pa., won the post of legislative representative succeeding Ross A. Messer, and David M. Hendricks of Kansas City is the new secretary-treasurer. All three posts are full-time.

Crable succeeds Edward M. Diekemper, who did not run for a second term as president.

Contests for vice president were won by Johnnie Thomas, Detroit; John Allen, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Robert M. Gjonovich, Denver, and Vernon Daniel, Nashville, Tenn.

The delegates presented a plaque and a television set to Messer, who stepped down after 21 years of legislative duty.

The convention called for intensified upgrading programs in the Post Office and General Services Administration, and asked that all members in those services be provided with uniforms while on duty.

Crable reported that, since the 1966 convention, the union improved its financial stability. It scored a breakthrough in getting federal agencies to provide uniforms for some members and to initiate some training programs. More training is needed to help workers improve their knowledge and skills, Crable said.

The convention voted to meet next in Omaha in 1970.

FIRE FIGHTERS newly elected Pres. W. H. McClennan receives a standing ovation from delegates at the union's 29th convention in Toronto. McClennan succeeds retiring Pres. William D. Buck.

Fire Fighters Union Elects W. H. McClennan

Toronto—W. H. McClennan of Boston was elected president of the Fire Fighters at the union's 29th convention here to succeed Pres. William D. Buck, who is retiring at the end of his term later this month.

McClennan, a union vice president, defeated Vernon Cook of Clinton, Ia., 510-380, in the second of two runoff contests. Earlier Earl Berry of Detroit and Albert O. Raeder of Washington, D.C. had been eliminated from the running.

IAFF Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni of Oakland, Calif. was re-elected to a third two-year term, defeating Patrick Mangan of Buffalo by a 549-366 vote.

Re-elected vice presidents are James King, New York; Raymond M. Hemmert, Philadelphia; Harlan A. Lippolt, Madison, Wis.; Gordon R. Anderson, Vancouver, B.C.; Walter Lambert, Spokane, Wash.; Harry E. Williams, Portland, Ore.; H. C. Harmelink, San Diego; Jack Bostick, Ft. Worth; Bernard Bonser, Toronto; Raymond B. Oliver, Shreveport, La.; and Percy Clark St. John, N.B.

Newly elected vice presidents are Joseph McMahon, St. Louis; Martin Pierce, Boston; Daniel T. Delegato, Detroit; Charles Hall, Miami, Fla. and Nicholas F. Herbst, Grandview, Mo.

The spirited elections were in keeping with some close votes and intense debate on issues that came before the nearly 1,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada.

A change in the constitution requiring IAFF locals to also affiliate with IAFF state, provincial or regional associations was at first approved by 454 to 411 but later was shelved until after the next convention.

McClennan will set up a commission to study the issue and report back to the union's next convention in October 1970, in Miami, Fla.

The convention, which earlier removed a no-strike clause from its constitution, approved an increase in per capita dues from 65 cents to $1.00 per month to provide for an increased staff and nation-wide organizing.

The delegates voted to establish a committee to seek methods of better protecting fire fighters working in areas of cities where men of the fire service have been attacked by rioters.

Other resolutions approved by the convention called for standardization of building codes, enactment of legislation for greater public safety and adoption of fire prevention codes.

Court Brief Attacks Rail Picketing Ban

The AFL-CIO has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to knock out a Florida state court injunction that has blocked "legal, peaceful" picketing by striking Railroad Trainmen on the Florida East Coast Railway.

The case, involving the Jacksonville (Fla.) Terminal Co., is one of a number of litigations arising from a long, bitter strike against FEC, dating back to January 1963.

BRT members began picketing Terminal—an interchange for most of FEC's freight traffic—in May 1966, shortly after their union joined the strike, which began as a walkout of "non-operating" employes.

State Intervenes

The company—owned by FEC and three other railroads—quickly got a federal injunction against picketing. After it was ruled illegal on appeal, Terminal obtained a state court injunction. It has been appealed and the high court is expected to hear the case in the fall.

An AFL-CIO "friend of the court" brief contends that "the legality of peaceful picketing growing out of a dispute under the Railway Labor Act is governed entirely by federal law."

The federation cites past Supreme Court decisions to show that "federal dominance over the labor relations of the railroads has a long and unbroken history."

Further, the brief notes, there have been many Supreme Court edicts overturning state court injunctions that infringed upon the National Labor Relations Act's control over strikes and picketing.

Listed among them are several Florida court injunctions that were set aside because of their "inability to recognize" that the NLRA prevailed.

If the Supreme Court does not pass on the "preemption" issue, the brief continues, it should remove the BRT injunction because the state court erred in defining the picketing as "secondary" instead of "primary."

The AFL-CIO cites a previous case involving the Steelworkers in which the Supreme Court ruled the union's picketing of a railroad spur adjacent to the struck Carrier Corp. in Syracuse, N.Y., was legal "primary" picketing.

There the high court decided that "Congress intended to preserve (as primary pressure) the right to picket . . . a gate reserved for employes of neutral delivery men furnishing day-to-day service essential to the employer's regular operations."

"The picketing enjoined here fits squarely within the Carrier definition of primary picketing," the brief emphasizes.

Noting that other high court rulings show "the totality of the railway labor law is, at the very least, as solicitous of the right to engage in primary picketing" as the NLRA, the brief reasons:

"Thus, picketing which this court has held is primary under the NLRA must be considered primary under the Railway Labor Act and as such clearly beyond the reach of the states."

Blue Collar Job Experience Valued

Workers with blue-collar experience should be given more consideration by employers in filling white collar jobs, the Labor Dept. said after a study of the subject.

The study, by University of Wisconsin researchers involving 10 percent of Milwaukee County employes, showed that more than 20 percent of workers hired or promoted into white collar jobs during a two-year period had worked at blue collar jobs for at least one year out of the preceding six.

Among those entering managerial jobs, more than 40 percent had blue collar experience. One of every four entering clerical jobs, one of six in professional and technical jobs, one in eight of sales entrants came from blue-collar ranks.

Social, Economic Justice:

Steelworkers Drive Set for Full Rights

Chicago—A big, busy Steelworkers' convention has pledged the union to a relentless drive "to achieve full social and economic justice in the plants in which we work and in the communities in which we live."

The goal was defined in the preamble to a series of resolutions dealing with community activities, international affairs, civil rights, economic policy, the urban crisis, legislation and political action.

These resolutions and others, including those covering organizing and collective bargaining programs, were adopted by the 3,500 delegates during five days of deliberation and debate.

One session was literally marked by "heated" debate—the air-conditioning broke down in the International Amphitheater and the temperature inside soon matched the 95 degrees outside.

The convention was held just prior to the Democratic National Convention—in the same Amphitheater—and labor's role in the election campaign drew major attention from the delegates and speakers.

A political action resolution committed the 1.2 million member union to a "massive campaign" to get all members, their families and other citizens to register and vote in support of liberal candidates.

Election Priority

In resolving to give "the highest priority" to the election, the resolution warned that business groups have indicated a "prime aim" of enacting laws to cripple unions if they can elect a conservative Congress.

"The stakes of the 1968 elections therefore include the welfare of the trade union movement and perhaps its survival as an effective force" for the general welfare, the resolution emphasized.

In an address frequently interrupted by applause, Exec. Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, blasted Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon for ignoring "social justice" in his fixation on "law and order."

The labor movement, minority groups and liberals must "congeal to make a political movement to create the kind of Congress which is prepared to bring justice to all men, black or white, or this country is doomed," Rustin declared.

"I urge you to urge your black brothers never to desert such a coalition of forces," he continued, "for it is the only one capable of saving us."

Negroes on Voting

Negroes who take the attitude "what's the use" and "why should I vote" and decide not to vote are playing into the hands of the Ku Klux Klan and race-haters who say Negroes should not be able to vote, Rustin warned.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the delegates that the nation must understand that "law and order" not only includes making neighborhoods safe but also making them "mentors of pride for the people who live in them."

He said workers must support candidates who are devoted to "other things that have become part of our law and order"—equality, the right to a job, educational rights and health guarantees.

There were vigorous debates on several proposed constitutional changes, but in the end the delegates left the constitution virtually unchanged.

The convention rejected a series of resolutions that would have, in varying ways, changed the requirements for nominating candidates for international officer or district director.

Instead, the delegates upheld a recommendation of the constitution committee to retain present machinery that specifies that a nominee for district director must be backed by five locals plus one additional local for each 10,000 USWA members in the district.

A nominee for president, vice president or secretary-treasurer needs the support of five local plus one more local for each 10,000 members of the union.

A collective bargaining resolution stressed a "commitment" to continue a strong unionizing program among a potential of 500,000 unorganized women employed in industries in which the union has jurisdiction.

Steel Conference

The convention approved a campaign being carried out by the union's officers to set up an international steel conference which would stabilize international steel trade. It also called for "reasonable quotas" on steel imports into the United States.

Convention speakers included Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Ind.; C. W. Blackburn, executive director of the Board for Fundamental Education with which USWA participates; COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan; Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, and David Lewis, parliamentary leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada.

McCracken, 55, Dies; Official of Glass Union

Columbus, O.—Lewis McCracken, 55, secretary-treasurer of the Glass & Ceramic Workers for the past 25 years, died in University Hospital here Aug. 25. He had suffered a coronary attack Aug. 1 at the union's convention in Florida.

McCracken, who was born in Butler, Pa., went to work for Franklin Glass Co. there in 1933, helped organize the plant a year later and became Local 15's financial secretary.

He was elected secretary-treasurer of the international in 1943, and re-elected every two years thereafter in the union's referendum election. The union will hold a special referendum to fill out the term which expires next April.

A telegram from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, sent to Pres. Ralph Reiser, mourned McCracken's passing as "a great loss to the labor movement and most especially to your union, which he served so long and so well."

Employment Service Fills 8.1 Million Jobs

More than a million employers called upon the Federal-State employment service to fill 8.1 million jobs in the year ended June 30. More than 10.5 million persons filed job applications with local offices of the Employment Services in the same period, according to the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

Record 2-Month Rise:

Mortgage Rate, Health Care Send Living Costs Soaring

The cost of living shot up by five-tenths of 1 percent in July, the same as it had done in June, for the biggest two-month increase in 11 years, the Labor Dept. reported.

With the boost came a loss in real earnings for the average worker, partly because of slackening in gross pay, but mostly because of the sharp increase in consumer prices.

The only bright spot in the July picture was the report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that preliminary figures on August wholesale prices indicated a lesser climb than in the past two months. Spoksemen for the bureau said that they expected a smaller increase in living costs during August with the likelihood that the increases will slacken off.

There were two big factors in the July statistics which showed the Consumer Price Index at a high of 121.5, which means that there has been more than a 20 percent boost in living costs since the index was established in the 1957-59 period. They were mortgage interest rates, up 4 percent over the month, and medical care costs, which had slackened off somewhat during June, but again resumed their rapid climb in July with a seven-tenths of 1 percent rise.

Interest rates are now 13 percent higher than they were a year ago, while medical care costs are up more than 7 percent over the year. Doctors' fees, especially dentists' fees, climbed again and are now 5 percent higher than they were a year ago.

Other items that went up during July included textiles, apparel and lumber. Taxes, insurance rates and personal services also climbed. Even fees for baby-sitters went up.

Food prices increased eight-tenths of a point, with the likelihood that they will register another increase for August because of a 1.6 percent jump in wholesale prices. Higher prices for meats, poultry, fresh fruits and eggs were chiefly responsible for the wholesale price upswing.

About a million workers will receive hourly pay boosts based on the national and city indexes for July. Some 800,000 are employed in automobile and farm construction equipment industries. They will get an 8-cent boost—the maximum permitted in the first annual adjustment under their three-year contracts negotiated in 1967 and 1968.

Another 100,000 employed in the aerospace industry will receive a 4-cent increase based on the rise in the national index since April. Increases for the remaining 100,000 will range between 1 cent and 6 cents.

Gross earnings for the average worker and his take-home pay went up during July, but more slowly than in the past two months. Real earnings—that is, buying power—however, were slightly below June levels. Gross earnings increased by 57 cents a week to $109.16. After adjustment for price increases, real earnings dropped 1 cent over the month for a worker with no dependents and dropped 3 cents for the worker with three dependents.

On an over-the-year basis, the worker with no dependents has lost 42 cents in buying power. The worker with three dependents and lower taxes has gained 44 cents.

Production workers in manufacturing with higher pay levels were in the same boat. The worker with no dependents lost $1.13 in buying power over the month, while the worker with three dependents lost $1.21.

THE GAVEL PASSES at the Letter Carriers convention as James H. Rademacher, center, receives the symbol of leadership from retiring Pres. Jerome Keating. At right is past Pres. William C. Doherty.

Letter Carriers Elect Rademacher President

Boston—James H. Rademacher—the son, brother and brother-in-law of men who carry the mail—stepped up to become the new president of the Letter Carriers.

The union's 46th biennial convention here elected Rademacher by acclamation to succeed Jerome J. Keating, who retired after 41 years service with the union and the post office.

In five days of jam-packed sessions, the 3,713 delegates elected other NALC officers, heard addresses from congressional leaders and acted on a long list of resolutions. Some actions were preceded by vigorous debate.

Right to Strike

The convention passed a resolution instructing its national officers to "investigate fully the legal and legislative technicalities involved so that government employes may be accorded the right to strike by Congress."

NALC's officers also were instructed to study "the feasibility" of removing the no-strike oath which federal workers must take as a condition of employment.

The resolution was adopted as a substitute for another resolution which demanded that the strike ban be removed from Executive Order 10988, the government's program for labor-management relations.

NALC is the third AFL-CIO union to act in the area of strikes by government employes. Earlier, the Postal Clerks and Fire Fighters dropped no-strike bans from their constitutions.

The chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, Sen. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), however, urged the union not to press for the right to strike.

Delegates here unanimously approved a resolution expressing "total disagreement" with the plan to transfer Post Office functions to a non-profit corporation as has been proposed by a White House commission.

The proposal also was attacked by members of Congress who spoke at the convention, including Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), and Representative Charles H. Wilson (D-Calif.) and Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.)

"What the American people need is not a postal corporation," Olsen declared, "they need a greater investment in the present system—in machines, sure, but most of all in the human beings who work in it."

The convention approved measures calling for cost of living pay increases, higher wages for letter carriers, maximum salary levels after five years, and restoration of two mail deliveries a day in residential areas.

The delegates enacted a resolution demanding that no letter carrier be compelled to work overtime except in December, during the Christmas mail rush.

Earlier the delegates had given a roaring welcome to Vice Pres. Humphrey, who spoke shortly before the Democratic convention, and had held a gala parade through the streets of downtown Boston.

Rademacher, the union's vice president and a letter carrier for 27 years, was nominated for the top post by retired Pres. William C. Doherty and had the strong support of Keating.

J. Stanley Lewis, who has served as NALC secretary-treasurer since 1962, was elected to succeed Rademacher as vice president. William T. Sullivan, a member of the Union's executive board and field director of the Boston region, is the newly elected secretary-treasurer.

Soup Strike Continues, Camden Local Settles

A strike and nationwide boycott against the Campbell Soup Co. will be continued at five company plants until a settlement is reached at all plants, the striking unions announced.

Members of Meat Cutters Local 80-A at Camden, N.J., voted to accept a new two-year contract providing wage increases of 13 cents an hour this year, and an additional 15 cents next year; improvements in pension, vacation, and hospitalization programs; and changes in contract language affecting local conditions.

The pact covers 2,800 Camden workers. Still unsettled are contracts covering 7,400 members of the Machinists, Meat Cutters and Teamsters at Camden and Moorestown, N.J.; Napoleon, Ohio, Chestertown, Md., Paris, Tex. and Sacramento, Calif.

The one-location agreement followed meetings called in Philadelphia by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

It represents a wage improvement over a company offer made before the strike started late in July, and some updating in vacation and pension benefits, according to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which has been coordinating the negotiations.

The Camden contract also improved vacation, pension and health care benefits.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council assured the unions of "complete support" and federation Pres. George Meany called on all trade unionists to support the boycott until Campbell management agreed to "real collective bargaining."

Campbell products on the boycott list included the brand names of Campbell Soups and Foods, Pepperidge Farm, Swanson Frozen Foods and V-8 Products, and Bounty labels.

P. O. Delivery Union Acts On Per Capita

Memphis—An all-day seminar on grievance handling and "adverse action" procedures was a feature of the Special Delivery Messengers convention attended by 115 delegates from 55 locals.

The convention voted to increase per capita dues payments from $1.50 to $1.75 a month; created the office of executive vice president to assist the president at national headquarters and in the field; and voted new two-year terms for all officers.

The new officer is John J. Ayers of Miami, Fla. Returned without challenge were Pres. Michael J. Cullen, Sec.-Treas. John K. Dunning, and Vice Presidents Robert J. Eimer, St. Louis; Wade Sherritze, Knoxville, Tenn.; Joseph F. Gadas, Chicago; Robert Butler, Jr., Cleveland, and Frank H. Thompson, Los Angeles.

The grievance seminar was conducted by Otto Pragan, assistant director of education for the AFL-CIO; Operations Dir. John McCart of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, and Arthur Kane of the Government Employes' education department.

Delegates reported that the difficulty of negotiating meaningful contracts at the local level remains a major source of membership dissatisfaction.

Officers reported that membership has more than doubled since 1962. The convention chose Minneapolis as the site of the next convention in 1970.

Willis Zagrovich Heads Indiana State AFL-CIO

Indianapolis—The Indiana AFL-CIO named Willis Zagrovich as president succeeding Dallas Sells of the Auto Workers, resigned. Zagrovich, a Steelworker from Gary, will serve until an election is held at the state federation convention here Oct. 17.

California Labor Blasts Reagan For False Data on Grape Dispute

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO called a foul on Gov. Ronald Reagan for spreading "false" information about the grape pickers' strike and urged that, "instead of siding so vociferously with the growers," he induce them to bargain with the union the strikers have chosen to represent them.

Reagan sent wires to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, the governors of Oregon and Washington and the mayors of San Francisco and Vancouver, B.C., attacking the boycott of California grapes.

Saying the boycott "has nothing to do with working or living conditions," Reagan claimed that the earnings of California farm workers are "the highest in the U.S."

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the state AFL-CIO said government reports show the average hourly rate in Washington state as higher and that in Hawaii "much higher."

Pitts said Reagan "conveniently overlooked" the fact that median earnings of the state's regular farm workers are less than $1,400 a year or $27 a week.

"The workers want a union," Pitts said in rebuttal telegrams. "The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has offered to meet with the growers; the growers have steadfastly refused. The UFWOC has agreed to representation elections; the growers have refused."

Elsewhere on the grape front:

- Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes, St. Louis, ordered city employes to halt all purchases of California grapes as a "tangible indication of support for striking agricultural laborers in California who seek union organization and free collective bargaining."

The order parallels similar action in New York, Detroit, Chicago and other cities and an agreement by Cleveland chain grocers to post "Don't Buy" signs in their stores.

- The Boston Tea Party was recreated when 400 boycott supporters threw grapes into Boston harbor at the site where American colonists once threw British tea overboard.
- The Minnesota Rabbinical Association voted to implement a decision by the American Jewish Committee and eight other national Jewish organizations to protest "repressive measures" by growers against farm workers. The rabbis agreed to protest "intolerable" working conditions and urge their congregations to support the boycott.

Goldberg Appointed Princeton Professor

Former Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur Goldberg—now a mediator for the garment industry—has been named to a professorship at Princeton University. Goldberg, who also was Secretary of Labor and a Supreme Court justice, will conduct a graduate seminar in international negotiations.

Highlights of '68 Democratic Platform

On this page the AFL-CIO News reproduces excerpts of key portions of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. The subject headings are those used by the AFL-CIO in its presentation to the Democratic Platform Committee and do not appear in the platform.

Economic Issues and Jobs

We will continue to use tax policy to maintain steady economic growth by helping through tax reduction to stimulate the economy when it is sluggish and through temporary tax increases to restrain inflation.

We support a proposal for a minimum income tax for persons of high income based on an individual's total income regardless of source in order that wealthy persons will be required to make some kind of income tax contribution, no matter how many tax shelters they use to protect their incomes.

We also support a reduction of the tax burden on the poor by lowering the income tax rates at the bottom of the tax scale and increasing the minimum standard deduction. No person or family below the poverty level should be required to pay federal income taxes.

The minimum standards covering terms and conditions of employment must be improved:

—By increasing the minimum wage (and) extending the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers.

—By occupational health and safety legislation.

—By assuring that the "green card" worker does not depress wages and conditions of employment for American workers.

—By updating of the benefit provisions of the Longshoremen & Harbor Workers Act.

The unemployment compensation program should be modernized by national minimum standards for level and duration of benefits, eligibility, and universal coverage.

To the maximum possible extent our national goal of full employment should be realized through creation of jobs in the private economy, where six of every seven Americans now work.

For those who can work but cannot find jobs, we pledge to expand public job and job-training programs, including the Neighborhood Youth Corps, to provide meaningful employment in state and local government and non-profit institutions.

For those who cannot obtain other employment, the federal government will be the employer of last resort.

Civil Rights

We acknowledge with concern the findings of the report of the bi-partisan National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and we commit ourselves to implement its recommendations.

The Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, all adopted under the vigorous leadership of Pres. Johnson, are basic to America's long march toward full equality.

We will not permit these great gains to be chipped away by opponents or eroded by administrative neglect. We pledge effective and impartial enforcement of these laws. If they prove inadequate, or if their compliance provisions fail to serve their purposes, we will propose new laws. In particular, the enforcement provisions of the legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment should be strengthened. This will be done as a matter of first priority.

Urban Crisis

In the decaying slums of our larger cities, where so many of our poor are concentrated, the attack on poverty must embrace many interrelated aspects of development—economic development, the rehabilitation or replacement of dilapidated and unsafe housing, job training and placement, and the improvement of education, health, recreation, crime control, welfare and other public services.

As the framework of such an effort, we will continue to support the Model Cities program under which communities themselves are planning and carrying out the most comprehensive plans ever put together for converting their worst slum areas into model neighborhoods —with full participation and leadership by the neighborhood residents themselves.

Some of the most urgent jobs in the revival of the inner city remain undone because the hazards are too great and the rewards too limited to attract sufficient private capital. To meet this problem, we will charter a new federal banking structure to provide capital and investment guarantees for urban projects planned and implemented through local initiative. We will also enact legislation providing tax incentives for new business and industrial enterprises in the inner city.

We are firm in our commitment that equal justice under law shall be denied to no one.

We pledge a vigorous and sustained campaign against lawlessness in all its forms—organized crime, white collar crime, rioting, and other violations of the rights and liberties of others. We will further this campaign by attack on the root causes of crime and disorder.

In fighting crime we must not foster injustice. Lawlessness cannot be ended by curtailing the hard-won liberties of all Americans.

Labor and Management

We will thoroughly review and update the National Labor Relations Act to assure an effective opportunity to all workers to exercise the right to organize and to bargain collectively, including such amendments as:

—Repeal of the provision permitting states to enact compulsory open shop laws.

—Extension of the Act's protection to farm workers, employes of private non-profit organizations, and other employes not now covered.

—Removal of unreasonable restrictions upon the right of peaceful picketing, including situs picketing.

—Speedier decisions in unfair labor practice cases and representation proceedings.

—Greater equality between the remedies available under the Act to labor and those available to management.

—Effective opportunities for unions as well as employers to communicate with employes, without coercion by either side or by anyone acting in their behalf.

The federal government will not do business with firms that repeatedly violate federal statutes prohibiting discrimination against employes who are union members or refuse to bargain with duly authorized union representatives.

We support continued application of the principles of collective bargaining to federal employment.

Social and Public Needs

Economic growth is our first antipoverty program. The best avenue to an independent, confident citizenry is a dynamic, full-employment economy.

We support community action agencies and their programs, such as Head Start, that will prevent the children of the poor from becoming the poor of the next generation. We support the extension of neighborhood centers. We are committed to the principle of meaningful participation of the poor in policy-making and administration of community action and related programs.

We will fully fund Title I of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965, which provides federal funds for improving education in schools serving large numbers of students from low income families.

We will enlarge the federal scholarship program to remove the remaining financial barriers to post-secondary education for low income youths, and increase assistance to students in the form of repayable loan out of future income.

We will assist private enterprise to double its volume of homebuilding, to an annual rate of 2.6 million units a year—a 10-year total of 26 million units.

We will give the highest priority to federally-assisted home-building for low income families.

We support expanded programs of assistance to mass transit in order to avoid increasing congestion and decay of center cities and to link residential and work areas.

We will press forward with the effort to develop high-speed passenger trains to serve major urban areas.

To assume our proper place as a leading maritime nation, we must launch an aggressive and balanced program to replace and augment our obsolete merchant ships with modern vessels built in American shipyards. We will assist U.S. flag operators to overcome the competitive disparity between American and foreign operating costs.

Foreign Policy and Defense

Our most urgent task in Southeast Asia is to end the war in Viet Nam by an honorable and lasting settlement which respects the rights of all the people of Viet Nam.

We reject as unacceptable a unilateral withdrawal of our forces which would allow that aggression and subversion to succeed. We have never demanded, and do not now demand, unconditional surrender by the Communists.

We strongly support the Paris talks and applaud the initiative of Pres. Johnson which brought North Viet Nam to the peace table.

Recognizing that events in Viet Nam and the negotiations in Paris may affect the timing and the actions we recommend, we would support our government in the following steps:

—Stop all bombing of North Viet Nam when this action would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field; this action should take into account the response from Hanoi.

Negotiate with Hanoi an immediate end or limitation of hostilities and the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all foreign forces—both United States and allied forces, and forces infiltrated from North Viet Nam.

Encourage parties and interests to agree that the choice of the postwar government of South Viet Nam should be determined by fair and safeguarded elections, open to all major political factions and parties prepared to accept peaceful political processes.

Until the fighting stops, accelerate our efforts to train and equip the South Vietnamese army so that it can defend its own country and carry out cutbacks of U.S. military involvement as the South Vietnamese forces are able to take over their larger responsibilities.

- The tragic events in Czechoslovakia are a shocking reminder that we live in a dangerous and unpredictable world. The Soviet attack on and invasion of a small country that only yesterday was Moscow's peaceful ally, is an ominous reversal of the slow trend toward greater freedom and independence in eastern Europe.
- The Middle East remains a powder keg. As long as Israel is threatened by hostile and well-armed neighbors, we will assist her with essential military equipment needed for her defense, including the most advanced types of combat aircraft.
- We shall build upon the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations, in order to achieve greater trade cooperation and progress toward freer international trade.

To lessen the hardships suffered by industries and workers as the results of trade liberalization, we support improvements in the adjustment assistance provisions of present law. Provisions of law to remedy unfair and destructive import competition should be reviewed and strengthened, and negotiated international agreements to achieve this purpose should be employed where appropriate.

- The lives of millions of young men are deeply affected by the requirement for military service. We support a system of selection which will reduce the time period of eligibility for the draft and ensure equality in selection procedures.

Government Administration

- We fully recognize the principle of one man, one vote in all elections. We urge that due consideration be given to the question of presidential primaries throughout the nation. We urge reform of the Electoral College and election procedures to assure that the votes of the people are fully reflected.

We will also seek to eliminate disenfranchisement of voters who change residence during an election year.

The Democratic Party supports full citizenship for residents of the District of Columbia and a constitutional amendment to grant such citizenship through voting representation in Congress, until this can be satisfied we propose non-voting representation.

- We will support a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18.

Social Security and Health

- Benefits, especially minimum benefits, under old age, survivors, and disability insurance, should be raised to overcome present inadequacies and thereafter should be adjusted automatically to reflect increases in living costs.

Medical care for the aged should be expanded to include the costs of prescription drugs.

Medical care should be extended to disabled beneficiaries under the Old Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance Act.

- Every American family whose income is not sufficient to enable them to live in decency should receive assistance free of the indignities and uncertainties that still too often mar our present programs.

Income payments and eligibility standards for the aged, the blind, the disabled and dependent children should be determined and financed on a federal basis—in place of the present inequitable, under-financed hodge-podge state plans.

Congress has temporarily suspended the restrictive amendment of 1967 that placed an arbitrary limit on the number of dependent children who can be aided in each state. We favor permanent repeal of that restriction and of the provision requiring mothers of young children to work.

Medicare programs administered by the states should have uniform standards so that no mother or child is denied necessary health services. Finally, we urge consideration of a program comparable to medicare to finance pre-natal care for mothers and post-natal care for children during the first year of life.

Meany Cites Contrast to GOP:

Forthright Liberal Programs Mark Democratic Platform

(Continued from page 1)

ment are essential to our system of free enterprise and economic democracy."

It pledges a thorough review and updating of the National Labor Relations Act "to assure an effective opportunity to all workers to exercise the right to organize and to bargain collectively."

This overhaul of the basic labor law, the platform goes on, will include amendments to repeal Section 14(b) permitting states to enact compulsory open shop laws, extend coverage to farm workers and employes of non-profit organizations; remove restrictions on the right of peaceful picketing including on-site picketing by construction unions, speed decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and strengthen the remedies available to it, and give unions equal rights with employers to communicate with workers.

The platform declares that the government "will not do business with" companies which repeatedly violate their workers' rights to organize or which refuse to bargain with their unions.

"By all these means," the platform continues, "we will sustain the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing and will foster truly effective collective bargaining to provide the maximum opportunity for just and fair agreements between management and labor."

Foreign Policy Planks

The platform planks dealing with foreign affairs and national defense run the range from the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia to U.S. support for the state of Israel against the threats of its hostile Arab neighbors.

It warned that the invasion of Czechoslovakia and "reimposition of Soviet tyranny raises the spectre of the darkest days of the Stalin era."

But the debate focused almost solely on Viet Nam. As finally adopted, the plank declares the nation's "most urgent task" to be ending the war in Viet Nam and achieving a "lasting settlement" which respects the rights of "all the people of Viet Nam." The platform rejects as "unacceptable" a unilateral withdrawal of troops which would allow "aggression and subversion" to succeed.

It gives strong support to the Paris peace talks and applauds Pres. Johnson's initiative in bringing North Viet Nam to the peace table.

The platform calls for a halt in the bombing of North Viet Nam "when this action would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field; this action should take into account the response from Hanoi."

An alliance of McCarthy-McGovern supporters sought, in hours of emotion-charged debate, to persuade the convention to adopt a substitute plank. This called for an unconditional halt in the bombing, a phased withdrawal of all foreign forces and recognition of the National Liberation Front—the political arm of the Viet Cong—in forming a postwar government.

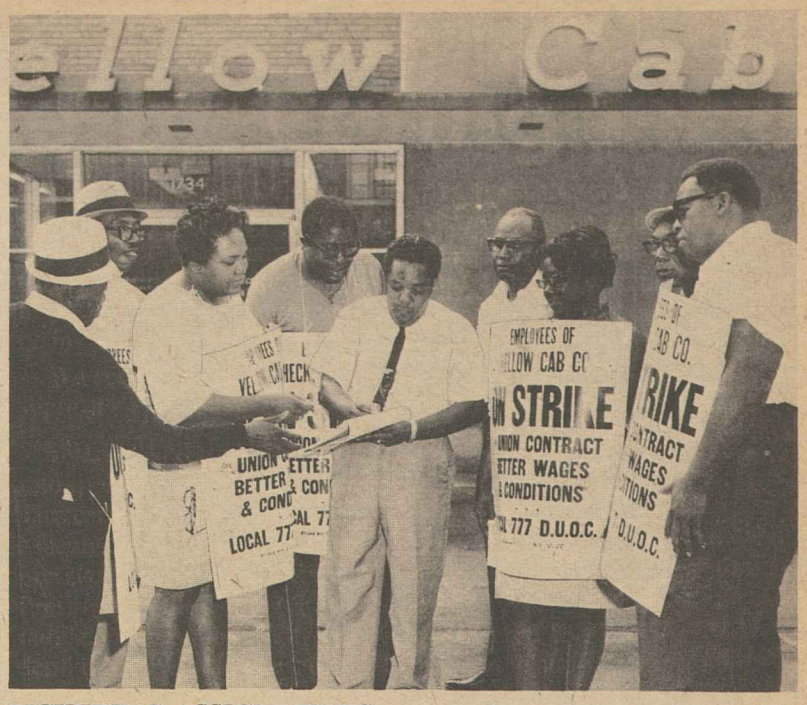
In the end, however, the superior numbers of Administration supporters, lined up behind Vice Pres. Humphrey, prevailed on the issue as they had on a series of earlier votes over rules and credentials.

The final roll call vote was 1,567 in favor of the majority report, 1,041 for the McCarthy-McGovern alternative.

The platform provides a full-scale review of the accomplishments of the Democratic administrations of the late Pres. Kennedy and Johnson, including "a 90-month period of recession-free prosperity, the lowest and strongest period of sustained economic growth in American history."

For the future, it pledges, among other things to:

- Continue the economic policies "that more than doubled the nation's rate of economic expansion in the past eight years and can double and redouble our national income by the end of this century."
- Revamp federal taxes "to make them more equitable as between rich and poor and as among people with the same income and family responsibilities."
- Improve the "minimum standards" covering terms and conditions of employment by increasing the minimum wage and extending its protection to all workers, enacting occupational health and safety legislation, assuring that "green card" foreign workers do not depress wages and conditions of American workers, updating the Longshoremen & Harbor Workers Act, and modernizing the unemployment insurance program through national minimum standards of benefits and coverage.
- Reduce the tax burden on the poor "by lowering the income tax rates at the bottom of the tax scale and increasing the minimum standard deduction."
- Develop programs "that will enable members of minority groups to obtain the financing and technical management assistance needed to succeed in launching and operating new enterprises."
- Extend protective legislation for consumers and establish a federal office of consumer affairs.
- **Press the goal of the new housing act to provide "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family."**
- Expand programs of aid to mass transit and highway construction.
- Strengthen the nation's railroads, particularly in pressing the development of high-speed passenger train service.
- Launch "an aggressive and balanced program to replace and augment our obsolete merchant ships with modern vessels built in American shipyards" and to assist U.S. flag operators "to overcome the competitive disparity between American and foreign operating costs."
- Broaden the war on poverty, "guided by the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders concerning jobs, housing, urban renewal, and education on a scale commensurate with the needs of the urban ghettos," and guided by the report of the Commission on Rural Poverty "in tackling the equally compelling problems of the rural slums."
- Wipe out, "once and for all, the stain of racial and other discrimination from our national life" through the "effective and impartial enforcement" of the civil rights laws and the enactment of new laws where they prove necessary.
- Extend and adequately finance the model cities program to more cities and more neighborhoods.
- **Marshal "the resources and leadership" of private enterprise in the attack on slums and poverty, including "such incentives as may be essential for that purpose."**
- Push ahead with programs for full employment, including expansion of public job and training programs for those who cannot find work and establishment of the federal government as the "employer of last resort."
- Raise social security benefits to overcome present inequities with automatic adjustments thereafter to reflect rising living costs.
- Expand medicare to cover the cost of prescription drugs.
- Establish federal standards for welfare payments to the aged, the blind, the disabled and dependent children "in place of the present inequitable, under-financed hodgepodge state plans."
- Make "a national commitment that no Americans should have to go hungry or undernourished" and to implement it "through continued improvement and expansion of our food programs."
- Extend medicare to disabled social security beneficiaries to the same extent that it is available to the aged.
- Support a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18.
- Support a "random" system of military draft selection which will reduce the time period of eligibility and ensure equality in selection procedures.
- **Improve the conditions of public service through a program that includes "continued application of the principles of collective bargaining to federal employment."**
- Give full recognition to "the principle of one man, one vote in all elections," urging due consideration to the question of presidential primaries throughout the nation and reform of the Electoral College and election procedures "to assure that the votes of the people are fully reflected."
- Assume leadership "in removing all remaining barriers to voter registration" and "seek to eliminate disenfranchisement of voters who change residence during an election year."
- Support self-government and full citizenship for residents of the District of Columbia, including a constitutional amendment for voting representation in Congress.
- Wage "a vigorous and sustained campaign against lawlessness in all its forms—organized crime, white collar crime, rioting and other violations of the rights and liberties of others" and to further this campaign "by attack on the root causes of crime and disorder."



PICKETING ASSIGNMENTS are issued to striking taxi drivers in Chicago. The cabbies walked out Aug. 17 against Checker Taxi and Yellow Cab in an effort to win improved benefits, higher wages and better working conditions. The striking cabbies are members of Seafarers Local 777.

Labor Delegates Rally To Humphrey Support

(Continued from page 1)

to the nation and to the entire free world."

He recalled his early association with organized labor as mayor of Minneapolis in 1947 and 1948, but observed that this is "a changed America and a changed world, and we must redirect the forces of change."

Citing the gains achieved by unions through collective bargaining, he declared, "we have to take our collective bargaining to the people."

Humphrey warned that his Republican opponent, former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon will be "no soft touch," but he ridiculed the suggestion that there is a "new" Nixon.

"He was renewed in 1952," Humphrey observed, "and again in 1956. He got another renewal in 1960, and a touch-up job in 1966, so he can't be very new."

In a reference to Nixon's reliance and association with Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the Dixiecrat turned Republican who was one of the leading figures consulted on the choice of the GOP vice presidential candidate, Humphrey asked:

"How many things are going to have to be cleared through Strom?"

"The new Nixon with the old record and the old Strom is not what this nation needs."

The Vice President called on labor, in its drive to register union members and their families and get out the vote on Election Day, to approach the campaign "with the same enthusiasm as when you organized your unions."

Meany, too, lashed out at Nixon, telling his audience:

"If you don't know Nixon and what he represents, then you don't belong in the labor movement. His record is there."

In 1959, he noted, Nixon as vice president cast the tie-breaking vote in the Senate to pass the Landrum-Griffin Act, saddling unions with repressive amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

As for the "new" Nixon, Meany said, "he may have a new grin, but in back of that grin he's still the same guy."

The AFL-CIO president said he was in Chicago, "as part of my job, to try to see that we get a platform and a candidate that show understanding" of labor's needs and objectives.

Noting that he had made the same presentation to the Republican Resolutions Committee, he observed that after reading the GOP platform, "I wondered if I'd been in Miami at all."

He told the delegates that while they were selected through the Democratic Party machinery and were free to vote for the candidates of their choice, "you cannot escape the fact that you are here as trade unionists as well."

And labor, he noted, has more at stake in the 1968 election perhaps "than any other segment of American society."

The things that labor has achieved, he went on, "didn't just happen" because "politicans in smoke-filled rooms" or the Chamber of Commerce "decided they were good for us." They happened, he said, "because there was a trade union movement to fight for them."

He urged the delegates to keep in mind, throughout the campaign the record of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration, declaring:

"On the cold record of facts, no administration in the history of this country has written more legislation of benefit to the little people of the United States—and that's us—than has the Johnson-Humphrey Administration."

Urging an all-out campaign aimed at "getting votes into the ballot box," he noted that the percentage of union members who vote "isn't any better than the rest of the country"—about 65 percent.

"If we could raise this by just 10 points," he urged, "we could be sure about how the election goes in November."

Alaska's Sen. Gruening Loses Renomination Bid

The long political career of Alaska's 81-year-old Sen. Ernest Gruening apparently neared an end after he was defeated by Mike Gravel for the Democratic senatorial nomination in the state's primary election.

Gravel, 38, an Anchorage real estate developer, led 16,820 to 14,354 with 373 of Alaska's 410 precincts counted. It appeared unlikely that uncounted precincts in Alaska's remote interior and absentee ballots would change the outcome.

The main theme of Gravel's campaign was that Greuning was too old and that it was time for a change. Greuning was territorial governor for 13 years before coming to the Senate, when Alaska became a state in 1959. Earlier he had been director of territories in the Interior Dept.

Anchorage banker Elmer Rasmuson won the Republican nomination for the Senate over State Rep. Ted Stevens. Nicholas J. Begich won the Democratic nomination for the state's one House seat. Rep. Howard W. Pollock, GOP incumbent, was unopposed.

In other primary elections:

In Oklahoma, Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) easily won renomination over four opponents. He will face former Gov. Henry Bellmon, who was unopposed for the GOP nomination for the Senate. All six sitting congressmen—four Democrats and two Republicans—were renominated, including House Majority Leader Carl Albert.

In New Mexico, Republican Gov. David Cargo won renomination for another term over one opponent. He will face Fabian Chavez who defeated five opponents for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Labor Day 1968

THIS LABOR DAY 1968 is the 86th anniversary of a holiday inspired and brought to reality by a handful of trade unionists struggling to assert the basic rights and dignity of the American worker.

In the years since the first Labor Day parade in 1882 the meaning of Labor Day has at times seemed to be drained away into a celebration marking the end of summer vacations, the beginning of a new school year, the last three-day holiday during the warm weather.

But for the trade union movement it is still a day of dedication and rededication—to the unfinished tasks of securing for all workers the same basic rights that were fought for 86 years ago.

As long as there are workers who are denied social justice, who are not represented in an industrial democracy, whose political rights are mocked, labor's work is not done. On this Labor Day there is the simple realization that the work is still unfinished, that the battle goes forward.

* * *

THE MOST IMPORTANT aspect of that battle in immediate and overriding terms is the national elections. There is no higher priority than the election of a new Administration and a new Congress that will give voice and direction toward achieving labor's goals of social justice, equal rights and human dignity for all who work for a living.

To continue the progress of the past 86 years the labor movement must first of all remain free and strong and viable. And in this election year 1968, the labor movement faces a direct challenge to trade unionism itself, a campaign that can best be described as anti-labor in both motivation and objective.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) spelled out the nature of that attack in a Senate speech shortly before Congress recessed for the national conventions. He said in part:

"Some special interest groups have already begun to apply pressure for legislation next year in the 91st Congress under what they hope will be the leadership of a Republican President. They are also hoping for a more conservative Congress to reverse the wheels of history.

"There is now emerging a well-financed public relations campaign to rewrite the nation's basic labor relations laws, to abolish the National Labor Relations Board and to substitute in its place a labor court or to transfer many of its functions to the federal district courts. . .

"They would erase much of the progress achieved in American labor-management relations in the last three decades by substantially revising the law and the procedures which have been the foundation for that progress."

This campaign, Morse said, is "both serious and dangerous." If it succeeds, he warned, "I fear it will lead to a new era of labor strife which will merely add to our already lengthy list of national problems."

* * *

ON THIS LABOR DAY, then, the trade union movement faces a hard challenge to the strength and stability of its continuing record as a major progressive force in American life.

The place to meet that challenge is at the ballot box and the time is now. Election of a liberal and progressive Administration and Congress is vital to the national interest, to continuing national progress and to the future of the labor movement.

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Labor Day Messages:

Nation's Three Faiths Ponder Missing Values, Fair Job Rights

LABOR HAS PLAYED an essential role in the growth of America. Its contributions toward achieving workers' rights has been great. But it must push on to win rights for all men, the nation's three major religions stress in their annual Labor Day messages.

The Synagogue Council of America declares:

"There are two values missing from American life on this Labor Day and without them our foundation will never be securely set. First, we need to give the dispossessed a sense of pride. For let it be said clearly: Black men and white men stand in a most dangerous confrontation . . . The black man is still alienated and the white man still grudges him a worthy sense of participation in America's destiny. The black man has not been accorded an honorable place in our society."

And although "the role of American labor has been essential to the meaningful growth of America's life; its contribution to the industrial strength of our country has been large; its record of achievement in the struggle for winning for labor a deserved place in the sun is truly praiseworthy," it still faces the undone task of winning rights for all men.

"These are matters of the gravest import on Labor Day 1968," the Jewish leaders say.

"The American labor movement has a considerable and crucially significant role to play in creating pride-giving jobs and in translating words of concern into deeds of accomplishment.

"Surely, labor can transform its own pride in self and its own concern for others into the kind of noble leadership for which America waits."

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of Churches also stresses greater need for equal employment opportunities. This task is up to all segments of society —business, labor and the churches themselves.

"Our responsibility both as churches and as labor organizations must be to challenge the business community to abandon its discriminatory policies and practices," the Protestant church body urges.

"Let acknowledgement of our own guilt be the first word from the church . . . ".

It also called on labor to improve its position on minority groups.

"There are indeed many bright spots in the record of labor," the council points out, "as indeed bright spots can be found among employers.

"The official policies of organized labor have long espoused equal employment opportunity. Some unions have been in the forefront of the struggle for equal opportunity. Nevertheless, there still is far too much exclusiveness and discrimination by many union locals and few international unions.

The Council of Churches called on labor, employer and religious groups to:

- Encourage equal employment practices in all fields, with more than "token" employment of minority group members in the more skilled and prestigious jobs.
- Oppose discrimination in any apprenticeship or work training programs.
- Examine job testing procedures to insure that all persons of minority groups who are capable of performing a certain job are not screened out because of cultural differences.
- See that city transportation systems provide job accessibility for minority persons, and urge that low and middle income housing be built in the suburbs for the persons who work in those areas.

THE SOCIAL ACTION DEPT. of the U.S. Catholic Conference encourages the labor movement to further expand its emphasis on civil rights.

"It has already made a significant commitment," the Catholic leaders point out, through its construction trades unions "to encourage and recruit Negro membership and apprentice programs."

"If this and a number of similar commitments on the part of organized labor are intensified and fully implemented, the time will come—and sooner the better—when labor's critics will no longer be able to question or ridicule the statement recently made by one of the nation's leading civil rights leaders that 'despite discriminatory practices, the labor movement . . . remains the most integrated institution in our society'."

The Catholic leaders also emphasize the need for creating jobs for the unemployed millions in the United States.

"Large scale development of new jobs in the public sector and improved job training programs under government auspices are also required."

Labor and management are urged to team up to sponsor a massive campaign in support of many other programs recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Housing, education, health and welfare programs will require unprecedented levels of funding and performance—just as the Kerner commission recommended. Quoting the commission, the Catholic Conference notes: "There can be no higher priority for national action and no higher claim on the nation's conscience."

Democratic Keynoter Warns:

Violence Uproots Basic Rights, Turns Protests Into Anarchy

The following is excerpted from the keynote address to the Democratic National Convention by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii.

THE REVOLUTION we in the United States are experiencing was born of democratic processes that not only accomodate economic progress and social mobility, but actively encourage them.

But it is important to remember that these expectations are the children of progress and that today's restlessness has been nurtured by our very real achievements. Out of these should emerge a brighter. better society than we have known.

Nowhere is this clearer than in the situation of our young people today. The success of our economic system has freed them in ever-increasing numbers from the tragedies of premature mortality and early labor.

It has built the schools in which they are being educated to higher levels than ever in the world's history. And this progress has been achieved in a political system which not only admits but safeguards the right of dissent.

So it should hardly surprise us when the children of such progress demand to be heard when they become aware of inequities still to be corrected. Neither should we fear their voices. On the contrary, whether we know it or not, the marching feet of youth have led us into a new era of politics and we can never turn back.

What should concern us is something far more fundamental. The true dimension of the challenge facing us is a loss of faith.

I do not mean simply a loss of religious faith, although this erosion is a major contributor to our unease. I mean a loss of faith in our country, its purposes and its institutions. I mean a retreat from the responsibilities of citizenship.

The plain fact is that in the face of complexity and frustration, too many Americans have drifted into the use of power for purely destructive purposes. Too many Americans have come to believe it is their right to decide, as individuals, which of our laws they will obey and which they will violate.

I do not mean to say that all our laws are just. They are not. I do not mean to suggest that protest against unjust laws is not proper. Performed in an orderly manner, the right to protest is a cornerstone of our system.

Men must have the opportunity to be heard, even when their views are extreme and, in a lesser country, dangerous. I, too, have spoken against laws I considered wrong. I am sure I will speak—and vote—against many more.

But I have not burned my birth certificate and I will not renounce my citizenship.

Those who would do such things are relatively few, but there is a much larger number in the face of change and disorder have retreated into disengagement and quiet despair. Less destructively but no less surely, such men are also retreating from the responsibilities of citizenship.

Now let us not deceive ourselves about the consequences of such abdication. It is anarchy. It is a state in which each individual demands instant compliance with his own desires.

FROM THERE IT IS but a short step to the assumption by each individual of the right to decide which of his neighbors shall live and with shall not. So accelerates the sickening spiral of violence which has already cost us John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy.

We have been told that the revolts are against "the system," that "the establishment" must be torn down. But in Paris recently, students cut down hundred-year old trees to erect temporary street barricades.

Those trees had lived through two world wars. Some of them had even survived the revolution of 1848. Were the goals of these students served by the destruction of those trees? How long will it take for their beauty and the vitality they symbolized to grow again? What trees did the students plant in their place?

If we cut down our institutions, public and private, and with indifference starve the systems which have given us our achievements, who will feed the hungry?

Who will train the unskilled? Who will supply the jobs that mean opportunity for the generation whose voices are not yet heard? Who will launch the Marshall Plan needed to rebuild our cities and open opportunity for all Americans?

These undertakings are too great for individuals going their separate ways.

Finally, let us remember that even anarchy is only a way station. Man, the social animal, has always craved order. He has made the most essential function of his government the maintenance of some level of order.

Chaos and anarchy have never been more than preludes to totalitarianism. Tyrants like Adolph Hitler have taught us this before.

So let us reject violence as a means of protest. And let us reject those who preach violence. Let us not tempt those who would hide the evil face of racism behind the mask of law and order.

To permit violence and anarchy to destroy our cities is to spark the beginning of a cancerous growth of doubt, suspicion, fear and hatred that will gradually infect the entire populace.

Poverty, discrimination and deprivation, as evil as they are, do not justify violence and anarchy, do not justify looting or burning, do not justify murder or assassination.

Law and order must be respected and maintained to protect the rights of all citizens.

But let us also resist the temptation to apathy. We can never cure the causes of violence with indifference. And in the last analysis law and order can only rest securely with justice as its foundation.

Civil Rights Director Notes:

Success of 'Outreach' Projects Attested by New Trades Jobs

THE AFL-CIO's civil rights director reported growing success of union-sponsored "outreach" programs aimed at bringing minority group youngsters into building trades jobs.

Donald Slaiman said "as a direct result" of the effort, more than 1,500 young Negroes and other minorities have entered building trades apprenticeships over the last three years—most of them during the last year.

But, he cautioned, apprenticeships alone can't solve the severe youth unemployment problems in the ghettos. The outreach programs are "models for finding good jobs . . . with a high degree of upward mobility," but there has to be more of this kind of effort and a general expansion of job opportunities for all workers to make a real dent in ghetto unemployment, he said.

Slaiman appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public service program aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Slaiman said that going beyond the "simplistic view that the only problem was discrimination" has been one of the keys to success in the apprenticeship programs.

THERE IS NOW "realization that recruiting, prepping and motivating" qualified youngsters are essential, he noted, and those elements are emphasized in the outreach programs carried out by the Urban League, the Workers Defense League, the A. Philip Randolph Institute and other groups, in cooperation with building trades unions and councils, with federal financial help.

Questioned about the upcoming elections, Slaiman predicted that "in spite of all the talk of boycott and all the talk of black capitalism, the overwhelming majority of Negroes and other minorities who get registered and get out to vote will vote their own interests, which happen to coincide with the programs and candidates that the labor movement endorses."

Reporters interviewing Slaiman on Labor News Conference, were William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOT MANY DAYS AGO a group of veterans of the legislative wars that produced our social security system met together to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of legislation that Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt regarded as the "supreme achievement" of his New Deal.

It was a happy occasion since there were so many survivors on hand to celebrate. There was Arthur J. Altmeyer, a member of the original Social Security Board who has often been called the "father" of the social security system. There was also by an oddly rewarding twist of history Wilbur J. Cohen who served on the committee staff that shaped the legislation 33 years ago and is now secretary of Health, Education & Welfare which administers the system. And there was organized labor's own stalwart in the social security battles, Nelson Cruikshank.

The men who gathered together listed happily the great improvements that have been made in the system during the past 33 years. Within four years of enactment of the law worker dependent and survivor benefits were added. At the end of five years, first benefits were paid. At the end of 15 years the program had so proved itself that coverage was extended.

In 1952 and 1954 benefits were increased to help meet rising living costs. In 1956 disability insurance was added and two years later disabled worker dependent benefits were added. By 1965 a major step was taken—addition of medicare, or health insurance for the aged. And only last year benefits again were increased.

But the struggle for improvements is far from over. Among the things that still are needed are a far more realistic level of benefits than prevails now. Benefits have done better than keep pace with increases in the cost of living during the past 33 years, but they have fallen behind in relation to today's wage and salary levels.

The AFL-CIO has long recognized the need for improvements. At its December 1967 convention, the federation called for substantial boosts in benefits with a provision that benefits can increase so that "beneficiaries will share in our increased standard of living rather than be left behind in the march of economic progress."

It asked that the minimum benefit be increased sufficiently to lift the burden of poverty from large numbers of the poorest among the elderly.

It suggested that the wage base be increased to at least $15,000 so that benefits can be more in line with earnings than they now are.

IT ASKED THAT there be a flexible retirement zone of between 60 and 65 and that disability requirements be made more liberal with payments beginning one month after disability sets in.

Finally, it asked that the medicare program be improved by removal of financial deterrents and that it be broadened to include the disabled immediately and, as soon as possible, all social security beneficiaries, not only those who have attained the age of 65.

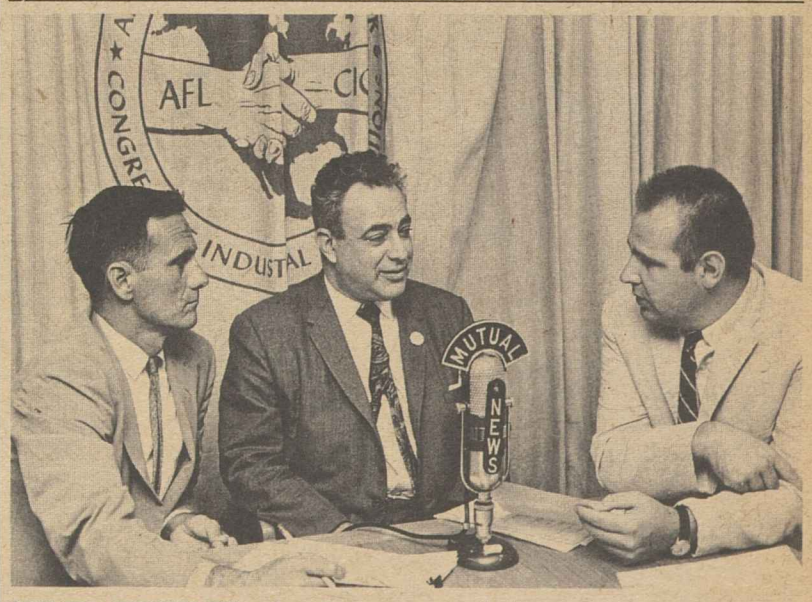
All the accomplishments of the past 33 years and the proposals for improving them still further are obviously tributes to the men and women who have given and are still giving to social security their greatest efforts.

Building upon the firm foundation of the law as adopted in 1935, Congress at the urging and frequent prodding of socially minded citizens and organizations, has steadily improved the original act.

And the end, clearly is not yet in sight.

The success of social security also has given the lie to so many of those lamentations that were so common during the days when Congress first debated the system. Critics, in those days, declaimed that the social security system was "insidiously designed to enslave workers" and the new law would unloose "the lash of the dictator."

Obviously none of these events has taken place and it is impossible to imagine the American people of today repudiating a system that has become a part of our lives and a bulwark to our social institutions.



SOLID RESULTS of union-sponsored "outreach" programs to bring minority group youngsters into building trades jobs were reported by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, center, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio, were Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and William Eaton, of the Chicago Daily News.

Meany on Labor Day:

Faith in Democracy at Stake in Voting

By George Meany

LABOR DAY is always a special occasion for the trade union movement, but every four years it has even greater significance than usual.

This is one of those years—a year in which the American people will choose a President, and therefore decide to a considerable degree the future course of the nation.

We in the AFL-CIO will have a preference to express, and we will do our utmost on behalf of the candidate endorsed by our General Board at its September meeting. But our first and overriding concern, as always, is to insure the largest possible vote on Nov. 5.

This is of particular importance because the choice this year will bring to office a new President and a new Administration. The new leadership will be sworn to serve the interests of all the people; it should represent the considered decision of the whole electorate, expressed at the polls.

Thus my first appeal to union members and their families, and to all other Americans as well, is to register at the earliest opportunity, and to make a solemn vow to vote on Election Day.

It is difficult to understand why lethargy and indifference should plague the democratic process in the United States, to a far greater degree than in other free nations. Americans have, at the same time, more to protect and more to achieve through their votes than any people in history, yet millions fail to exercise the right which so many have died to establish and preserve.

In this era, and for all the foreseeable future, politics is too much a part of daily life to be neglected by any citizen. Politics—the art of government—is no longer a game, not even the "great game," as it has been called. It profoundly influences job opportunities and wage trends. It affects the kind of housing you can buy and how much you will pay for it. It controls the quality—and the availability—of education, of health care, even of food. It influences the purity of the water and the air; and it probably has much to do with the beach or lake or woodland where you spent your vacation.

The plain fact is that politics is everybody's business because it affects everyone. So I say again, to all Americans: Take care of your business. Make sure you are registered now; and be sure to vote in November.

Now let us turn to the contest itself—to the issues that will be debated over the two months ahead.

In one area—the area of social and economic progress in the broadest sense—there is little room for serious dispute.

The last eight years have bestowed upon the nation the most sweeping gains in its history, or in the history of any other land.

There are more jobs at better wages than ever before.

Education at every level, from pre-kindergarten to graduate school and from the arts and sciences to vocational training, has been broadened, strengthened and made more easily available to all.

The economic well-being of older citizens, widows, dependent children and the disabled has been vastly enhanced by medicare and higher social security benefits.

Equal rights and equal opportunity for all, which still must be fully achieved in fact, are, however, firmly established by laws which insure that justice will soon prevail.

Truth in lending, truth in packaging, effective meat inspection and other statutes provide consumers with a wide range of long-needed safeguards.

A frontal attack on poverty, including substantial improvements in the wage-hour law, is making headway against this economic blight on America's affluence.

Programs are under way to cleanse the nation's lakes and rivers, and to protect the air from continued pollution.

The urban crisis, the greatest of all domestic problems, still remains a formidable threat; but it is the focus of many federal efforts, and the turning-point may have been reached only six weeks ago with the enactment of the best housing bill ever adopted.

There is no question that an overwhelming majority of the American people enthusiastically support this record of social progress. It was the pressure of that support, exerted by state and local officials, by businessmen and by ordinary citizens, regardless of party, combined with the efforts of the labor movement, that pushed a reluctant 90th Congress forward in the last two years.

Therefore if the election depended only upon democratic achievements, measured in terms of prosperity, security and enrichment of life among Americans as a whole, the outcome would be easy to predict.

THE VOTERS WOULD CHOOSE the candidate they trusted most to continue and accelerate this eight-year drive toward an ever-better society, and they would choose him by a landslide.

In our view, this should indeed be the choice. But it is being obscured in the minds of many Americans by two other issues, both providing ready fuel for demagogues who seek to inflame emotions rather than appeal to reason.

One of these issues is the war in Viet Nam.

It is, of course, entirely proper for Americans to discuss and debate the war. For those seeking public office, it is more than proper; they have an obligation to make their views known.

But to have meaning, debate must consist of reason based on fact. It must be—as the dictionary puts it—"discussion for the purpose of elucidating truth or influencing action."

There is far too little of this to be found among those who oppose America's defense of freedom in South Viet Nam. They denounce the bloodshed, they cry for peace, but they direct their protests only to Washington, never to Hanoi. And what is even worse, they hoot down and physically attack those who seek to reason with them.

This is not debate; it is anarchy.

The same applies in a far more dangerous degree to the second of these emotional issues—the issue sometimes called "law and order," or "crime in the streets," but which actually involves the impatient aspirations of ghetto Negroes on one hand and the imbedded prejudice of fearful whites on the other.

Obviously the only real solution is to fulfill the aspirations by social and economic progress, and calm the fears by reason and the light of experience. But there are extremists on both sides who reject this solution—and thus reject American society itself.

The extremists on both sides put their faith in violence. Both turn their backs on the Constitution, and on the very concept of democracy. The potential perils of a confrontation between them cannot be exaggerated.

Riots, assault, arson, looting and murder are intolerable in a government of laws. But "law and order" has in the past too often been corrupted into a synonym for repression—an excuse to crush justifiable aspirations and lawful rights in the name of law enforcement.

Yes, there must be law and order in the cities, but not by the creation of a garrison state. Let there be law and order in the enforcement of civil rights statutes, too. Let those who cry for more police in the slums cry also for more jobs, more housing and more schools for the prisoners of the slums. Those, too, are tools of law and order.

Meanwhile, the extremists on each side gain strength from the other—and distract America from the task of solving the problems they exploit. Alarm has been widely expressed that their insidious appeals to emotion—to angry discouragement, to fear and hatred—will be felt at the polls in November, even to the point of confusing the outcome.

We recognize the reasons for the alarm but we do not share it.

WILD AND SEEMINGLY dangerous excursions into political extremism are not new to this country. There were Know-Nothings and Barn-Burners and anti-Masons in the 19th Century, sometimes gathering impressive support—including, on one occasion, a former President of the United States. As recently as 1948, two radical parties—one left, one right—entered the Presidential lists. But always, when it came to the showdown, when each voter was alone with his ballot, common sense prevailed. We are confident it will prevail again.

The basis for our confidence transcends public opinion polls, scientific tests or expert analyses. Very simply, it is our faith in America.

Among the founding fathers of this government, Thomas Jefferson was the most deeply convinced that the people as a whole, if adequately informed, were better qualified than any elite or aristocratic group to determine public policy.

Nearly 200 years of history have borne him out. We are sure that 1968 will do so again. How can it be otherwise?

Look at this land called America, the land that belongs to us all—beautiful, rich and spacious still, the envy of the world. Look at the free society first created by a handful of brave and farsighted men, now the home of 200 millions—a society which has survived fools, exploiters and adventurers; a society which has fought off formidable foreign enemies and overcome desperate internal crises; a society which has absorbed and made its own a flood of immigrants from every corner of the earth, of every language, race or creed. And yet by any rational measure, American society is infinitely more rewarding to its people than ever before.

Yes, despite all this, these are confused and troubled times. But it is unthinkable that now, with so much achieved and so much more within the reach of all, Americans should lose faith in themselves.

It must not happen. It cannot happen, and it will not happen, if every American makes himself heard at the polls in November. Every vote in 1968 will be a reaffirmation of faith in democracy. Let us all join in that cause.

Building Trades Dept. Says:

Vast Opportunities in Skilled Jobs Noted for Youth Seeking Careers

Excerpts from Labor Day message of C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

ON THE OCCASION of the first Labor Day, the population of the United States was 52,821,000 and the number of Americans in colleges and universities was 116,000.

This Labor Day our population has soared past 201 million and the students in what commonly are referred to as institutions of higher learning number more than 6 million.

Many factors have contributed to the increase of the college population from about one-quarter of 1 percent of the population in 1882 to around 3 percent today.

I would like to discuss only a few of them—the desire of parents and their children alike for a better education for young people, the demand of the times for a more complete education if our citizens are to be able successfully to meet present economic and sociological challenges and, finally, "status."

There certainly cannot be a vestige of doubt that knowledge and training, plus the application of both, are more important at this particular moment than at any time in history.

But while there can be no question of the almost urgent necessity of a comprehensive and continuing education, I, for one, have considerable doubt that it must be acquired, in every single case, in a college or a university.

Our common desire for "status," for a place of respect in our society, has led many of us—especially parents, but also the young people themselves—to insist on being educated on a campus, in formal, long-established, "name" institutions.

To many of us, it seemingly has become more important where the instruction is given than how it is given or even why that particular phase of information is being transmitted.

Specialization in education, or anything else, can be overdone. A surgeon, for example, would be an unfortunate person indeed if all he knew or was interested in related to his science. A highly skilled craftsman equally would be handicapped if he had no knowledge of or interest in music or literature or community and world affairs.

I happen to believe that a fine career in America is to be found in the building trades. I also believe that a fine education is obtainable there, through apprentice training programs that continuously are becoming more advanced.

And yet, partly due to "status," many young people are turning their backs on well-paying, stable, happy blue-collar careers in favor of lower-paying, less-secure, more frustrating white-collar jobs.

Hugh C. Murphy, national apprentice director of the U.S. Dept of Labor, recently pointed out that a good journeyman can earn anywhere from $7,000 to $15,000 a year in the crafts and trades.

"Blue-collar jobs are going begging because there are not enough qualified young persons applying for them," he observed. "Status seems to be everything today and it must be the job of the skilled occupations to provide this necessary impetus . . . whether it requires new titles or special clothing or better public relations."

Much of the impetus, in my opinion, could be provided by the families of young people.

In this connection, the 17 affiliates of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. are making remarkable strides in their truly conscientious effort to attract members of minority groups to their ranks and to train them for successful and permanent careers.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

Consumer Protection Begins at the Polls

By William F. Schnitzler

IT IS A LONG-STANDING tradition for the trade union movement to pause on Labor Day, not only to celebrate the last holiday of the summer season, but to assess the happenings of the year just past and the prospects for the year ahead. In a Presidential year, especially, political affairs are in the forefront.

In both directions, forward and back, the view is something less than clear. Real life, unlike television horse operas, does not divide neatly into good guys and bad guys. Most of the true-life actors, and their actions, fall somewhere in between.

This is most evident if we begin with the backward look—the record of what has actually taken place.

Obviously it is not possible to review the whole legislative record in a short statement. But there is one area which deserves special note. That is the whole area of consumer protection—of reasonable safeguards for the householder and the housewife from usury, fraud and poison.

Whatever else may be said of the 90th Congress, in this respect it took enormous strides.

It enacted a truth-in-lending bill, requiring lending companies and installment houses to tell buyers in clear and simple terms how much credit is costing them.

It adopted a truth-in-packaging bill which, while still inadequate in many respects, is at least a sound start toward clearing the jungle of deception on supermarket shelves.

It virtually eliminated the danger of contaminated meat by approving a strong federal inspection measure; and it followed this with a comparable statute covering poultry.

It began to move, in the face of bitter opposition from the powerful lobbies of the drug manufacturers and the American Medical Association, toward new legislation to curb the reckless introduction of dangerous drugs and the profiteering on brand name drugs. Unfortunately this movement has not gone beyond hearings, but it has already stimulated more vigorous enforcement of present laws, and perhaps brought about a measure of voluntary restraint on the worst practices of brand-name manufacturers.

All of this is most gratifying to us in the AFL-CIO. We and our affiliated unions have been the principal supporters of these measures. Consumer protection is one of our primary concerns—and for a very good reason.

The AFL-CIO is the largest organization of consumers in America.

WHEN BORROWERS or installment buyers are hoodwinked, union members are cheated.

When a housewife buys a "five-pound box" of soap powder and gets 76.23 ounces—or some other amount too difficult for easy translation—the difference is likely to come out of a union member's pocket.

When Americans are sickened or killed by bad food or lethal drugs, the toll among trade union families is heavy.

Of course, our interest is not confined to union members alone. We conceive it to be our role to serve as the champion of all the people—to serve, if you will, as the "people's lobby" on every matter that affects the general welfare.

It is that role—that obligation—which has led us to participate in many causes that at first glance seem remote from the labor movement. Foreign aid, agricultural policy, public assistance, urban renewal, the war on poverty, even the federal minimum wage appear to some to be far removed from the parochial interests of trade unionists, most of whom have won fair wages and working-conditions through collective bargaining.

There are times when special-interest lobbyists, and even members of Congress, reproach us on this account. They accuse us of "meddling." They suggest that we should "mind our own business."

Obviously this would be good for them, since we place the public interest above any special interest. But we will never follow that course.

The AFL-CIO and its predecessor federations long ago realized that workers and their unions can progress only as America progresses; that what is good for America is good for the labor movement. Conversely, nothing can be good for the labor movement which is bad for America as a whole.

FAILURE TO GRASP this basic fact has led some well-meaning Americans into a trap carefully prepared by others—including some editorial writers and columnists—who are not well-meaning at all.

The trap is a claim, advanced after almost every major labor-management agreement, that unions have grabbed for higher wages without caring whether higher prices would then penalize the "general public."

This is absolute nonsense. Union members comprise a very large part of the "general public." They are not exempt from higher prices. The notion that union members could—even if they wanted to—advance their selfish interests apart from the interests of the population as a whole is an impossible absurdity.

It is the labor movement, not its critics, which leads the fight against inflated prices, and—as I have described—the fight to make every consumer dollar count.

This is a continuing battle, and an endless one. Its course will depend upon future events—which brings me to the other half of this Labor Day assessment.

The future of consumer protection is indivisibly linked to the cause of social progress in general. Oddly enough the conservatives and reactionaries, who in other respects extol the delights of the past, have no interest in consumer values. They have much to say about the cost of government, which they wrongly equate with the cost of living. They have nothing to say about excessive consumer prices or the exploitation of consumers.

Therefore if the sweeping gains of the last year, gains which have paid off in hard dollars and cents, as well as in health security, for every American family, are to be broadened and strengthened, the liberal cause must prevail on Nov. 5.

I appeal to every American, and especially to the wives and mothers who are most directly concerned with household matters: Make sure every adult in your household is registered to vote. And be sure to vote in November for those who will carry on the battle to make every purchase an honest value and every home a safer place.

American Labor Hailed by ICFTU

THE MILLIONS OF WORKERS who form the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions unite on Labor Day to wish their fellow-workers throughout North America success in their endeavors.

For the workers in the United States the next few months will be of crucial importance as they and their families form a massive part of the electorate. Not only America, but the whole of the world will have its eyes on Washington when the votes are counted in November. We know that the American workers, for whom so much is at stake, will make a wise use of that dearly won right, to appoint the administrators of their choice.

In the ICFTU, there are many organizations which have to fight for social progress on two fronts: to make gains through collective bargaining by union strength at the negotiating table, and to exert pressure to force through legislation that will ease union action and make for the social advance of the nation. So our wishes will be with you in these fateful days.

We have watched with admiration throughout the year the success of the trade union movement in getting adopted progressive legislation favoring the disinherited, the old, the sick, the consumer. Your constant efforts towards achieving better educational facilities for American youth and better housing for the people have borne fruit.

Though much still has to be done in many fields, at least the American trade union movement is fully aware and actively engaged in making this legislation a reality, in bringing civil rights to the people, in leading communities to face the stark realities of inequality. New jobs must be found—and the trade unions are actually seeing to it that they are created.

The eminent place which the unions have attained in your society is a proud monument to your achievement.

In a historical convention, our friends in Canada have this year adapted their organization's structure to one better suited to the times. We take this opportunity to wish them success in their steadfast efforts to reach the goal of full employment and a decent wage for Canadian workers. May your demands for a democratically-planned economy bear fruit and bring with it an upsurge in economic activity. Recent industrial struggles, in which the unions have scored no mean advantages for their members, will have strengthened even further your will to achieve decent standards and decent housing for all.

The contribution of the trade union movements of North America, not only to the defense of the interests of their own members but also to the free trade union movement of the world, and their active solidarity with workers everywhere, remain an inspiration to us all. The ICFTU is proud to salute you on this Labor Day.

Industrial Union Dept. Says:

Labor Must Remain in Forefront Of Struggle for Social Progress

Excerpts from Labor Day statement of I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

AS WE PAUSE to observe this Labor Day we should look about us and count our many blessings. The economy is still pushing upward, job opportunities and wages are expanding, general social progress is discernible, and our national leaders are actively and genuinely searching for world peace.

This is the time, however, not only to take stock of our joys, but to look ahead to the next year and take account of some of the unfulfilled promises of America.

On this Labor Day, 1968, I believe that we Americans stand at a crossroad in our national life. Despite our vast resources and recent progress, we still have not realized the American dream of freedom of opportunity and of equality. In sharp contrast to the rapid technological progress in our society, human progress has been painfully slow.

I believe that now is the time for all Americans to look into their hearts and consciences. I can think of no more worthwhile way to spend some time this holiday than in quiet contemplation of both our blessings and problems which still confront our country today.

The labor movement must never be satisfied with the achievements of the past. Its historic role is to be in the forefront of the struggle to improve the health and quality of our society.

Recognition of the issues and the role of the labor movement is particularly appropriate in an election year in which we face the task of choosing a President and a new Congress. The new Administration will either provide the leadership to move forward or will act as a brake and a deterrent to essential progress.

FOR THE MILLIONS of Americans who are without work, we must provide jobs which pay a decent wage and afford opportunities for jobs so that working people will not be forced to turn to public welfare or private charity to support their families. Where the private system has not or cannot provide work for all, jobs in the public sector must be created by the government. The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, of which I was a member, recommended sound legislation to accomplish such ends.

We must make certain that the jobs available today and the jobs which we create will be accessible to all Americans—black, white, Mexican and Puerto Rican.

Our minimum wage laws must be amended to assure a higher and fairer rate to the millions of people now working at substandard wages. Close to 2 million Americans work at full-time jobs the year round and still earn too little to escape the grip of poverty.

While we provide employment for all who can work, we must not neglect those whose work and income are interrupted or who are unable to work because of sickness, disability, or family circumstances.

Millions of retired workers and their dependents are still forced to struggle along on social security benefits that fail to afford minimum standards of decency and self-respect. The minimum benefits of social security must be raised so that none of the aged will be left in a state of poverty, and so that all workers upon retirement can maintain a decent standard of living.

An adequate income must be assured to meet the needs of the blind, the disabled, and the destitute mothers of school-age children who are now forced to depend on the benefits of a destructive public welfare system. America has the resources to provide an adequate income to these people with compassion and in a manner which will insure dignity to the recipient.

We must take action to assure that the America in which we live provides decent homes, clean air and clean water and adequate recreation areas. A clean and decent environment must be available not only for suburbia, but for the citizens of the inner city and the isolated countryside.

This Labor Day we again face the eternal social challenge—shall justice prevail, shall the hungry be fed, shall the jobless be given meaningful work, shall tolerance and compassion grow, and shall the sweet fruits of democracy be spread equitably to all the people who inhabit this great and fair land? This is no small challenge and no small dream, but we can will it into reality!

Progress Is Linked to Election Outcome

President, Congress Set Pace for Nation

By Alexander Uhl

WHEN THE NEXT President takes the oath of office on Jan. 20, 1969, no matter what party he belongs to, the United States in general and its organized workers in particular will be entering a new era.

Jan. 20 will mark the end of the highly personalized administration of Pres. Johnson. It will mark the beginning of a presidency that will reflect the ideas of a new man in office, whether Vice Pres. Humphrey or former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon.

For the American people there are great political decisions to be made as to the Administration in the White House and the composition of the Congress. The results may signal grave setbacks to the great advances of the past eight years, or new, determined steps toward achievement of the many goals that have been set.

There is the state of the economy:

- Will today's inflationary forces be cooled off by the 10 percent income tax surcharge and the "austerity" cuts that are being made in the budget? Will today's expanding economy and relatively high employment give way to a recession and a boost in the rate of unemployment now hovering around the 4 percent mark?
- What will happen to the War on Poverty and the progress of the closely related civil rights movement? To what extent will the next Congress continue to fund the tremendous program of social advancement that has been passed during the past decade?
- What attitude will the next Congress and the new Administration take toward the pressing problems of crime and "law and order"?
- What about Viet Nam? The campaigns of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Minnesota Democrat, have served to crystallize much American opinion as between the "doves" and the "hawks" with both groups making peace their primary objective.
- What will happen in the wide field of the quality of American life? Such legislation as anti-pollution laws; meat, poultry and fish inspection; highway programs; urban renewal; restoration to remove the blights of urban ghettos and their threat to domestic tranquility, the advancement of education, whether from Head Start or university training; improvements in social security and closely related medicare and medicaid?

The AFL-CIO already has made clear its own position on these urgent matters. In appearances before the platform committees of both the Republican and Democratic conventions, Pres. George Meany presented the federation's program.

- In the field of economics, Meany called for tax reform through the elimination of immense tax loopholes enjoyed by wealthy individuals and corporations.

Even more important, he continued, "tax reform is needed to eliminate the hundreds of millions of dollars in federal income taxes collected from the impoverished, to reduce the relative tax burden on low and moderate income families and to restore the confidence of the American people in the fairness of the federal tax system."

- In the field of the war on poverty, Meany called for a continued fight against unemployment, for more meaningful manpower and training policies, for a better public employment service, for improvements in unemployment compensation, for creation of a public service employment program to create a million jobs for the unemployed and the seriously unemployed, for a better Fair Labor Standards law with a goal of $2 an hour and a 35-hour week.
- While citing the tremendous gains that have been made in the field of civil rights, Meany said that "greater and more effective efforts" must be made.

"We must wipe out slum ghettos by building adequate housing for all without discrimination in its sale or rental," he said.

"Violent and divisive cries on the right and the left must be rejected," he concluded. "Our goal must remain a truly democratic integrated society with opportunity for all, as well as equality before the law."

- Discussing the problems of crime and "law and order," Meany said:

"No believer in democracy can condone crimes of violence, no matter what the provocation. Riots, assaults, arson, looting and murder are not the avenues of protest; they are attacks on society."

Jobs, enforcement of civil rights statutes, better housing and education, "these, too," he said, "are tools of law and order."

- Finally, in the field of foreign affairs, the AFL-CIO leader rebuked those critics of American policy in Viet Nam who see nothing wrong with the war-like policies of Hanoi. He reiterated the AFL-CIO support of "the American effort to defend the freedom of the South Vietnamese people to run their country as they choose without outside interference by force."

At the same time, he supported efforts of the Johnson Administration to negotiate a peace in Viet Nam and its efforts to raise the standard of living of the people of the area.

Meany also called for strong American support for Israel.

"We firmly believe that Israel—the one bastion of democracy in that part of the world—must be preserved," he said.

When the American people, and notably union members, go to the polls this November, these are the wide national issues that will be presented to them. What party will respond to them with the greater sympathy and courage? Already numerous unions have spoken their minds; overwhelmingly for the Democrats.

Inextricably woven into the election results also are issues that affect American union members closely. COPE has left no doubt that a conservative victory will mean a renewed onslaught on the labor movement and on the rights that it has built up slowly and sometimes painfully over the years.

It is safe to say that a Republican victory will mean an end to all hopes for the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the section that makes "right-to-work" laws possible on the state level.

It is equally safe to say that a Republican victory will give strong impetus to conservative efforts to undermine the National Labor Relations Board, if not destroy it entirely.

A PARADE FLOAT takes shape as Carpenters and Stage Employes speed up preparations for the big New York Labor Day parade. Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey is scheduled to top the list of dignitaries who will review the marchers on Fifth Avenue. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be grand marshal of the parade, sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council.

Changes Punctuate Labor Year With Crises, Gains, Tragedies

By Harry F. Conn

IT'S LABOR DAY—1968.

The labor-won holiday provides time to give some thought to the events of the last 12 months.

It has been a harsh and uncertain year both at home and abroad, a year of the unpredictable. Frightening and unbelievable episodes have unfolded.

The labor movement's never-ending fight for a better life for all people, for rights and justice, for equal opportunity, for economic uplift looms more important today than ever in our history.

Every unionist can wonder, with justification, whether we would be facing some of our current crises if the economic and social programs urged so consistently over the last 30 years by labor had been carried out.

Of course, some of these programs have in part been realized: social security, medicare, minimum wage, civil rights, housing, education, a full employment economy, one man-one vote, protection for the consumer and many more.

The 89th Congress with a record of achievement for all the people will be a bright page in our history books.

When 51 liberal seats were lost in the 1966 elections, however, Congress returned to its familiar role of legislating for the status quo and moving, if at all, reluctantly.

And yet, as if suddenly aware of the damage wrought, there have been some bright spots: the housing bill and fair housing, some consumer protections on meat and lending, some progress in education and model cities.

Its failures were even more pronounced, though. Congress insisted on a $6 billion budget slash as its price for passing a 10 percent surtax designed to halt rising prices. Its harsh rules on welfare, refusal to act on urgently-needed health legislation, opening up wiretapping and undermining rights of defendants in courts as a supposed means of combatting crime were all part of that poor record.

On strictly labor issues, Congress did not knuckle under to the long-range goals of professional anti-unionists who called for a labor court, applying anti-trust laws to unions, outlawing coordinated collective bargaining, compulsory arbitration and taking labor out of politics.

Within labor during the year, there were an unusual number of mergers and steps toward merger. Most prominent was the tie between the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers, bringing into being a union of 500,000 workers.

Another merger united the Laborers and the Mail Handlers. The Transportation - Communications Union, by a narrow margin, turned down merger with the Railway & Airlines Clerks but left the door open to merger with BRAC and other unions in the future.

Merger moves involve four operating rail unions: Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors and Switchmen.

The Auto Workers, suspended by the AFL-CIO Executive Council because it was three months in arrears in its per capita payments which were withheld pending the union's demand for a special convention, later formally disaffiliated.

Copper Settles

The year also saw the end of one of the longest and grimmest strikes in labor history, the copper dispute. It lasted one year, from July 15, 1967 to July 8, 1968, for many workers.

The other momentous strike of the year involved the UAW against Ford Motor Co. It lasted for 46 days and won an annual income for the 160,000 workers and other gains.

Other strikes of significance included the Communications Workers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against Bell Telephone, newspaper strikes in Los Angeles and Detroit.

The grape workers and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, in their fight for organization, were so effective in their campaign for a boycott of California grapes in New York City that the UFWOC and five other union organizations were sued by grape growers. The boycott was spread to other cities.

Far smaller in numbers but with increasing meaning was the strike of sanitation workers, members of the State, County & Municipal Workers, in Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis to aid the strikers, was slain by an assassin's bullet. It touched off wild outbreaks of violence, looting and arson in many American cities.

Two months later tragedy struck again. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, campaigning in California, also was assassinated.

These two murders, with the memory of a similar fate suffered by Pres. John F. Kennedy five years before, brought a nationwide demand for strong gun control legislation which has wide labor backing.

Returning to the trade union front, there were a number of changes in top leadership during the year.

As was noted, Reuther resigned as president of the IUD and was succeeded by Abel. Paul Phillips retired as president of the Paperworkers to be succeeded by Vice Pres. Harry Sayre. Elmer Brown, president of the Typographical Union, died. His post was filled by John J. Pilch. George Leighty, who headed the Transportation-Communications Union (and its predecessor the Railway Telegraphers) for 25 years, retired to be succeeded by Vice Pres. Robert Lowry. Death also claimed Pres. Harry Damino of the Doll Workers. His post is being filled by Vice Pres. Louis Isaacson. James A. Suffridge, who headed the Retail Clerks for almost a quarter of a century, retired. The new president of RCIA is James Housewright, who takes office this fall. In conventions this month the Letter Carriers elevated Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher to president, succeeding Jerome J. Keating, who retired; Pres. William Buck of the Fire Fighters retired and Vice Pres. William H. McClennan was elected president, and the Teachers elected David Selden president to succeed retiring Charles Cogen.

On the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Iron Workers Pres. John Lyons took the spot left vacant by the resignation of former Bricklayers Pres. Harry Bates.

In Convention Windup:

Unity Emphasized By Teachers Union

Cleveland—The American Federation of Teachers healed a threatened convention split over community control of schools and closed ranks behind a new president committed to building rapidly "a single, strong, autonomous, militant teacher organization" in the United States.

As its last item of business at the 52nd convention here the union installed David Selden to succeed retiring Pres. Charles Cogen after voting more money for operating expenses, including organizing; adopting a compromise resolution on school decentralization, and mandating all local unions to join AFL-CIO state and central bodies within a year.

Selden set the AFT on its new course at a post-convention meeting of the new 21-member executive council. The council reelected Sec.-Treas. Robert Porter for a two-year term; directed the union's special Standing Committee on Racism and Civil Rights to bring an action program to the next council meeting in October.

The union's New Caucus, composed mainly of younger teachers from central-city schools, failed to elect any of its six council candidates. But it did win unanimous convention support for an amendment recognizing the union's responsibility for supporting parents and community groups in improving big-city schools and the need for community involvement "through elected representatives in the operation of schools in the black, Puerto Rican and other minority communities."

The compromise language headed off a floor fight over the type of community control which the union's New York City Local 2 has opposed in the Brownsville-Ocean Hill section of Brooklyn.

In New York, a coalition headed by a new School Board member, the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, has demanded that local communities be given total control of their own public schools—a demand which AFT Local 2 opposes unless contract rights are protected.

Another convention issue was a proposal to raise monthly per capita payments by local unions from $1 to $1.25. When a rollcall vote produced a tie, Selden challenged the vote of his own local and then, on another rollcall, was authorized to cast his vote for the proposal. It carried, 1,096-1,082, and the increase goes into effect next Jan. 1.

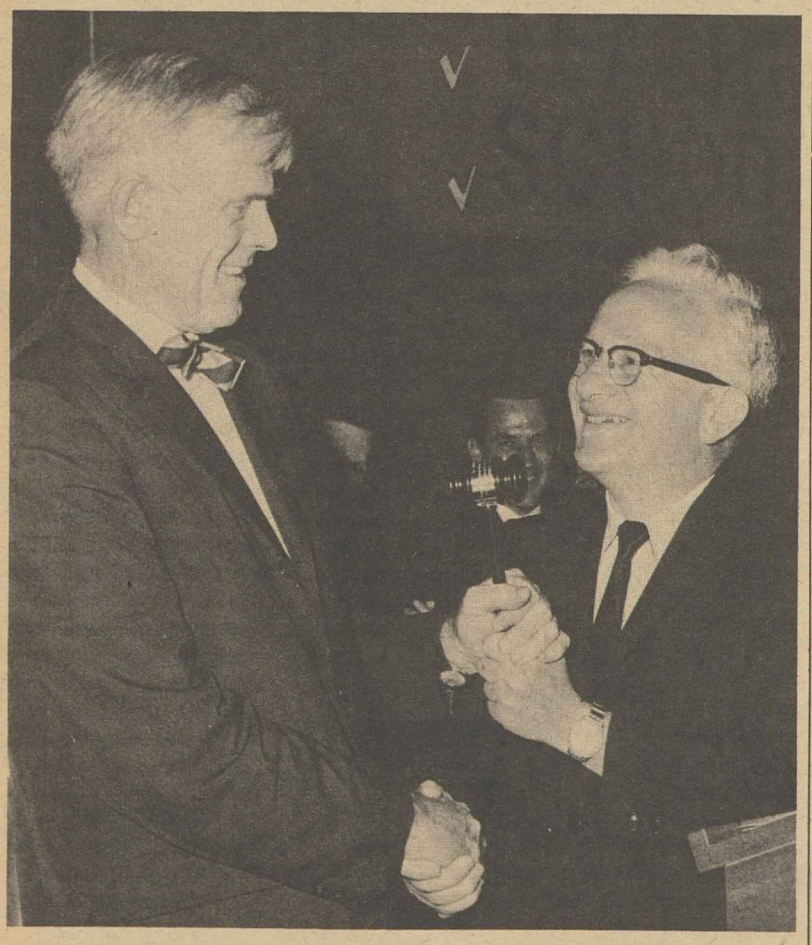
In other actions the convention:

- Presented its Stillman award for excellence to Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.) and certificates of merit to 100 AFT locals for "helping build the union."
- Adopted a 10-year program for achieving "nationwide educational excellence" based on a study by Leon Keyserling. The Washington, D.C., economist reported that the federal government can increase its public education subsidies from $28.3 billion a year to $70.1 billion through rising economic income and by reordering national values to "put first things first."
- Pledged support to teachers faced with possible strikes next month in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Toledo and 13 other school districts.

The delegates adopted a resolution condemning Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, the Republican vice presidential candidate, for his "anti-civil rights, anti-labor and anti- teacher attitudes" and actions.

They heard John J. Gilligan, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate in Ohio, name vocational education as one of the most neglected areas in school budgets and Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes urge a cooperative effort by all elements of the community to improve city services and the quality of education.

Selden was elected president after four years as assistant to the retiring president. He promised delegates he would study ways to "streamline" future conventions to expedite their methods of transacting business. He told a press conference "we must double our organizing efforts and at the same time seek the possibility of merger with those teachers who are presently captives" of the National Education Association.



PRESIDENT'S GAVEL changes hands at American Federation of Teachers convention as incoming Pres. David Selden, left, succeeds outgoing Pres. Charles Cogen. Selden was assistant to the president for four years after 11 years of close association with Cogen in the New York Teachers.

TOP WINNERS of the Carpenters first International Apprentice Competition pose with officers of the union at awards ceremonies in Kansas City. Seated from left are Second Vice Pres. William Sidell; Jimmie W. Payne, first place cabinetmaker; Pres. M. A. Hutcheson; Larry Mulpus, first place carpenter; Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan and Daryl Wright, first place millwright. Second and third place winners stand in the back.

Four-Year Apprenticeship Training For Carpenters Termed Essential

Kansas City, Mo.—There is no short cut to apprenticeship, Carpenters Pres. M. A. Hutcheson stressed at the awards banquet for the union's first international apprenticeship contest here.

"There are those who continually pressure us to lower the requirement of four years on the ground that the industry does not need the all-around craftsman but, rather, the specialist trained in one or, at most, two of the skills needed in the industry," Hutcheson said.

"We have resisted and will continue to resist this pressure on the ground that all who enter the craft have a right to expect training that will prepare them to man any phase of the trade.

"This will assure them preparation leading to continuity of employment instead of facing sporadic employment because there is no need for their specialized skills."

Hutcheson said that highly skilled craftsmen should be able readily to adapt their basic skills and knowledge to new materials, techniques and methods and added: "To permit a shortage in the supply of skilled craftsmen could possibly destroy the very base of our organization."

"We need to double or even triple our number of apprentices," he explained. "But, to do this, employment opportunities must be provided. Our records show that if each employer affiliated with the Associated General Contractors Association and the National Association of Home Builders employed just one apprentice, the number of apprentices would nearly triple.

"Although the accusation sometimes has been made that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has kept down the number of apprentices, when the facts are examined it is the rare or exceptional employer who has employed apprentices in keeping with the ratio provided by their local bargaining agreement. In fact, the majority have not employed even one, let alone the number permitted."

Contestants from 29 states and five Canadian provinces competed in an eight-hour "manipulative" test and a four-hour written test. Awards of $1,500, $1,000 and $500 were given in each of three categories.

Winner of the $1,500 first prize in the carpentry division was Larry F. Mulpas, Erie, Ohio. Second place went to Kenneth M. White, Portland, Ore., and third to Lee J. Struer, Marina, Calif.

The mill cabinet victor was Jimmie W. Payne, Arlington, Va. Second place went to Gary Norris, Sun Valley, Calif., and third to Charles Fischer, Philadelphia.

In the millwright division, the $1,500 first prize went to Daryl Wright, Plymouth, Mich. The $1,000 second prize was won by Robert S. McClellan, Manhattan Beach, Calif., and the $500 third prize by Kenneth A. McAllister, Gething, British Columbia.

Master of ceremonies at the awards dinner was Finlay C. Allan, first vice president of the union, which has a membership of more than 800,000 and 30,000 apprentices in training.

2 Unionists Named To Advisory Panel

Two union officials are among the five new members Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz has appointed to the Advisory Council on employe welfare and pension benefit plans.

The new labor members are John F. Tomayko, director of the Insurance, Pension & Unemployment Benefits Dept. of the Steelworkers and Joseph H. Davis, president of the Washington State AFL-CIO.

The other new appointees are: Joseph L. Seligman, Jr., a San Francisco attorney, and Joseph Musher, an actuary with Murray W. Latimer, industrial relations consultants, Washington, D.C.; and James R. Beaird, law professor at University of Georgia.

Labor Day Messages Stress Role of Voters

(Continued from page 1)

cry for more police in the slums, cry also for more jobs, more housing and more schools. Those, too, are tools of law and order."

Meany expressed confidence that the appeals of the extremists will not prevail, however, if Americans will "not lose faith in themselves."

"It cannot happen, and it will not happen, if every American makes himself heard at the polls in November," he concluded.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler also emphasized that "political affairs are in the forefront" on this Labor Day. In addition, his statement underscored labor's many legislative battles on behalf of the public interest.

"The AFL-CIO and its predecessor federations long ago realized that workers and their unions can progress only as America progresses," Schnitzler said.

Schnitzler cited labor's drives for laws to provide truth-in-lending, truth-in-packaging, meat-poultry inspection and curbs on drug profiteering. "Consumer protection is one of our primary concerns for a very good reason," he said. "The AFL-CIO is the largest organization of consumers in America."

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. stressed the efforts of department affiliates to bring minority-group youths into their ranks.

He said unions are making "remarkable progress" in developing apprentice programs for poor youths; that such programs are now set up in more than 40 American communities; and that these programs have enrolled thousands of trainees in the past few months.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. looked upon Labor Day as a time for moving ahead to meet "the unfilled promises of America."

The needs, he said, are decent-paying jobs available to all Americans, extended benefits of social legislation, adequate homes, improved social security, a clean, healthful environment for all, and a complete end to all forms of racial discrimination.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the full meaning of Labor Day will be understood when "every man will realize the dignity of work because he will have labored in dignity, reaping the just rewards of his labor."

Recounting the progress that has been made in jobs, in wages, in job training, in education, Wirtz said, "We should look now to even greater accomplishments.

"We look to the day when no man or woman will be denied the opportunity to work because he or she couldn't get the necessary training.

"We look to the day when no man must contemplate a future which will see him always at the bottom of the employment ladder.

"We look to the day when every child will receive all the education his ability warrants."

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, representing millions of unionized workers around the globe, said it was "proud to salute" fellow-workers in the United States and Canada on Labor Day.

Democrats Name Liberals Against GOP

Wide Support Marks Humphrey Selection

(Continued from page 1)

As he spoke, a Harris poll showed Nixon six points ahead in popular support, although this represented a strong comeback for the Vice President from a Gallup Poll taken just after the GOP convention.

Besides, Humphrey recalled to a breakfast meeting of trade unionists backing his candidacy, the pollsters had proved themselves fallible as long ago as 1948 when they predicted that he would go down to defeat for the Senate along with Pres. Truman.

The union officials, most of them members of the Labor Committee for Humphrey and more than 300 of them delegates or alternates to the Democratic Convention, roared their approval when the Vice President appealed for "Your support and your faith, so that you can say in November 'once again we helped elect a President of the United States'."

The three-hour debate over the Viet Nam plank in the party platform was the emotional climax of the convention. The majority report of the Platform Committee broadly backed Pres. Johnson's policies in prosecuting the war and seeking a negotiated settlement, calling for a halt in the bombing of North Viet Nam only when this would not endanger American troops.

The minority plank, offered by an alliance of McCarthy-McGovern forces, called among other things for an unconditional halt in the bombing and an immediate de-escalation of the fighting.

Upheld on Vote

In terms of noise, demonstrations, and turmoil, the minority plank supporters were way ahead. But these factors didn't count when the roll was called. The 1,567¾ to 1,041¼ vote upholding the majority reflected the basic Johnson-Humphrey strength among the delegates.

There was no division over the balance of the platform, which spells out in sharp detail the party's program for continuing the nation's economic progress and solving its social ills.

There were earlier disputes, however, over rules and the seating of challenged delegations. The results of some of these made party history and marked the beginnings of a major transformation of party procedures. The unit rule, for example, which binds all delegates to the will of the majority, was outlawed at every level of party affairs, and for the first time, a nearly all white delegation, representing the regular Mississippi party organization was refused seating and replaced by a contesting group made up equally of whites and Negroes.

Some elements of discrimination also were found in the selection of Georgia's delegation, but a compromise was voted that seated both the regulars and the challenging group and divided the state's votes among them.

In a case involving Alabama, 16 delegates refused to certify their loyalty to the party's candidates and were replaced.

The convention drew 337 Negro delegates and alternates, the largest number ever to take part.

It also saw the nomination of the Rev. Channing E. Phillips of the District of Columbia as a favorite son candidate backed by a number of Negro delegates who had formed a "black caucus." He was the first Negro ever nominated for the presidency at a major party convention.

Humphrey, who is 57, has long been one of the leading liberals in the Democratic Party.

His record as a public official dates back to 1945 when he became mayor of Minneapolis. In 1948, he was the leader of the fight for a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic convention platform, which led to the Dixiecrat walkout behind Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who later turned Republican. That same year, Humphrey won election to his first term as U.S. senator from Minnesota. He became the Senate's majority leader in 1961 at the start of Pres. Kennedy's term. And in 1964 he was chosen by Johnson to complete the Democratic ticket as the vice presidential candidate.

In his 16 years in the Senate, Humphrey compiled a 100 percent record of voting for liberal and pro-labor legislation according to the scoreboard of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

His selection as the Democratic candidate for President followed a year of remarkable, stunning events involving major figures in the party.

These began last Nov. 30 when McCarthy announced that he planned to seek the Democratic nomination for President against Johnson, basing his opposition solely on the President's Viet Nam policies.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York who had also been at odds with Johnson over Viet Nam, announced his own candidacy soon after that.

Then, on Mar. 31, the President astounded the world by announcing he would neither seek nor accept nomination for reelection, but would devote the remainder of his term to the search for a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam fighting.

Humphrey entered the race within a month, but too late to become involved in any of the remaining state primaries. His support within the party was such, however, that moving from scratch he quickly piled up a strong lead in terms of convention delegates from non-primary states.

Then, once again the world was stunned this time by the tragic assassination of Kennedy on the night of his California primary victory over McCarthy.

By that time the state primaries were wrapped up and McCarthy's only hope was to woo the Kennedy supporters to his side. This he was unable to accomplish in significant numbers. Many of the Kennedy followers, especially those closely associated with the late senator, later shifted their allegiance to McGovern.

At mid-point of the convention, a minor boom developed for the only surviving Kennedy brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. But he quickly put a halt to it by declaring that he was not available, either for the presidency or the vice presidency.

Broadcasts Listed For Labor Day

Four major speeches by AFL-CIO leaders will be heard on nationwide radio networks on Labor Day, Sept. 2. The schedule:

Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, ABC, 7:20 p.m.; Pres. George Meany, CBS, 7:35 p.m.; Vice Pres. John H. Lyons Jr., Mutual, 9:15 p.m.; Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, NBC, 10:15 p.m.

All times are Eastern Daylight. Since radio programming varies from station to station, listeners should check local listings.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM builders listen to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany present the proposals of labor. The Democratic platform adopted at the Chicago convention embraced many of the AFL-CIO's proposed planks.

Convention Overhauls Its Rules To Broaden Base, Prevent Bias

(Continued from page 1)

two special groups—a rules commission to study and codify procedures for future conventions and a committee to assure that state party organizations offer full opportunity for participation in choosing convention delegates and alternates.

But the most dramatic changes took place at the 1968 convention in the banning of the unit rule, the historic refusal to seat the entire Mississippi regular delegation, and in compromise findings against two other regular delegations from the South—Georgia and Alabama.

The issue of the unit rule was the first dispute to reach the convention floor. Under the rule, a majority of a state's delegation controls its votes as a bloc. The rules committee recommended that enforcement be denied and that each delegate's vote be left to his "individual conscience."

Texas, one of six southern states still applying the unit rule, led the fight to keep it in effect this year. But the convention shouted down the effort by a voice vote.

Later, in adopting permanent rules, the convention accepted a minority report to extend the ban on the unit rule to all levels of party affairs. The vote on the proposal, submitted by Gov. Harold Hughes of Iowa, was 1,350 to 1,206.

It represented the first loss by a committee majority at the convention, but the credentials committee had already spoken out against application of the unit rule at the grass roots, and the issue did not pose a clear test between supporters of Vice Pres. Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

The credentials challenges involved more than 800 delegates from 15 states. Most of them were brought by McCarthy supporters who sought unsuccessfully to increase their minority representation on various state delegations. The major contests, however, came under a party directive adopted at the 1964 convention that a state delegation would not be seated if all voters, regardless of race, creed or color, had not been given the chance "to participate fully" in party affairs and elections.

Acting on this directive, the credentials committee refused to seat the regular Mississippi delegation and installed in its place the challenging group called the Loyal Democrats of Mississippi.

Headed by NAACP leader Charles Evers, the Loyalist group is half black and half white and is made up of liberals and moderates in the state, including a number of trade unionists.

The committee's ruling was not disputed on the convention floor.

In the Georgia case, the regular delegation—handpicked by the state party chairman with the approval of Gov. Lester Maddox—was initially challenged by the Georgia Democratic Forum, headed by E. T. Kehrer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. This group later gave way to the Loyal National Democrats of Georgia, made up predominantly of McCarthy suporters.

The credentials committee found that issues of discrimination and party loyalty were present in the case but that it would be unfair to oust the entire regular delegation. A compromise was reached seating both delegations and requiring a loyalty oath. The state's 41 convention votes were divided equally between the two groups.

A minority report calling for the seating only of the Loyal Democrats was rejected by the convention, 1,413 to 1,041½.

The Alabama delegation was challenged by two groups, one of which argued that many of the regulars were loyal to segregationist third-party candidate George C. Wallace and the other made up mostly of Negroes, charging racial discrimination.

The credentials committee recommended replacement of 16 of the regulars who refused to certify their party loyalty. This was upheld by the convention, 1,607 to 881½, over a minority report to substitute the entire Negro delegation.

In another rollcall, 1,368 to 955, the convention upheld the recommendation of the credentials committee to seat the regular Texas delegation, which had the largest group of Negroes at the convention.

A number of other southern delegations were not challenged at all because they showed clear evidence of moving to carry out the 1964 ban on racial discrimination in the selection of delegates.

In all, there were 337 Negro delegates and alternates, the largest number ever accredited to a Democratic convention and far in excess of the 82 at the Republican gathering in Miami Beach earlier this month.

And New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes, in presenting the credentials committee report, made it clear that the party would not let up in its efforts toward total elimination of discrimination.

Besides the 1964 directive, the call to the 1972 convention will state:

"It is the further understanding that a state Democratic Party, in selecting and certifying delegates and alternates to the Democratic national convention, thereby undertakes to assure that all Democrats of the state will have meaningful and timely opportunities to participate fully in the election or selection of such delegates and alternates."

This means that delegates are not to be chosen far in advance—as much as four years in some states—of the actual election campaign. And there will be no more handpicking of delegates a la Lester Maddox.

It will be the task of the special committee set up by the convention to help state parties change their rules or state laws to meet this requirement.

One in Four Fail To Register to Vote

An estimated 29 million Americans—about one-fourth of the potential electorate—are not yet registered to vote in the November elections, according to a Gallup Poll report.

Republicans, according to the poll, have the best registration record—84 percent of the potential. The Democratic percentage was only 76, and one-third of self-described independents were not registered.

8-31-68

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Humphrey Presses Drive To Build Election Support

RECORD TURNOUT of union members for the New York City AFL-CIO's Labor Day parade was led up Fifth Ave. by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the parade's grand marshal. Flanking them, from the left, are Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City Central Labor Council, and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann.

Joins Labor To Kick Off Campaign

By John M. Barry

Vice President Humphrey launched his campaign for the presidency by marching with the labor movement in the New York City Labor Day parade.

Humphrey was in the front rank of the nearly 150,000 marchers as the parade proceeded up Fifth Ave. and declared he would continue from there "right into the White House."

The Vice President made no speeches but shook the hands of hundreds of well-wishers along the parade route and waved to the marching trade unionists as he reviewed the balance of the parade along with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other labor officials. **(Story this page.)**

"This is good Democratic territory," Humphrey commented.

It was his first public appearance following his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President. He used the occasion, in radio and television interviews following the parade, to renew his efforts to draw together party elements still chafing from the disputes that tore the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Humphrey praised his principal rival for the nomination, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, for compelling the nation "to take a good hard look" at Viet Nam and for bringing American youth "into the channel of politics." He expressed the hope that "before the campaign is too far along" Mc-

(Continued on Page 8)

Backlog Confronts Congress

By David L. Perlman

Congress turned aside from the political conventions — but not from politics — to a logjam of major legislation it had left behind for a month-long recess.

In its first day back on the job, the House passed by voice vote a labor-backed bill modifying one of the needlessly restrictive sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The bill, which still needs Senate approval, would permit unions to negotiate employer contributions to scholarship programs and child care centers for workers' children.

The Clothing Workers, who are seeking these goals at the bargaining table, had support from the AFL-CIO and the Administration for legislation to expand the purposes for which joint union-management trust funds can be used.

On the second day, the House voted 315-0 approval of a three-year extension of the Manpower Development & Training Act, but added some restrictions to use of funds.

But most of the time in both legislative chambers was taken up in debate and commentary on the Democratic and Republican conventions, the pros and cons of the Chicago police force, and sundry suggestions for changes in the nation's nominating and election processes.

Off and on the floor, leaders of both parties came up with widely differing estimates of when Congress would be able to finally adjourn.

These ranged from a "two or three weeks" prediction by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford to the possibility raised by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield that a "lame duck" post-election session may be necessary to conclude the urgent business of the 90th Congress.

A certain Senate filibuster by a coalition of Republicans and Dixie Democrats against confirmation of Supreme Court Associate Justice Abe Fortas for Chief Justice was a key factor in Mansfield's pessimistic adjournment outlook.

The Senate Judiciary Committee put off action on the nomination after failing to muster a quorum for an opening day meeting.

The Senate also faces another major issue on which emotions run high—and debate may run long.

It still has to act on the Administration's request for stronger gun controls, including federal registration and licensing of firearms.

The House, before the recess, had voted to prohibit mail order sales of rifles and shotguns, strengthening a previously enacted ban on mail order sale of hand guns.

Senate supporters of a regis-

(Continued on Page 8)

In Labor Day Address:

Opportunity for All Stressed by Meany

A society that offers wide opportunities to most of its members but almost no opportunity to the rest of them, "is a society that needs changing," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a Labor Day radio address.

And "one of the most fundamental changes" needed in the American society, he pointed out, "must be the abolition of poverty—a goal of the trade union movement since its very inception."

Meany spoke over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Other nationwide Labor Day radio addresses were delivered by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, John J. Grogan and John H. Lyons, Jr.

Labor believes, Meany stressed, that the nation can do better than it has done.

The battle to eliminate poverty and resolve the urban crisis must begin, he said, with passage of legislation—now before Congress—to create 1 million public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed.

After jobs, Meany continued, must come decent housing to replace slums, "head start" and "catch-up" schooling for the deprived, effective distribution of surplus foods and "humane social welfare services."

Meany also called for an end to "the most indefensible form of poverty in America—the poverty of the working poor."

Higher Pay Floor

This can be done, he said, by building upon "a piece of sound, social legislation already on the statute books—the Fair Labor Standards Act."

"This means—at today's prices—a $2-an-hour basic minimum wage, with no discounts for agriculture or other categories, extended to cover the 12 million workers now excluded."

Turning to world affairs, Meany emphasized that there was no essential difference between communism's recent attack on "a small breath of freedom" in Czechoslovakia and the aggression of North Viet Nam against South Viet Nam.

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's support of the American effort "to

(Continued on Page 7)

150,000 Join Big Parade In New York

New York—New York City trade unionists turned out in record numbers for the longest, largest Labor Day parade in the city's history.

Nearly 150,000 union members, led by Vice Pres. Humphrey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the parade's grand marshal, marched up Fifth Ave. from 26th St. to 62nd St., as additional thousands of spectators lined the parade route.

Later, Humphrey and Meany returned to the reviewing stand before the New York City Public

(Continued on Page 7)

Randolph Retirement Draws Wide Tribute

New Orleans—A grateful nation, labor movement and the union he helped found paid tribute to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Phillip Randolph as he stepped down at age 79 as president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The President of the United States, the president of the AFL-CIO and the heads of the nation's leading civil rights organizations recalled in moving messages the contribution Randolph has made to the nation's social and economic progress.

Randolph stressed in his opening day address to the convention both the progress and the unfinished tasks of Negro workers but his basic tone was one of optimism.

He paid tribute to the Pullman porters who persisted during the "bitter, grey and hopeless days" of struggle for the right to organize and bargain.

"The Brotherhood gave the porter, and incidentally the Negro

(Continued on Page 2)

Machinist Poll on Issues Backs Democratic Slate

Chicago—Delegates to the Machinists convention believe that the union's membership strongly backs Democratic presidential nominee Hubert H. Humphrey as most capable of handling critical problems facing the nation.

Humphrey drew heavy majorities as the candidate who would do the best job of improving labor laws, winning peace with freedom in Viet Nam, keeping the country prosperous and checking inflation and establishing justice and order in these cities.

The poll conducted at the convention was not a candidate preference poll but specifically asking the delegates' judgment on "how you think the majority of the members you represent feel about the qualifications of the nominee for President."

The poll disclosed that independent candidate George C. Wallace ran ahead of GOP nominee Richard M. Nixon in the four areas listed.

It gives Humphrey 92 percent on improving labor laws compared to 2 percent for Nixon and 6 percent for Wallace. Humphrey scored 82 percent on checking inflation compared to 8 percent for Nixon and 10 percent for Wallace.

On winning peace with freedom in Viet Nam, Humphrey scored 77 percent to 11 percent for Nixon and 12 percent for Wallace. On justice and order in the cities Humphrey's 67 percent compared to 7 percent for Nixon and 26 percent for Wallace.

Coast-to-Coast 'Get Out Vote' Parleys Slated

New Orleans — Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, told the Sleeping Car Porters convention that "get out the vote for Humphrey" conferences will be held coast-to-coast before the November elections.

"It is imperative for the Negro leadership to beat down the effort of segments of the Negro community to opt out the the political process, and to stay within the main political thrust of the nation," Rustin said at the convention's closing banquet.

"It is imperative that Nixon be defeated, and that Humphrey be elected, or the Negro will move backward."

The references to Humphrey were repeatedly applauded throughout the convention, even though the union traditionally does not endorse political candidates.

"There is confusion among the young Negroes who have now taken all the slogans of the Ku Klux Klan and applied them to the white man. This trend must be reversed," said Rustin.

He paid tribute to Randolph for having done more "than any other personality in the last 50 years" for the Negro in the labor movement and without.

Resolutions of the convention condemned "black unionism" as "irrational as dry rain, black sunshine or black mathematics," and urged Negroes to work for constructive political programs through COPE.

Delegates supported the Urban Coalition under former HEW Sec. John Gardner. They also favored implementation of the Kerner report, and paid tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King and the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Montana Labor Salutes Umber On Retirement

Glasgow, Mont.—Delegates representing 30,000 members of unions affiliated with the Montana AFL-CIO honored James S. Umber, retiring after 17 years as executive officer of the state body, at the 12th annual convention.

At a separate COPE convention, delegates voted unanimously to endorse Rep. Arnold Olsen for re-election and the Democratic candidate for the state's other congressional seat and top state offices.

The convention banquet was transformed into a farewell party for Umber, who was succeeded by James Murry of Helena. AFL-CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary, banquet speaker, praised Umber for having tripled state AFL-CIO membership during his term in office.

The convention amended the constitution to permit the choice of two officers from one union—Murry and Vice Pres. John M. Miller, Jr., of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Also it voted active backing for the Farm Workers in their boycott of California grapes.

Area COPE Dir. Jack McCoy called in the keynote address for a "cleanout" in corporation domination of the Montana State House.

Assistant Dir. James R. O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security reported that the state workmen's compensation law is inadequate to protect injured workers and urged the delegates to work actively for improvements. Montana's law is inferior to those in three neighboring states, he said.

OPENING the convention of the union he helped found, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph announced his retirement as president of the Sleeping Car Porters. The convention, held in New Orleans, echoed with tributes to Randolph who for more than half a century has been a crusader for equal opportunity, civil rights and justice.

Four Campbell Locals Approve Strike Pacts

Chicago—Four local unions accepted improved contracts in the nationwide strike against Campbell Soup Co. but two others rejected company offers and stayed on the picket lines.

Still out are members of the Meat Cutters at Chestertown, Md., and of the Teamsters at Sacramento, Calif. The latter union—Food Process Workers Local 228—voted 600-210 against the latest Campbell offer and asked that negotiations be resumed at the call of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Terms of a new two-year contract were ratified by members of the Machinists and Meat Cutters at Campbell plants in Camden and Moorestown, N.J.; Paris, Tex., and Napoleon, O.

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said the striking unions achieved most of their major objectives except a common expiration date for all contracts.

The strikes, which began late in July, brought improved offers on wages, pensions, vacations and health benefits and broke a long pattern of take-it-or-leave-it offers which no union had previously been able to overcome, Gorman said.

Camden Local 80-A of the Meat Cutters settled first for a company offer to increase wages 13 cents an hour this year, plus 15 cents next year; company-paid health, medical and surgical coverage for employes' families instead of the former half-payment.

The agreement also provides four weeks' paid vacation after 20 years instead of the former 25; pension vesting for all employes after five years of service, and elimination of the age 30 vesting requirement that formerly existed.

Similar terms were approved by union members at Campbell plants in Moorestown, Paris and Napoleon. A clause continuing reporting-in pay for four hours or more was retained, though management wanted it eliminated.

Gorman listed these other advantages of a coordinated bargaining program which united the unions this year: Campbell's original offer was far better than its usual first offers; all contracts were improved after the strike though Campbell sent letters saying no further improvements would be made; an extra month's retroactivity was won at Camden and other locations.

The unions joined last February to coordinate their negotiations after years of fragmented settlements put into effect after one company offer. They walked out when contracts expired, and stayed out until Campbell offers were improved.

The strikers launched a nationwide Do Not Buy campaign with the full support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. In a May 14 statement the council charged that "instead of collective bargaining, Campbell has attempted to use the obsolete and wholly unacceptable tactics of Boulwareism."

Settlements so far reached have indicated, Gorman said, that Campbell will no longer resort to the bargaining method named for Lemuel Boulware, retired General Electric Co. official noted for developing the one-offer system and then appealing to employes over the heads of union officials.

Youngblood Named NLRB Regional Counsel

The National Labor Relations Board and its general counsel named W. Edwin Youngblood, trial examiner, as NLRB regional attorney at Fort Worth, Tex., succeeding Hugh Malone, new regional attorney at Winston-Salem. N. C.

Leaves Union Presidency:

Nation, Labor Pay Honor to Randolph

(Continued from Page 1)

workers as a whole, a sense of racial and class identity and pride," said Randolph.

"While the Brotherhood fought to break down racial barriers in labor unions, it also fought against Negro workers permitting themselves to be used as scabs against their white brothers on strike."

First Meeting

At the Brotherhood's first meeting in the Elks Auditorium at 126th St. and Seventh Ave. in New York City on Aug. 25, 1925, Randolph presided, gave the prayer, began the singing of "Hold the Fort" and warned that no porter present should make a motion or ask a question "to avoid being reported by stool pigeons to the Pullman superintendents."

He traced the early organizing days, the first charter from the American Federation of Labor and the victory in a nationwide Pullman election in 1935.

He outlined gains in wages, working conditions, and said that the Brotherhood had lifted the porters "from a condition of semi-serfs to the status of middle-class wage earners."

Randolph credited the black militants with "deepening the American consciousness of the immediacy, magnitude and danger of the racial crisis in the cities."

He said, however, that a major liability of black militants is their "worship at the altar of the cult of violence." He called this commitment to violence "infantile leftism" and "a dangerous form of mindless madness."

He said the answer to riots and lawlessness is racial and social justice.

Claim Rejected

Randolph rejected the claim of some black power advocates to control of the so-called black community, as a solution to the unemployment problem of the Negro.

"Only big basic industrial and financial corporations national in scope can develop meaningful job opportunities," said Randolph.

On the 1968 election, he warned against the candidacy of Alabama Gov. George Wallace: "How bravely, you must remember, he stood in the door of the University of Alabama to stop and bar the entrance of young Negro students."

His remarks about Pres. Johnson drew repeated applause: "He has done more to advance the cause of civil rights than any president . . . appointments of Negroes to public office as American citizens of moral worth and capability . . . president of the war on poverty, the war on white racism and the father of the broadest and most far-reaching program of education, health and housing ever proposed . . ."

Randolph saluted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "wholly committed to the policy that racial bias in labor unions is unsound, indefensible and morally wrong, and must go."

Randolph added: "The time will come, and soon, when not a single labor union bars a worker from membership or a seat in its policy-making bodies because he is black, and for this we must continue to fight.

"And the time will come, and soon, when no job will be denied a worker because of the color of his skin, and for this we must continue to fight."

Randolph spoke proudly of the establishment of the Dept. of Civil Rights of the AFL-CIO; the election of Negro trade unionists to the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO; increasing numbers of Negro workers on policy-making committees of national, international and local unions.

He noted the concept of fair employment practice as "the gift of the brotherhood," as a result of a proposed March on Washington of 100,000 Negroes for jobs in munitions plants and government in 1941, and the drive to abolish "Jim Crow" in the armed services.

Hailed in Messages

Congratulatory messages to Randolph were sent by Pres. Johnson, House Majority Whip Hale Boggs (D-La.) Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director, National Urban League, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director.

"Few men have had a more profound effect upon the social consciousness of Americans in this century than A. Philip Randolph," said the presidential message. "His courage, his wisdom, and his eloquent voice have been instruments of progress and justice for black people throughout our land. Where there was wrong, he sought to right it. Where there was bitterness, he sought to soothe it. Where there was hatred, he sought to end it.

"So much remains to be done to end second class citizenship in America. And because we have done so much together, because the good will, intelligence and passion of men like Phil Randolph continues to be available to our people, I believe we shall succeed in building the one, just and responsible America that is our common dream."

Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, told the meeting that the Brotherhood and Randolph have made tremendous contributions to their members, the labor movement and to the country. "They have significantly demonstrated the need for co-operation between Negroes and other minorities with the American labor movement," he said.

The convention elected C. L. Dellums to succeed as president. Dellums, from Oakland, Calif., is a former vice president of the union.

Re-elected were Vice Pres. T. D. McNeal, Sec.-Treas. W. H. Bowe and five executive boards members, B. F. McLaurin, New York; C. L. Smith, Richmond; A. R. Daley, St. Louis; W. C. Isaacs, Los Angeles, and A. R. Blanchette, Montreal.

'Debt of Gratitude' Cited In Message from Meany

The American people and trade unions owe A. Philip Randolph a "great debt of gratitude" and "on behalf of the AFL-CIO I am proud to acknowledge it," Federation Pres. George Meany said in a message to the retiring president of the Sleeping Car Porters at the union's convention in New Orleans.

Expressing regret at Randolph's decision to step down, Meany said he is confident Randolph will continue "with undiminished vigor to serve the cause to which you have devoted your life—the betterment of all mankind.

The progress of recent years in the field of racial justice will be put to a crucial test in November, Meany said. He predicted the Nov. 5 elections "will determine whether full rights and full opportunity for all Americans will continue to be the major objective" of U.S. domestic policy.

"I am confident," Meany said, "your convention will do all in its power to see" that the social and economic gains of the last eight years "are accelerated by the election of candidates pledged to that end."

Elections Termed Crucial:

Machinists Hail 4-Year Gains In Members, Wages, Benefits

By Saul Miller

Chicago—The million-member Machinists union recorded a 20 percent membership growth, impressive wage gains and new bargaining breakthroughs in a fast and furious four years.

That was the record laid before more than 2,000 delegates from 49 of the 50 states and seven of 10 Canadian provinces by the IAM officers and Pres. P. L. Siemiller at the union's 27th convention here.

It was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who told the delegates that the "tremendous strides" made in Machinists contracts proves once again that free collective bargaining and free unions "can provide economic justice" for union members and their families.

Siemiller in his keynote address to the convention commented that the union had passed through some of the "fastest and most furious years in our history" and noted that a strong strike fund is the key to a militant union.

He warned that the IAM and the trade union movement overall faces two basic problems keyed directly to the 1968 elections:

- The threat of a Congress "even more reactionary than the one that passed the Taft-Hartley Act."
- The threat of an economic recession that will increase unemployment and hinder bargaining for fair wages and decent standards.

Meany, reviewing the record of the AFL-CIO—which he stressed is the record of all of its constituent unions and not of the AFL-CIO itself—reported progress in better contracts, increased membership and new organization efforts.

"Trade unions in America as represented by the AFL-CIO today have contracts for the welfare, protection and advancement of its members that are far better than any previous contracts in any previous period in the history of the American labor movement or for that matter in any other labor movement," he declared.

The federation president called on the delegates to "burn this into your hearts and minds"—unless trade union members register and vote "we have no voice" and this is the key to the trade union movement staying in the forefront of the effort to build a better nation with a fair share for all.

"The answer to our problems," he declared, "is not to burn, but to build and to build an America which is truly a land of opportunity for all of the people . . . not just the majority. And let us seek constructive solutions, let us reject any idea of defeatism, dissolutionism and destruction and let us hold fast to the faith that we have in this nation; that we have the will and the power to achieve the good life for all of our citizens."

The problems of the cities, the poor, the minorities will be solved through political action that "puts into the seats of power in the legislative halls and the Congress of this nation people who understand the ideals of freedom; people who understand justice; people who understand what poverty is and want to eliminate it."

Siemiller in his keynote took sharp note also of the 1968 elections declaring that the basic economic issues "are overshadowed by racial and social issues which have deeply divided not only the nation but the labor movement. In an allusion to the third party candidacy of George C. Wallace, Siemiller said:

"If union members let their emotions overrule their reason—if they reject liberal, pro-union candidates for demagogues who offer nothing more than hard-nosed hatred and low wages, we will end up with a government that is not only racist but anti-union."

In his review of the past four years, the IAM president noted that a decision to eliminate constitutional changes or amendments from going to referendum imposes a "grave responsibility" on the delegates.

Charting membership growth over the past four years to 1,002,579 as of December 1967 he noted that it occurred during a period of increased strikes to win union objectives. The strikes not only resulted in large wage gains, he noted, but in new breakthroughs in bargaining—dental care plans, tool insurance, portable pensions, matched savings and other forms of job and income security.

Siemiller noted the campaign to reach the new, young members coming into the union—the efforts to offset the "apathy or even outright hostility of many youngsters coming into the workforce," as well as the creation of retired members clubs.

The government's recent steps to "cool the economy," he said, may cost 800,000 jobs. The move to slowdown the economy comes from big business which has racked up a 77 percent gain in after-tax profits and a 70 percent increase in dividends between 1960 and 1967.

"To really cure inflation," he asserted, "the place to start is not with the wages of the working people but with the profits and dividends of the big rich, because that is where inflation is."

As to the upcoming Congress, the IAM leader said that if the pattern of liberal losses in the 1966 elections is repeated this year "the results will most certainly be a far smaller, far weaker union when we gather for our next Machinists convention in 1972."

The officers report showed that of the five main classifications of membership in the union all showed increases in the past four years except on the railroads. The others are automotive, aerospace and electronics, air transport and manufacturing other than aerospace and electronics.

The union's total membership in transportation represents 21 percent of the total membership of the union, about 24 percent of the members are employed in aerospace. Six states—California, Illinois, New York, Washington, Missouri and Ohio—account for 54 percent of the U.S. membership.

The financial report showed that as of Jan. 1, 1968 the union had a net worth of $22.5 million and the strike fund balance at the end of 1967 was close to $7 million.

STANDING OVATION from delegates to the Machinists' convention in Chicago greets AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he is escorted through the convention hall before addressing the convention.

Strikers Win 6-Month Fight For Contract

El Paso, Tex.—Members of an AFL-CIO directly affiliated local union took everything that strikebreakers and a hostile management could dish out for six months, and won the "biggest ever" raise from W. R. Weaver Co., makers of telescopic rifle sights. In the process, placid workers turned into militant, determined unionists, their leaders reported.

The settlement was termed a major breakthrough for low-wage El Paso, across the border from a huge supply of unemployed labor.

The 275 workers won a pay raise of 7.5 percent; additional holiday and vacation time; a much higher guarantee for new employes after one year of service, and a better seniority plan in a new one-year agreement.

In addition, they defeated company insistence on removing an arbitration clause.

The local walked out Feb. 22 with more than 98 percent of the workforce, and no one abandoned the strike despite swarms of strikebreakers hired to take their jobs. They went back with an understanding that all strikers would return with the same seniority, pay increases and other benefits they would have had by remaining at work, Rep. David T. Lopez reported to AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Nicholas H. Kurko.

Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown and Kurko assisted the union in the critical final week of negotiations.

Siemiller Attacks UAW on Raiding

Chicago—Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller charged here that officers of the Auto Workers are trying to justify a raiding program adopted by the union since it quit the AFL-CIO.

Siemiller's comments came after the UAW announced cancellation of the mutual assistance pact between the unions and claiming violations by the IAM.

The IAM president said the UAW is throwing around "wild charges and allegations for propaganda purposes," adding "there is no truth in them." The IAM, he declared, has never raided the UAW.

The Auto Workers disaffiliated from the AFL-CIO after being suspended for non-payment of per capita. The UAW had voted to withhold payment unless it was granted a special convention.

Straight-Time Pay 81% Of Workers' Income

Straight-time pay accounted for 81 percent of a worker's total compensation in 1966, Labor Dept. reports in its first study of what goes into the overall pay check.

Taking the "total private non-agricultural sector of the economy," the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the other 19 percent covered pay for leave, overtime and other premiums, bonuses and terminal pay (9 percent) with employer contributions to legally required or private insurance and welfare programs making up the rest (10 percent).

In 1966 American workers averaged $3.40 an hour in total compensation — the straight-time pay plus the fringes.

Income in addition to straight-time pay totaled 32 cents a working hour. Eight cents was premium pay (mostly for overtime and work on weekends and holidays), 19 cents was pay for leave time (10 cents for vacations, 6 cents for holidays, and the remainder for sick, personal, and civic leave), and 5 cents was in the form of nonproduction bonuses and terminal payments.

Compensation which provides for deferred income amounted to 34 cents per hour of work and was about equally divided between legally required insurance programs and private welfare plans. Eleven cents of the legally required insurance payment was for social security and the remainder for unemployment insurance and workman's compensation.

The amount paid for private welfare plans included 7 cents for life, accident, and health insurance, 9 cents for pension and retirement plans, and the balance for vacation and holiday funds, severance, dismissal pay, and supplemental unemployment benefit funds, and savings and thrift plans.

Compensation was much higher for manufacturing employes ($3.67 a working hour) than for nonmanufacturing employes ($3.23). Manufacturing employes received 78 percent of their compensation in straight-time pay, compared with 82 percent for nonmanufacturing workers.

The current income in addition to straight-time pay accounted for 35 of the 44-cent compensation advantage of manufacturing employes.

New Officers Elected By Postal Motor Union

Atlanta—The Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes elected new officers, enlarged the executive board and raised national per capita payments at the union's 21st convention.

Delegates from 125 local unions in the United States and Puerto Rico heard Deputy Postmaster General Frederick C. Belen announce that he will meet soon with the officers and others to discuss the feasibility of making a cost study of intercity hauling by government-owned vehicles.

The convention gave Belen a standing ovation for giving what union Pres. Everett G. Gibson said was the first indication that the Post Office is willing to talk about the union's request for greater use of government vehicles in lieu of contract vehicles, and thus provide more work for union members.

The 225 delegates voted to enlarge the executive board from seven members to nine. When Gibson declined renomination, they elected Sec.-Treas. Chester W. Parrish as president for a two-year term.

Delegates also chose Vice Pres. Paul E. Jameson, St. Louis, to succeed Parrish, and named vice presidents in this order: Leon S. Hawkins, Detroit; Leon W. Hopton, Los Angeles; Ernest J. Romano, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Amedee Beaudry, Hartford, Conn., all incumbents; and new vice presidents Walter J. Marshall, New York City; Steven B. Louper, Seattle; Joseph B. Fleming, Dallas.

The convention heard reports that 20 new locals have been chartered in the last two years, with membership up from 6,800 to about 8,000. It voted to allow more funds for operating expenses by increasing per capita payments from $1.25 a month to $1.50.

Gibson will stay in office until Nov. 1, when new officers assume their posts.

42-Cent Gain Won By IBEW In Phone Pact

Philadelphia—Members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in northwest Pennsylvania won elimination of wage zones and 42-cent wage increases in a new two-year contract with General Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.

More than 2,200 plant workers and telephone operators in the Erie, Johnstown and Oil City areas are covered by the pact, which was reached without a strike vote.

Plant workers will get wage increases of 22 cents an hour this year and another 20 cents next year. Top rates for traffic department employes will go up by 15 cents an hour each year. Vacation improvements were won also, the IBEW's System Council T-1 announced.

Another System Council—T-4 in Illinois—voted Aug. 31 to reject an Illinois Bell Telephone Co. proposal on terms for settling a strike of 12,000 IBEW craftsmen that began May 8.

Management raised its previous offer of a wage hike from $24 a week to $27.50 over a three-year term and offered to upgrade more Illinois towns on the wage list. But the union intends to resume bargaining only for an acceptable wage increase confined to the remaining 18 months of its present contract, Council Chairman Robert A. Nickey said.

A Lie for Openers

FORMER VICE PRES. Richard M. Nixon, the Republican candidate for President, opened his campaign by lying to the nation's workers.

Nixon, in a statement released on Labor Day in New York City, charged that the average American worker had lost more than $1,000 in income through inflation since the last presidential election and that "new taxes and rising prices have more than wiped out all the pay raises he has won since 1965."

He said further that more than $2 billion of the social security trust funds "has disappeared in the government-generated inflation of the middle sixties."

Nixon made the accusations in charging that the Administration "has broken faith with the American workingman."

But, on both counts, the facts are just the reverse:

● An analysis of Labor Dept. statistics shows that since the last presidential election the average worker with a wife and two children has gained more than $400 in real wages, after deductions for all price increases and taxes.

● Social Security Administration figures show that over the same period OASDI trust funds actually rose more than $5 billion, despite major increases in retirement benefits and a steady rise in the number of workers drawing them.

Furthermore, the Nixon statement ignores other gains scored by the nation's working people under the current Administration, such as medicare and medicaid, increases in the federal minimum wage and extension of its protections to millions of additional workers.

These, too, mean income—the protection of income and savings for the elderly beset by catastrophic illness and bolstering of the basic wages of the lowest-paid workers.

So when it comes to advice on Labor Day, Mr. Nixon, don't do us any favors.

With No Apologies

I MAKE NO APOLOGIES for the fact that labor is strong in this country. I am very, very happy that it is strong. This is what I have lived to see.

What's wrong with power if it is used the way the American labor movement uses its power?

Now, look around for the results of labor's power.

We have the so-called affluent society. There are a lot of people left behind. But look around. There is a high wage economy in this country and it did not come as a gift of the great industrialists and the great captains of industry.

Yes, we have high wages, but only because we wrung them out of them. We used our power to raise wages.

The best customer of American business, the real life blood in this system is the mass purchasing power in the hands of the great mass of people in this country. That is the result of labor's power.

We can look around and look at the children of America. They are better housed, clothed, fed and better educated all over this great nation.

Well, if we have too much power, that's okay with me. Let's have some more of the same.

—Excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Machinists convention.

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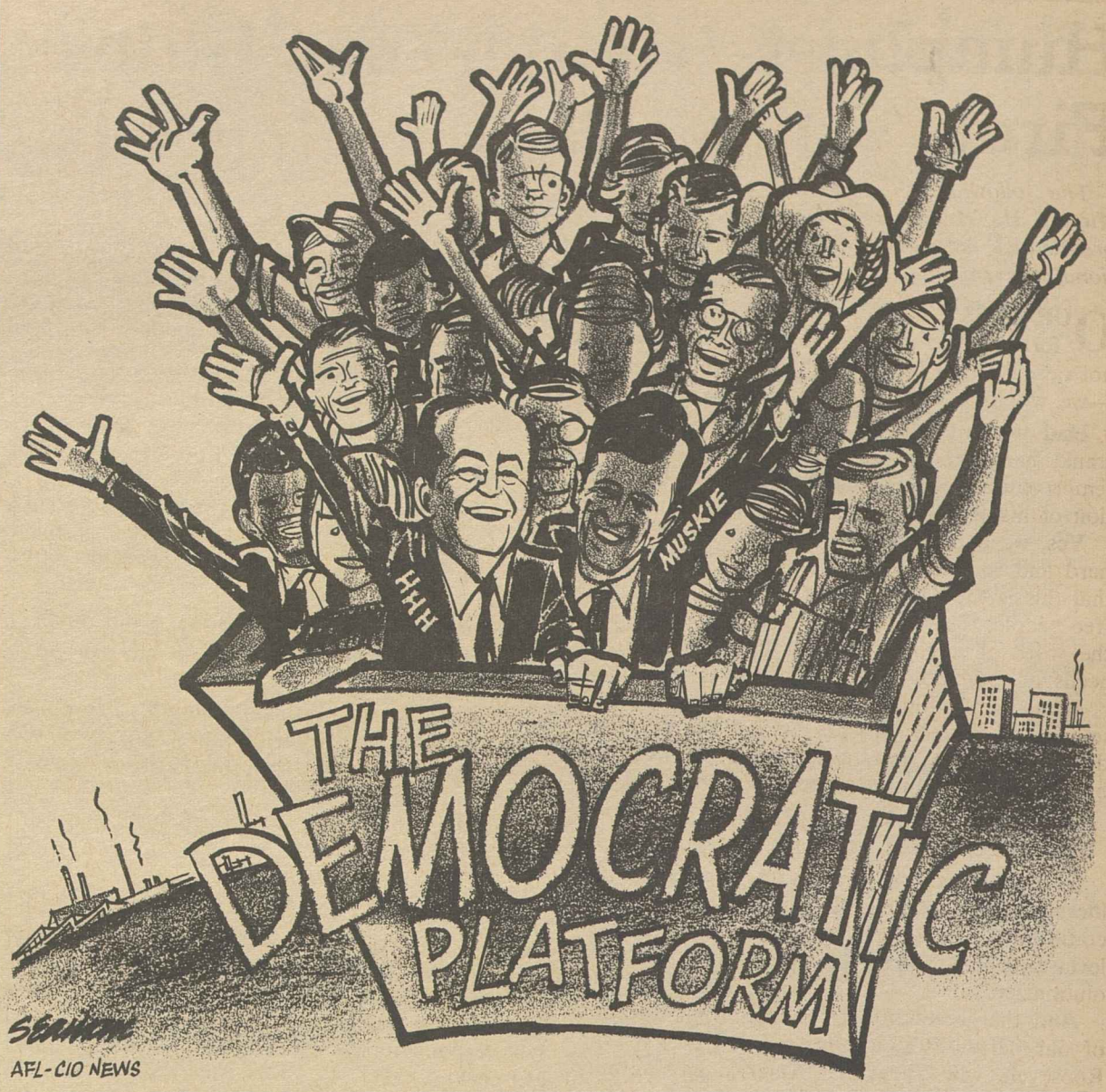
'Room for All of Us!'



Looking At The Record:

Labor, Workers' Wages Suffer In Alabama Under Wallace

SOME PEOPLE who know George Wallace best—some of his fellow Southerners—have uncovered some facts concerning wages that ought to make workers think twice about the former Alabama governor who has presidential aspirations.

These southerners, banded together in an association known as the Southern Committee on Political Ethics (SCOPE), spelled out their findings in a pamphlet entitled "The Wallace Labor Record."

There's one section called "Working for Birmingham Wages." It says:

● If you're a carpenter it costs you more than $40 a week to work under George Wallace. Why? Birmingham wages (highest in Alabama) are $4 an hour compared to $5.45 in Chicago, $5.45 in Cleveland, $5.20 in San Francisco and $5.06 in Detroit.

● If you're a bus driver it costs you more than $30 a week to work under George Wallace. Why? Chicago bus drivers make $3.41 an hour, $3.25 an hour in Cleveland, $3.65 in San Francisco and $3.17 in Detroit.

● If you're a mechanic in a plant, it costs you about $20 a week to work under George Wallace. Why? You'd make only $3.09 an hour in Birmingham, but in Chicago $3.53 an hour, in Cleveland $3.53, in San Francisco $4.19 and $3.72 in Detroit.

● If you're a school teacher it would cost you $2,000 a year at a minimum to work under George Wallace.

Another section, titled "No Chance for New Jobs," refutes a Wallace "boast" that he has created a lot of new jobs in Alabama.

It cites Labor Dept. figures showing that from 1947 to 1966 the state had the lowest percentage increase in manufacturing jobs of any southeastern state, except for West Virginia, which suffered a decline.

It notes that Wallace "brags" over a 11.5 percent growth rate in employment in Huntsville, Ala., between 1960 and 1966, but doesn't mention that all but about 2 percent of it came from federal government space and defense program outlays.

In fact, the pamphlet declares, most of the job increase in the state in recent years is "the result of federal government expenditures."

SCOPE charges that Wallace "has loaded Alabama's tax structure against the working man in favor of the rich and well-to-do and the corporations."

It notes that Wallace, who ran for governor as a "friend of the working man," pushed through an increase in the sales tax after he was elected, despite his campaign against such an increase.

Further, SCOPE tells how he raised taxes on beer, tobacco, drivers' licenses and auto tags.

ALL OF THESE taxes "are easy for the rich to pay, but they come out of the working man's hide," the pamphlet stresses.

By contrast, SCOPE points out that Wallace let "the big corporations get off easy" by ramming through a law that requires a constitutional amendment to increase corporate taxes.

This is "literally an impossibility in a legislature which Wallace has stacked with rural legislators who are against the working man," SCOPE continues.

SCOPE also discloses that Birmingham wages and taxes aren't the only part of the George Wallace record where the working man suffers:

"He has denied the working man any real improvement in unemployment compensation laws, workmen's compensation laws.

"He draws his financial support from some of the biggest union haters in the country.

"He has kept the Alabama educational system among the poorest in the nation."

SCOPE was founded by Southerners including former Congressmen Brooks Hays of Arkansas, Carl Elliott of Alabama and Frank Smith of Mississippi. Barney Weeks, president of the Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, is with them.

The list of its members is long, but it includes newsmen such as Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, Hugh Patterson, publisher of the Little Rock Gazette, and William Baggs, editor of the Miami News.

SCOPE also points out that organized labor has more than its share of trouble in Wallaceland. Between 1953 and 1964, for example, when union membership was increasing 64 percent in Arkansas, 47 percent in Florida and 20 percent in Kentucky, it was down 17 percent in Alabama.

Alabama under Wallace has been a land of strange contrasts, SCOPE says, where the sales tax is the highest and unemployment compensation is the lowest.

Rejects Silence, Evasion:

Humphrey Asks Nation to Back Firm Position for Human Rights

The following is excerpted from Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey's speech accepting the presidential nomination of the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

OUR PARTY has debated the great issues before America in this very hall, and had we not raised these issues—troublesome as they were—we would have ignored the reality of change.

Had we just papered over the differences of frank, hard debate, we would deserve the contempt of our fellow citizens and the condemnation of history.

Yes, we dare to speak out and we have heard hard and sometimes bitter debate. But I submit that this is the debate, and this is the work of a free people, the work of an open convention and the work of a political party responsive to the needs of this nation.

Democracy affords debate, discussion and dissent. But, my fellow Americans, it also requires decision. And we have decided here, not by edict, but by vote; not by force, but by ballot.

Majority rule has prevailed but minority rights are preserved.

In the space of but a week this convention has literally made the foundations of a new Democratic Party structure in America. From precinct level to the floor of this convention, we have revolutionized our rules and procedures.

And that revolution is in the proud tradition of our party. It is in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt, who knew that America had nothing to fear but fear itself.

And it is in the tradition of that one and only Harry Truman, who let 'em have it and told it like it was.

And that's the way we're going to do it from here on out.

And it is in the tradition of that beloved man, Adlai Stevenson, who talked sense to the American people—and oh, tonight, how we miss this great, good and gentle man of peace in America.

And my fellow Americans, all that we do and all that we ever hope to do, must be in the tradition of John F. Kennedy, who said to us: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what can you do for your country."

And, my fellow Democrats and fellow Americans, in that spirit of that great man let us ask what together we can do for the freedom of man.

And what we are doing is in the tradition of Lyndon B. Johnson, who rallied a grief-stricken nation when our leader was stricken by the assassin's bullet and said to you and said to me and said to all the world—let us continue.

And I truly believe that history will surely record the greatness of his contribution to the people of this land.

Tonight to you, Mr. President, I say thank you.

Yes, my fellow Democrats, we have recognized and indeed we must recognize the end of an era and the beginning of a new day—and that new day, and that new day belongs to the people—to all the people, everywhere in this land of the people, to every man, woman and child that is a citizen of this republic.

YES, THE NEW DAY is here across America Throughout the entire world forces of emancipation are at work. We hear freedom's rising chorus—"Let me live my own life, let me live in peace, let me be free," say the people.

If America is to make a crucial judgment of leadership in this coming election, then let that selection be made without either candidate hedging or equivocating.

Winning the presidency, for me, is not worth the price of silence or evasion on the issue of human rights.

And winning the presidency—and listen well—is not worth a compact with extremism.

I choose not simply to run for President. I seek to lead a great nation.

And either we achieve through justice in our land or we shall doom ourselves to a terrible exhaustion of body and spirit.

I base my entire candidacy on the belief which comes from the very depths of my soul—which comes from basic religious conviction that the American people will stand up, that they will stand up for justice and fair play, and that they will respond to the call of one citizenship—one citizenship open to all for all Americans.

So this is the message that I shall take to the people, and I ask you to stand with me.

I am keenly aware of the fears and the frustrations of the world in which we live. It is all too easy, isn't it, to play on these emotions. But I do not intend to do so. I do not intend to appeal to fear, but rather to hope. I do not intend to appeal to frustration, but rather to your faith.

I shall appeal to reason and to your good judgment.

The American presidency is a great and powerful office, but it is not all-powerful. It depends most of all upon the will and the faith and the dedication and the wisdom of the American people.

So I call you forth—I call forth that basic goodness that is there—I call you to risk the hard path of greatness.

And I say to America. Put aside recrimination and dissension. Turn away from violence and hatred. Believe—believe in what America can do, and believe in what America can be, and with the vast—with the help of the vast, unfrightened, dedicated, faithful majority of Americans, I say to this great convention tonight, and to this great nation of ours, I am ready to lead our country.

To Protect Consumers:

Poultry Inspection Law Hailed, But Fight Looms on Fish Bill

A LEADING CONSUMER spokesman for organized labor hailed the new and stronger federal poultry inspection law that expands the scope and effectiveness of efforts to assure that poultry is clean and safe for human consumption.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative for the Meat Cutters, said that while poultry "isn't inherently critical or unhealthful," it spoils easily and can carry diseases that can be transmitted to human beings. He said the new law will help assure consumers that they are buying wholesome birds that have been processed in clean plants, and are getting their "money's worth."

The union spokesman emphasized that in addition to safeguards in the processing of millions of pounds of uninspected poultry now sold each year, the law, for the first time, will apply to warehousing, distribution and retailing of the products.

Mayer was interviewed on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

MAYER SAID he is confident that both the meat and poultry inspection laws adopted by the 90th Congress will be "effectively implemented" by the federal and state departments of agriculture charged with that responsibility.

"It is true that the state commissioners of agriculture fought certain provisions of the (poultry) law . . . and the major part of the meat inspection act," he noted. "But this is now the law of the land and I assume they will abide by it."

He also pointed out that the law requires regular reports to Congress and the public on its implementation and operation.

Mayer predicted that fish inspection will be a major consumer issue in Congress next year, and that the fight for such a program will be even harder than the battles for meat and poultry inspection. That is so, he said, because fish presents "more serious problems than meat and poultry," and there is now no mandatory fish inspection programs at either the state or federal level.

Reporters questioning Mayer were Nick Kotz of the Des Moines Register, and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR SOME YEARS, Prof. Sylvester Petro of New York University's School of Law has been looked upon as a prime innovator and intellectual exponent of anti-labor philosophy.

His book, "The Labor Policy of the Free Society," sets forth in the most lofty language some precise steps to undermine effective trade unionism and strengthen the hands of the employer.

The American Conservative Union has just published a new pamphlet by Prof. Petro entitled "An Effective Labor Policy for the United States."

Some of the parallels between Prof. Petro's views and those expressed in the Republican Party platform drawn up at the Miami Beach convention are rather striking.

It seems hard to believe that either Petro or some of his students did not have a hand in writing the GOP plank and certainly, if Nixon should become a White House occupant, Petro intellectualism cannot be discounted.

The professor strikes an extremely patriotic note in his new pamphlet, stating, in effect, that if unions are not restricted and their pay demands held down, this country will cease to be a world power.

He completely ignores the whole question of a profit inflation and asserts that "the overwhelming power and privilege which trade unions have acquired, partly from Congress but mainly through maladministration of Congressional labor policies" has resulted in excessive wage increases.

We have been hearing a great many attacks on the National Labor Relations Board by opponents of organized labor. Petro joins in this outcry.

To put this in prospective, when the Eisenhower-appointed majority took over the NLRB in the 1950's, the board reversed numerous past precedents favorable to labor and substituted decisions favorable to management. However, it did not reverse a single pro-management ruling. The professor didn't complain.

Here are some of the proposals he had advanced:

Union Shop: He would wipe out all forms of union security, saying that when this is done, the National Labor Relations Act "will become in effect a national right-to-work law . . ."

Representation: Non-union members in the bargaining unit would not be represented by the union unless they desire it.

Free Speech: He would give far more latitude to employers to make any kind of promises or threats against workers if they vote for the union in representation elections.

Anti-Strike Action: Petro says that "if union members are free during strikes to take other work, then employers must be free to seek and obtain—without union interference—alternative methods of getting the work done that the strikers have abandoned."

Relief: Individuals should be free to go to the courts to seek relief—"to bring their suits before judges whose fairness and disinterest can be relied upon." With this statement Petro offers another slap at the NLRB.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, as always with politicians, does not hit these issues so bluntly, but the intent can easily be read into it.

For example, the GOP labor plank warns against "any administrative agency entrusted with labor-law enforcement from defying the letter and spirit of these laws."

In point of fact, no one has accused the NLRB of "defying the letter and spirit" of the NLRA except Prof. Petro and those who think like him.

The Republican platform, too, warns about wage settlements which have "contributed to inflation"—which is Petro's line, or vice versa.

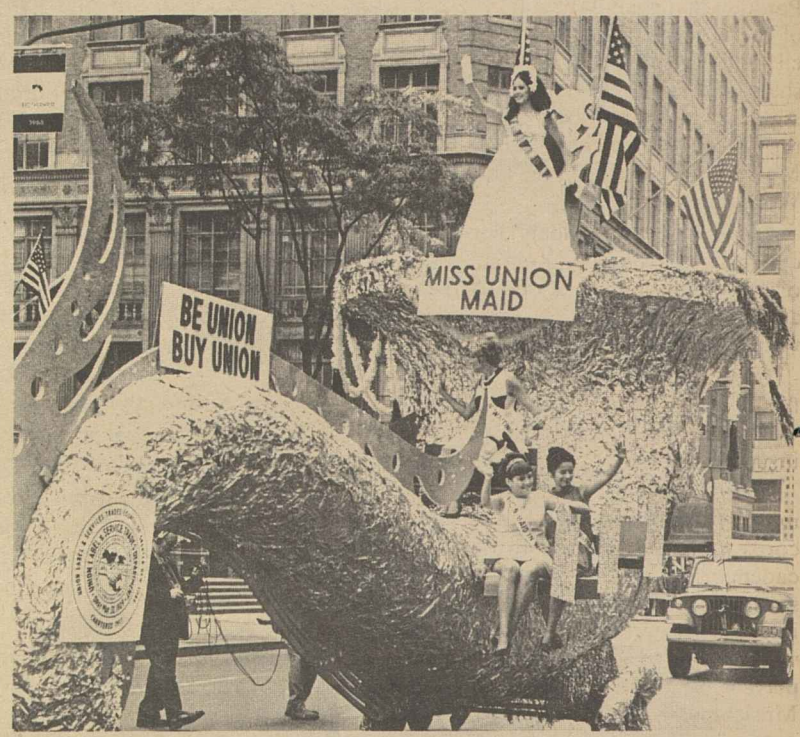
On one thing the Republicans don't kid around—they are for so-called "right-to-work" legislation.

It is Petro who goes far deeper into the meaning of this approach and since he is the intellectual the anti-labor forces look to, what he says could be extremely important if Nixon is elected.

CONSUMERS will get greater assurance of wholesome poultry under the inspection law enacted in this Congress, Arnold Mayer, Meat Cutters' legislative representative, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO program were Nick Kotz, left, of the Des Moines Register, and Alan Adams, of Business Week Magazine.

New York Parade—Labor Has Its Day

THOUSANDS of New Yorkers lined Fifth Ave. to watch the Labor Day parade by nearly 150,000 union members, the largest turnout ever. The parade lasted from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.



QUEEN OF THE PARADE was Miss Union Maid, Robbie Wolf of the Television & Radio Artists, who rode this float with her union maids in waiting.

FARM WORKERS delegation spread the word on boycott of struck California grapes. Vice Pres. Humphrey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reviewed parade from grandstand.

PARADE was a family affair for many of the marchers representing some 400 locals of 40 national and international unions, as with this group from Local 342 of the Meat Cutters.

CHINESE DRAGON and traditional Chinese masks were part of the display by Ladies' Garment Workers Local 23-25, a "melting-pot" local with members of varied national origins. Scene is directly in front of reviewing stand at New York Public Library.

MORE THAN 100 FLOATS took part in the parade showing the work, products and tools of the sponsoring crafts. This one, by Local 3 of the IBEW, displays another timely message.

Humphrey Marches:

Parade Tops Salute Of Labor Holiday

(Continued from Page 1)

Library at 42nd St. as the colorful parade continued.

The marchers, representing some 400 metropolitan area locals of 40 national and international unions, stepped off at 10 a.m. under ideal weather conditions. Not until 5:30 in the evening did the last of the hundreds of parade units reach the finish line.

In the vanguard of the parade, besides Meany and Humphrey, were New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Parade Chairman James L. O'Hara of the Hotel & Motel Trades Council and three deputy grand marshals—Presidents Fred O'Neal of Actors Equity, Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers.

One of the lead floats bore the queen of the parade, Robbie Wolf of the Television & Radio Artists, along with her union maids in waiting.

In all, there were more than 100 floats, many of them depicting the work and the tools of the sponsoring union locals.

And there were more than 150 musical units—bands, fife and drum corps, and bagpipers—to set the cadence and add to the color and spirit of the parade. Filling in the intervals where the bands were widely spaced was march music played by a group of Local 802 Musicians stationed opposite the reviewing stand.

Taking part in the parade were members of the casts of Broadway and off-Broadway shows, circus performers, television and motion picture personalities—all members of the theatrical unions.

Among the guests on the reviewing stand were officials of labor federations in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Zambia, Japan, Austria and other countries.

But for the most part, the parade belonged to the rank-and-file working men and women of New York, young and old, black and white, craftsmen and factory workers, hotel employes and store clerks.

The three-pronged theme of the parade—civil rights, youth and the role of women in industry—was reflected in many of the signs carried by the unionists.

A number of the marchers wore the traditional costumes of their native lands. The most striking of these groups, perhaps, was Local 23-25 of the ILGWU, a "melting pot" local with a large number of Chinese members bearing the colorful masks and paper dragons associated with Chinese parades.

At this point, a young girl in the contingent came to the reviewing stand to present a fortune cookie to the Vice President, who was delighted by the message inside: "Wise citizen knows that vote for Humphrey is vote for better life."

A group from the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee carried banners advertising the boycott of struck California grapes. And New York City Painters, on strike against major contractors since Aug. 1, presented their case to the public via signs, placards and handbills.

The city's hotel workers joined the parade directly from a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden held to protest a lag in current negotiations.

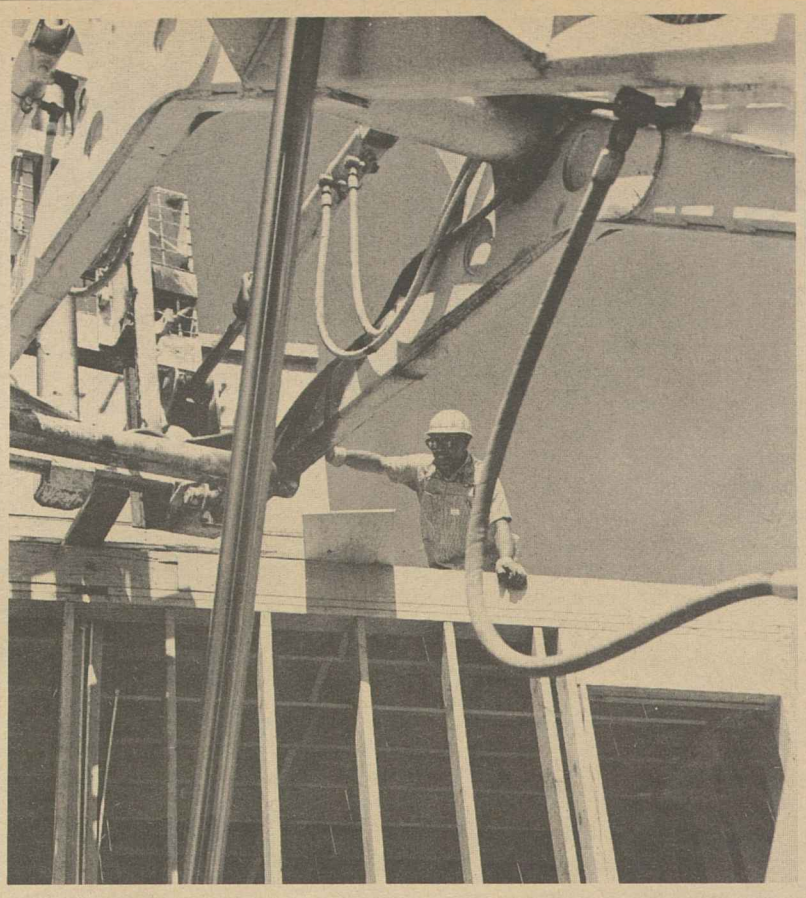
Elsewhere around the country, Labor Day was celebrated by union members in traditional observances. There were countless picnics sponsored by central labor bodies, like those in Gary, Ind., and Odessa, Tex. And there were church services taking more solemn note of labor's role in American society.

In Washington, D.C., the annual mass of St. Joseph the Worker was celebrated at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart by Msgr. George L. Gingrass, with Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle presiding.

Following the mass, a wreath was placed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, head of the Service Employes, at the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons, pioneer supporter of the trade union movement.

And in Pennsauken, N.J., the man generally credited as the father of Labor Day was honored at ceremonies sponsored by the Camden AFL-CIO. A wreath was placed at the grave of Peter J. McGuire, the Carpenters Union official who proposed that a day be set aside in tribute to labor "at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving." Congress followed through by designating the national holiday in 1894.

TRADE UNIONISM in America is termed the single loudest voice speaking out for the poor and the underprivileged by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan at a Labor Day observance in Washington, D.C. Sullivan, who is president of the Service Employes, laid the traditional wreath at the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons, background, a 19th century leader in the fight for the rights of workers. Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, seated, presided earlier at the annual Labor Day mass.



APARTMENTS AND TOWNHOUSES, which will rent from $67 to $145 for the various units, rise at the Oakland, Calif., Acorn project site. The Alameda County Building Trades Council is sponsoring the housing project for the racially-integrated community which will offer 780 apartments and townhouses when completed.

Freedom, Opportunity Theme of Broadcasts

(Continued from Page 1)

defend the freedom of the South Vietnamese people to run their country as they choose, without outside interference by force."

All of the nation's critical problems—the decision as to whether past gains are expanded upon and improved—make the 1968 elections "assume crucial proportions," Meany observed.

His plea to union members, and all other Americans, was to make sure they are registered to vote and then cast their ballots on Election Day based on "reason and logic."

Abel, president of the Steelworkers, spoke on the American Broadcasting Co. network of the "myth" that workers' wage increases are responsible for high living costs.

Cites Profit Figures

He cited figures to show that after-tax profits "skyrocketed" by 95.5 percent and stockholders' dividends rose 73.1 percent between 1960 and 1968, while workers' after-tax earnings increased by 26.6 percent during the same period.

Further, he pointed out, the weekly buying power of the worker increased only slightly in 1965 and started downhill in 1966.

Abel noted that some economists, government officials and newspapers are calling for restraint on wages. He asked: "What are the signs of profit-restraint on the part of business? There are none."

Grogan, president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, urged listeners on the National Broadcasting Co. network to remember that millions of American workers still do not enjoy the holidays, vacations and wages won by unions.

In addition to the unemployed, he noted, there are workers who "are both unorganized and exploited like peons"—such as those in the southern textile industry. Also, he said, there are the "working poor" uncovered by laws.

Emphasizing that the lot of these workers can be improved by enforcing existing laws and bringing uncovered workers under them, he added: "It can be done; it should be done; it must be done."

Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, deplored the continuance of "tax loopholes" that allow wealthy families and corporations to escape a fair share of taxes at the expense of workers. He spoke over the Mutual Broadcasting Co.

If "loopholes"—such as excess mineral depletion allowances, capital gains schemes and other tax dodges—were closed, Lyons said, arguments that this country cannot afford social progress would be reduced to "absurdity."

Urging workers and all Americans to prod congressional candidates for their views on the tax structure—particularly the candidates who "talk about federal spending," Lyons said:

"It is up to us to fight for the election of a Congress committed to taking on the richest and most powerful lobby in the country—the tax-loophole lobby."

Naval Home Workers Switch to Affiliated Unit

Philadelphia—Employes of the Philadelphia Naval Home voted 62-9 to have the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council represent them instead of the National Federation of Federal Employes, unaffiliated, which had bargaining rights for four years. The home houses more than 200 retired Navy men.

LBJ Cites Goals Of Labor, Nation

Labor's fight in these times, and America's fight, must be on behalf of the disadvantaged—"the victims of racism, poor education, no skills, language barriers and hunger," Pres. Johnson declared in a Labor Day message.

He called upon persons of all colors, ethnic groups and faiths to "open their hearts and work with a new sense of purpose to help the disadvantaged enter the mainstream of our society."

Among specific "goals," the President stressed that the nation "must bring the unemployment insurance system into the 1960's by extending coverage and increasing benefits to help ease the financial burden between jobs."

Homes Go Up In Oakland's Acorn Project

Oakland, Calif.—A new, moderately priced housing project is nearing completion here under the sponsorship of the trade union movement in cooperation with a cross-section of community groups.

When completed, Acorn will offer 780 apartments and townhouses in an integrated community with all the necessary facilities and approaches to make for a cohesive neighborhood.

The non-profit sponsor of this unique urban renewal project is the Alameda County Building Trades Council, whose members are involved in the construction and which will be responsible for the maintenance, management and racial integration of the complex.

The redevelopment of the area was first attempted in 1956 and failed. In 1965 the Acorn project was launched again, this time with union sponsorship and a combined effort by civic and trade union leaders.

The high level of cooperation between public authorities, minority groups and the unions has brought the project to its present stage of near completion.

On the basis of experience with the Acorn project, the Oakland Redevelopment Agency has launched a second project called Oak Center with the emphasis on rehabilitation with a minimum of disruption.

The Acorn project consists of townhouses with units ranging in size from studio apartments to four-bedroom units with completely equipped kitchens and carpeted resilient tile floors. They will rent from $67 per month for studio apartments to $145 per month for four-bedroom units.

Labor Rallies Vote to Lower Interest Rate

Spokane, Wash. — Delegates to the 11th annual convention of the Washington AFL-CIO cheered an announcement that a labor-sponsored proposal to lower the maximum retail credit interest rate from 18 percent to 12 percent true annual interest rate will be on the general election ballot for a statewide vote Nov. 5.

Earlier the convention gave a solid roar of approval when Council Pres. Joseph Davis asked the delegates if they wanted to endorse the proposal, sponsored by Davis and Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams. The measure was put on the ballot as Initiative 245 with 122,565 signatures, 22,000 more than the state law requires.

Davis told the delegates to be prepared for an "expensive, massive" campaign by banks and big retail firms against Initiative 245.

He called on union members to work vigorously for the election of the Humphrey-Muskie presidential ticket, saying "you know we cannot support Richard M. Nixon."

The five-day convention took action on 104 resolutions. It endorsed Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) for re-election and other congressional, state and local candidates. The delegates approved granting 18-year-olds the right to vote; endorsed proposals for improvements in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation. They called for genuine tax reform by the state legislature.

Magnuson told the delegates that while Congress has "passed a whole raft of consumer protection laws" including automobile safety and truth-in-lending legislation, "we still have much more to do."

Joins Labor Day Marchers:

Humphrey Starts Campaign, Pushes Bid for Party Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

Carthy would "see fit to join us."

The moves toward party unity began, however, with Humphrey's acceptance speech, which electrified the convention delegates and brought them roaring to their feet. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

The Vice President made a direct appeal to both McCarthy and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, who had emerged as the candidate rallying supporters of the slain Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, "to help me in this difficult campaign that lies ahead."

And he reminded the delegates who had opposed his nomination "that all of your goals, that all of your high hopes, that all of your dreams, all of them will come to naught if we lose this election and many of them can be realized with the victory that can come to us."

McGovern and numerous other Kennedy and McCarthy supporters came to the podium to congratulate Humphrey and give evidence of their support following his speech, in which he proclaimed "the end of an era and the beginning of a new day."

The Vice President acknowledged the turmoil and the disputes that had marked the convention, but in a pointed contrast to the blandness of the Republican convention three weeks earlier, he observed:

"Had we just papered over the differences of frank, hard debate, we would deserve the contempt of our fellow citizens and the condemnation of history. . . . I submit that this is the debate, and this is the work of a free people, the work of an open convention and the work of a political party responsive to the needs of this nation."

Humphrey paid tribute to the party traditions set by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman, Adlai Stevenson and John F. Kennedy. And he saluted Pres. Johnson for accomplishing "more of the unfinished business of America than any of his modern predecessors."

He said the nation approached the presidential campaign at a time when three "realities" confronted it:

- "The necessity for peace in Viet Nam and in the world."
- "The necessity for peace and justice in our cities and in our nation."
- "The paramount necessity for unity in our country."

On Viet Nam, the Vice President noted that it had posed a "vexing and painful issue" during the convention. He called for recognition not only of the differences within the party over the war, but also of "the much larger areas of agreement."

"And," he went on, "if there is one lesson that we should have learned, it is that the policies of tomorrow need not be limited by the policies of yesterday."

Referring to the violent clashes between police and anti-war demonstrators that had wracked Chicago during the convention, Humphrey voiced "sorrow and distress" over the incidents and the resulting injuries, declaring:

"Surely, we have now learned the lesson that violence breeds counterviolence and it cannot be condoned, whatever the source."

Later, in an interview as the Chicago riots continued to provoke widespread comment, Humphrey defended the police and Mayor Richard Daley against criticism of their countermeasures against "acts of provocation almost beyond endurance," although he said he was sure Daley "didn't want the beating of people with those clubs."

The Vice President called for a full-scale investigation of the violence by a private commission from a university group, a foundation or a law association, with examination of the role of the demonstrators themselves, the police and the news media.

Meany, addressing the Machinists' convention the following week in Chicago, also defended the police against charges that they had "overreacted."

He said he had seen the "invaders" who came to Chicago "with the announced intention of upsetting the ordinary way of life of this city, of preventing the people of Chicago from welcoming the guests in their midst."

"What would you do," he asked the IAM delegates, "if some group advertised that they were coming in here to prevent you from doing business as you have a right to do, prevent you from holding this convention? I know what you would do with this dirty-necked and dirty-mouthed group of kooks. To be very frank, I am afraid that you might overreact."

The Machinists later adopted a resolution citing the objective of "many radical groups" to disrupt the Democratic convention and "commending Mayor Daley for his conduct and actions."

Injuries to newsmen covering the Chicago rioting drew a strong protest from Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild against "unprovoked and brutal" attacks. He urged that the policemen responsible "be promptly identified and disciplined" and declared that when members of the working press fulfilling their duties are set upon by police or arrested, "every principle of freedom of the press and the people's right to know is being assaulted."

Humphrey's Republican opponent for the presidency, former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, chose Chicago as the kick-off site for his own campaign following the Democratic convention.

Nixon rode through the Loop amid a shower of ticker-tape and confetti and crowds that gave him, he said, "the greatest reception we've ever had in Chicago." His aides asserted, however, that Chicago had been selected weeks ago for the initial campaign appearance and not to draw a contrast with the troubles that beset the Democrats.

Nixon ended his ride through the city's streets at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, across the street from where the Machinists were meeting. He managed to avoid crossing the street, however, to address the 2,000 IAM delegates who had invited him to speak at their convention along with Humphrey.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES—Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for President and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie for Vice President—clasp hands to acknowledge the applause of their party's convention. Mrs. Humphrey is between them.

House, Senate Return to Act On Backlog

(Continued from Page 1)

tration and licensing provision had been optimistic that the wave of public outrage over America's political assassinations would make it possible to strengthen the bill. But vociferous protests prompted by the powerful National Rifle Association and other groups have caused a number of congressional supporters of strong controls to hedge or backtrack.

There are major budgetary decisions—which will affect major government programs—still to be made by Congress.

Action taken in the next few weeks will determine the level of aid to education, model cities and housing, the nation's foreign aid program, anti-poverty operations, food stamp expansion and the future of the farm program.

Hanging over the appropriations battle is the already-enacted directive to the President to cut billions of dollars from the money Congress has voted.

Pres. Johnson summoned Democratic congressional leaders to the White House to urge completion of action on some 40 Administration bills.

While the Administration is pushing for action, Republican congressional leaders are expected to seek to limit the remainder of the session to "must" appropriations bills and relatively noncontroversial measures.

Both the House and Senate can expect to face a growing absentee problem as Election Day nears—with the entire House and 34 senators up for election.

Democrats Pick Hughes For Iowa's Senate Seat

Democratic Gov. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa and David M. Stanley, a Republican state senator, will square off in the November election for the Senate seat of Republican Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, who is retiring.

In Iowa's primary election, Hughes won the Democratic nomination over a single opponent while Stanley scored a victory over three primary foes.

The gubernatorial post will go to either Paul Franzenburg, state treasurer, unopposed in the Democratic primary, or Robert D. Ray, former GOP state chairman, who defeated two opponents.

In Nevada's primary, Republicans named Lt. Gov. Edward Fike to face Democratic Sen. Alan Bible who had no opposition for nomination to a third term.

GOP State Sen. James Slattery will challenge incumbent Rep. Walter S. Baring, a Democrat, for the state's single House seat, each having defeated single opponents in their party.

In North Dakota, Robert P. McCarney, a Bismarck auto dealer, edged out a single opponent to gain the GOP nomination to face Democratic Gov. William L. Guy, unopposed in a primary bid for his fourth term.

Voting in the state also produced the following line-up for other offices in November:

Sen. Milton R. Young (R) will be opposed by Democrat Herschel Lashkowitz, Fargo mayor. Representatives Thomas S. Kleppe and Mark Andrews, both Republicans, will face Democrats Rolland Redlin and Bruce Hagen.

Meanwhile, Republicans gained an additional House seat with the swearing in of Rep. James Collins of Texas. He won in a special election over Mrs. Elizabeth Pool, who sought to succeed her late husband, Rep. Joe Pool (D-Tex.).

Free Labor Seen Key To World of Well-Being

Blackpool, England—AFL-CIO fraternal delegates brought messages of free labor solidarity to the British Trades Union Congress here.

Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin told delegates to the centennial convention of Britain's trade union federation that free labor movements, working together, "can build a world of peace, freedom and human well-being."

He hailed the "100 years of progress and growth" marked by the TUC.

Pres. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers reported on U.S. labor's progress in "the never-ending struggle for economic justice and human dignity."

Not 'Sick'

Gillen told the delegates that remarks about America being a "sick society" are "utter nonsense." This nation faces tough, critical problems, he said, but such "meaningless talk" ignores steady progress made toward solving them.

Kenin, an AFL-CIO vice president, said that the struggle between freedom and dictatorship is "the overriding issue of our times."

"While it may be more complicated in form than it was in the days of Dunkirk," he said, "it is identical in substance and importance with the issue or the threat which confronted all liberty-loving mankind—and especially your country—three decades ago."

The confrontation is present in the "shame" of the Berlin wall, the Viet Nam crisis, the tension and conflict in the Middle East, in the splitting of Germany and Korea and in all disarmament talks, Kenin said.

Czech Tragedy

"And even as I speak," he added, "we have fresh and poignant before us the terrible tragedy which has befallen the long-suffering people of Czechoslovakia, where Soviet imperialists have brutally attacked their attempt to breathe the fresh and clean air of freedom."

Kenin said the AFL-CIO, "and I am sure you of the TUC," fully endorsed the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union's condemnation of the "brutal invasion" by the Soviets and their satellites.

The AFL-CIO and TUC must "work tirelessly" to make ICFTU "a most powerful force for building a world free from hunger, dictatorship and war," Kenin said.

Gillen traced American labor's progress since 1960 in helping to secure civil rights legislation, aid to schools, anti-poverty programs, minimum wage improvements, more housing, and "many new achievements in public policy."

"And still we are not satisfied because there is much more to be done," he declared.

The forces at work in American society are varied and the pressures are great, Gillen said, adding that "it would be unrealistic to expect it to be otherwise" considering the problems that "have gone too long unattended."

"You should, however," he pointed out, "clearly understand that the civil disturbances . . . in our cities are condoned by no right-thinking American, black or white."

In fact, Gillen said, the lawlessness has "compounded the difficulties" of those who seek progress by providing ammunition to "the proponents of no change who can be found in any society."

The AFL-CIO is certain that the present surge of lawlessness in the United States "will exhaust itself" and the ranks of those seeking meaningful progress "will steadily grow," Gillen stated.

Setbacks in the drive for a decent life and decent society are always followed by a surge to "a higher plateau," Gillen said. "This is the story of mankind. This is the story of unions. And so will it be, I am sure, the story of my country."

Workers Pledge Aid For New USO Club

San Diego, Calif.—The Will-Share Club, consisting primarily of Machinists members employed by the Rohr Aircraft Corp., has pledged $6,000 toward the construction of a new United Service Organization (USO) center here.

Unemployment Declines to 3.5 Percent

AFL-CIO News

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Teenagers Head Back To Classes

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment rate dropped by two-tenths of 1 percent between July and August to 3.5 percent, largely due to a reduction in youth joblessness, the Labor Dept. reported.

The rate had been at 3.5 percent—a post-Korean War low—in April and May, only to rise again in the summer with schools closing and an influx of teenagers into the job pool.

While teenagers begin to leave their jobs or job-hunting in August for a return to school, this August's exodus of the "seekers" was larger-than-usual, the department said.

As a result, the civilian labor force decreased by about 761,000 to 80.2 million between July and August. More than 550,000 of the decrease was in the teenage labor force. The 16-19 year old jobless rate dropped from 13.6 to 12 percent.

Another factor in the unemployment decline, according to the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, was a less than seasonal increase in joblessness among adult women. Their jobless rate decreased from 3.9 to 3.7 percent between July and August.

The unemployment rate for adult men was 2.2 percent in August, unchanged from July.

The total of unemployed persons in August was 2.8 million, 450,000 fewer than in July and a decline of some 200,000 more than seasonally expected, BLS said. Unemployment was down about 170,000 over the year.

The jobless rate for nonfarm laborers fell from 8.5 to 7.5 percent between July and August, and the rate for service workers went down from 5.1 to 4 percent. Unemployment rates for white-collar workers (2 percent), skilled workers (2.5 percent) and semi-skilled workers (4.5 percent) were essentially unchanged in August.

The unemployment rate for nonwhite workers was 6.2 percent in August, down three-tenths of 1 percent from July. The improvement was credited to lower jobless levels for non-white teenagers and women. The jobless rate for whites, at 3.2 percent, was not significantly changed over the month.

On the employment side, the department reported that nonfarm payrolls increased by 200,000 between July and August to 68.4 million seasonally adjusted. Since May 1968 non-farm employment has risen by 600,000.

(Continued on Page 4)

Humphrey Scores Nixon On GOP Tie to 'Reaction'

Fortas Still Under Fire Of Coalition

By David L. Perlman

A bitter attack on the Supreme Court and on Pres. Johnson's nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas to become Chief Justice continued into its third month under the leadership of a Republican senator from Michigan and a Democratic senator from Mississippi.

Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) reiterated his intention to lead a filibuster aimed at preventing the Senate from voting on the confirmation of Fortas.

He urged the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) to reopen hearings which it had completed more than a month ago on the Fortas nomination.

Griffin had a new "accusation"—a report that Fortas had a hand in writing the President's 1966 State of the Union address and in drafting a bill to provide Secret Service protection for presidential candidates after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Eastland promptly complied but agreed, at the insistence of other committee members, to let the committee vote on confirmation Sept. 17.

The committee spent some time looking at so-called "dirty pictures" involved in Supreme Court decisions on obscenity laws and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), an Eastland ally on the committee, said Fortas should be brought back "to

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REPEATED APPLAUSE greeted Sen. Edmund Muskie, Democratic vice presidential candidate, as he addressed the Government Employes convention in Las Vegas. Muskie, right, is greeted by AFGE Pres. John F. Griner. Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.) is between them. **(Story, Page 5.)**

Back Humphrey Ticket:

Machinist Delegates Roar Endorsement

Chicago—Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey won endorsement and a noisy, marching demonstration from more than 2,000 delegates to the Machinist union's 80th anniversary convention here.

The uproar came after the Democratic presidential candidate called IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller from California and spoke to the convention by telephone.

Only a handful of delegates declined to join in endorsing Humphrey and his running mate, Maine Sen. Edmund Muskie. None indicated a preference for Republican candidate Richard Nixon, who snubbed an invitation to speak, although he was just across the street from the convention hotel. Delegates responded to the snub by handbilling Nixon's street-corner rally with copies of his voting record, reprinted from the Machinist.

Gratefully recalling early aid from Minnesota Machinists, who helped him launch his career, Humphrey called on IAM members and other unionists to repeat that effort in November.

Citing Republican votes against increases in minimum wages, social security, medicare, aid to education and the model cities program, Humphrey reminded the delegates that "during the last eight Republican years in the 1950s, we had three job-killing recessions." In the Democratic years that followed, he declared, "we have had 90 consecutive months of economic growth, an all-time record."

"My program is the one you have been talking about: jobs, more jobs, training for jobs and decent housing."

Turning to other social issues, Humphrey declared:

"No one can justify the filthy

(Continued on Page 3)

Hate, Fear Bid Linked To Wallace

By John M. Barry

Vice Pres. Humphrey waded into his first full week of campaigning for the presidency by declaring he would make the November election "a referendum on human rights and opportunity in America."

Humphrey accused his Republican opponent, Richard M. Nixon, of "openly competing" with third-party candidate George C. Wallace for the votes of those who "want to put the brakes on our progress toward full opportunity."

The Vice President called Nixon a "fair and just man," and no "racist."

"But he and the Republican Party have chosen this year to join forces with the most reactionary elements in American society," Humphrey declared. "This compact was signed and sealed in Miami Beach in full view of the American people."

As for Wallace. Humphrey said the former Alabama governor "owes his political existence to the fears and hates aroused" by the issue of human rights and the problems it poses for the nation.

His remarks came in his first campaign speech following his nomination by the Democratic National Convention and were addressed to an audience of 2,000 at the biennial convention of B'nai Brith in Washington.

He said he would have "wel-

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Meany Renews Appeal For Hearst Strike Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany received a boycott report from four touring Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers and urged all unions and union members to give the 2,000 embattled Hearst employes they represent "the fullest possible support."

The delegation, which started a cross-country tour Aug. 7, brought Meany up to date on developments since June, when the AFL-CIO Executive Council established a special strike relief fund with a $25,000 donation.

"Contributions to this fund are now needed more than ever," the AFL-CIO president said. He added: "The determination of these strikers has earned the admiration of the labor movement. Every union has a stake in the defeat of this key attack on trade unionism in the nation's most populous state."

Two unions on the Hearst paper—the Newspaper Guild and the Machinists—walked out Dec. 15 when contract negotiations reached a dead end. Eight other unions were locked out by Hearst, said the strikers, who will have traveled 35,000 miles by Oct. 30 telling the story of the boycott against Hearst

(Continued on Page 5)

Which Side Is Nixon On? For 14(b), Grape Growers

Richard M. Nixon assured anyone who may have been wondering that his views on key issues are "miles apart" from those of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Republican presidential candidate gave these examples in speeches in Texas and California:

Humphrey favors repeal of the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Nixon said states should continue to have the power to outlaw the union shop.

Nixon noted that Humphrey as a senator sought to reduce the 27.5 percent tax exemption on profits made from oil. "I oppose reduction of that allowance," the Republican candidate said.

And Humphrey "has gone on record publicly" in support of the boycott of California grapes conducted by the striking United Farm Workers Organizing Committee with the solid support of the labor movement. Nixon denounced the boycott as "illegal economic pressure."

Nixon said the differences between himself and Humphrey present voters with "the most clearcut choice of any election in this century."

Strikers Win Sanitation Pact In Baltimore

Baltimore, Md. — City garbage and rubbish collectors voted to accept wage increases averaging 15 cents an hour and returned to work here after a four-day strike—one of four walkouts in the country by sanitation workers.

Baltimore City officials signed a memorandum of agreement giving the 1,300 strikers, and some other city workers, immediate wage hikes of 2.5 percent now and an additional 1.25 percent next Jan. 1. Negotiators for Local 44, State, County & Municipal Employes, said the ssanitation workers got raises of only 2.5 percent last year when most other city employes got 5 percent.

In Atlanta, 25 striking members of AFSCME Local 850 and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, successor to the murdered Dr. Martin Luther King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, were arrested on charges of blocking a driveway where strikebreakers waited to make "emergency" garbage pickups.

The 800 Atlanta sanitation workers struck Sept. 3 for a minimum hourly wage of $2.50, instead of the present scale of $1.66 to $2.05. One offer from Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., was rejected by the striker Sept. 7.

In Chicago, more than 2.000 members of Laborers Local 1001 returned to their garbage collection after winning a one-day strike over unresolved grievances. New Orleans sanitation workers, represented by the Teamsters, stayed out two days to win contract betterments for the 800 city employes.

SANITATION WORKERS picket Baltimore City Hall during four-day strike that halted waste collections. Members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 44 stopped work to win wage increases totaling 3.75 percent over two years, approximately 15 cents an hour. One issue, symbolized by picket with "I Am A Man" sign, was fair treatment for the 1,300 sanitation workers.

IBEW Names Pillard To Succeed Freeman

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has announced that Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, who has headed the IBEW for the past 13 years, is retiring, effective Oct. 1.

The union's executive council, in accepting the resignation with "deep regret," named 49-year-old Charles H. Pillard, a member of the council since May 1961, to succeed Freeman.

The council, holding its quarterly meeting in Washington, also appointed Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. of IBEW Local 3 in New York, and president of the New York City Central Labor Council, to the post of treasurer. This office was left vacant last month by the death of Jeremiah P. Sullivan, also a member of Local 3.

Freeman, now 71, was chosen by the council to head the IBEW in July 1955, as successor to the late J. Scott Milne. He was unanimously re-elected at all subsequent union conventions.

Before becoming president, Freeman served for 11 years as an IBEW vice president, heading up the union's fourth district—Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

A 55-year member of the union, having been initiated in IBEW Local 575, Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1913, Freeman also has held many other union offices during his long career, including service as an international representative between 1930 and 1944.

In accepting Freeman's resignation, the council also acted to appoint him president emeritus upon his retirement. He will remain in the Washington area and be available as an adviser and consultant to the union.

Pillard, who was initiated into the IBEW in 1940, has been business manager of the union's Local 41 in Buffalo, N. Y., since 1952.

He is also president of the New York State Association of Electrical Workers, vice president of the Maritime Trades Dept. Buffalo Port Council and a vice president of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council.

Bay State Delegates Go All for Humphrey

Boston—More than 1,500 delegates to a Massachusettss COPE conference here—the largest ever held in the state—shouted their unanimous endorsement of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for president.

The conference was held following the 11th convention of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO which called for a broad-ranged legislative program at the state and national level and voted to back it up with an all-out political effort.

When endorsement of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket was placed before the COPE conference, State AFL-CIO Pres. Salvatore Camelio cited Humphrey's long support of labor's programs compared to Richard M. Nixon's long-standing anti-union record.

He warned that any division in the ranks of labor or failure of workers to get to the polls could mark the beginning of an era of "extreme reaction" and a wave of legislation to weaken unions.

"We cannot meet this challenge with apathy and we dare not look to Nov. 5 as just another election," Camelio declared.

The conference delegates, representing unions throughout the state, also unanimously endorsed the reelection drives of House Speaker John W. McCormack and seven other incumbent congressmen.

Endorsed, besides McCormack, were Democratic representatives Edward P. Boland, Philip J. Philbin, Harold D. Donohue, Torbert H. MacDonald, Thomas P. O'Neil, Jr., James A. Burke and Republican Rep. F. Bradford Morse.

The convention adopted a resolution stressing the urgency of the COPE voluntary dollar drive and voter registration campaigns "to help insure the election of our friends and defeat of our enemies."

Delegates approved a state legislative program for the coming year keyed to securing improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

The program calls for payment of unemployment benefits to workers made jobless as a result of a labor dispute, sickness and disability benefits to workers made jobless as a result of illness, and improved jobless and workmen's compensation benefits.

The convention also urged the elimination of present exemptions from the state minimum wage law and updating of many state labor and social laws.

In the federal area, resolutions urged extension of federal labor laws to cover farm workers, congressional passage of an on-site picketing bill, federal standards for jobless benefits, effective controls on textile imports and legislation setting union recognition for federal employes.

In a special tribute to the memory of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delegates pledged labor's efforts "to achieving their dream of a better America" with full and equal rights for all.

CSA Staffer Named To Consumer Board

Buffalo, N.Y.—Sam Lanza, AFL-CIO Community Services staffer here, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Buffalo, Inc.

LBJ Appoints Lyons To Peace Corps Panel

Pres. Johnson has named AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John H. Lyons to the Peace Corps National Advisory Council.

Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, was among nine new appointments made by the White House to the 25-member panel.

Lyons has served on a number of presidential committees under John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, including a post as chairman of the Labor Advisory Committee to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

After 2-Day 'Stayout':

N.Y. Teachers Win Job Security Pact

New York—Union teachers, 53,000 strong, stayed out of school two days to win a guarantee of job security and the right of due process from a reluctant Board of Education.

The city's 900-plus schools opened for the school year only after United Federation of Teachers members ratified an agreement protecting all UFT members and officers from arbitrary dismissal by the city board or by newly decentralized "community" school boards.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press the application of the agreement was in doubt. When teachers reported some community leaders had barred them from their posts, Local 2 threatened to renew its stayout unless the agreement is fully enforced.

The agreement, reached after long negotiation, calls for:

- Return to their jobs of 10 ousted teachers if they want to resume their duties in Brooklyn's Ocean Hill-Brownsville district, or reassignment to other districts for those not wishing to return.
- Backpay for 300 other teachers who stayed away from eight district schools after the local board fired selected teachers without notice and without giving them a chance to be heard.
- All past understandings and agreements between Local 2 and the city board will be binding on local school boards when the proposed "decentralization" of 30 districts takes effect.

The agreement provides also that no union chairman or executive board member may be transferred without the prior approval of Supt. Bernard Donovan.

It specifies that any school employe who is dismissed or disciplined by a local board may secure final and binding arbitration by a three-member hearing panel—one chosen by the fired teacher, one by the board and the third by mutual agreement of the other two panel members.

The teacher stayout was triggered by the refusal of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district to rehire teachers it fired last May. The local board and its administrator refused to reconsider, even when directed to do so by the city board, but changed their minds at a meeting Sept. 8 with Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Union members, however, refused to report for school until the agreement was in writing.

As public schools across the country opened for the fall term, the AFT reported that 62,825 teachers—a third of the union's membership—stayed out in contract disputes. Still out at the close of the first week were teachers in East St. Louis, Madison and East Chicago Heights, Ill.; Taylor and Ecorse, Mich.

The union reports contract settlements in Philadelphia, Pa.; Bradley-Bourbonnais, Ill.; Inkster and Heintzen, Mich.; Toledo, O.; and Duluth, Buhl and Columbia Heights, Minn.

Philadelphia union teachers won an average raise of $900 a year for 12,500 school employes, and a reduction in average class size from 39 to 37 this year, and to 35 next year.

The Toledo AFT local, which won a representation election last June, accepted raises in the present salary schedule to a starting rate of $7,000 a year and a top of $10,200, and for teachers with a master's degree, a range of $7,300 to $11,000 in yearly steps.

N.Y. Painters' Strike Gains Wage Parity

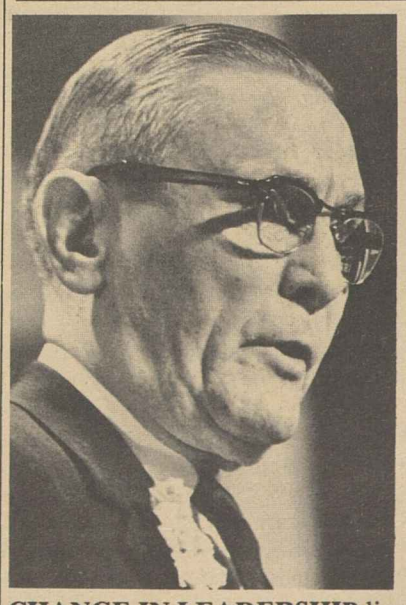
New York — Union painters voted to end a five-week strike after winning a three-step wage increase and a single wage rate for 6,500 members by the start of the last contract year.

Local unions in Painters District Council 9 stopped work Aug. 1 after 140 contractors in the Association of Master Painters & Decorators refused to end the six-year-old differential between those who repaint "old" work and those who paint new buildings.

The strikers voted 1,838 to 900 in American Arbitration Association balloting to accept wage increases totaling $1.40 an hour to a top of $5.60 for those now doing "old" work and raises totaling 60 cents for the new-work group. Both will reach the $5.60 rate by Aug. 1, 1970.

Sec.-Treas. Frank Schonfeld said that, in addition to the "biggest single raise" in rates, the contractors agreed to changes permitting union members to select their own stewards, a pioneering grievance procedure culminating in an impartial umpire, major pension improvements including disability pensions, survivors' benefits and a $10 monthly raise for 1,700 current pensioners.

The new pact raises fringe benefit payments from the present 13 percent to 15 percent by 1970, and continues an emergency savings fund of $3 a day for most of the painters, Schonfeld said.



CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP lies ahead for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, left, announced his retirement effective Oct. 1. The union's executive council has appointed Charles H. Pillard, right, of Buffalo, N.Y., to succeed him.

New Procedure Approved:

IAM Rail Shopmen To Vote on Contracts

Chicago—Railroad Machinists have regained the right to accept or reject contract settlements affecting them. Action by the Machinists' union convention here provides that IAM railroad shopmen will hereafter receive a report on the tentative national agreement worked out with the nation's railroads and "will be afforded the privilege of voting acceptance or rejection of this agreement."

"For too long our railroad membership has been denied the right to ratify an agreement," IAM Pres. Roy Siemiller told the nearly 2,000 delegates.

The convention also voted to abandon an eight-year effort to establish industrywide bargaining in the air transport industry and to return to carrier-by-carrier bargaining.

Future negotiations will continue to be co-ordinated among districts, but each district will set its own bargaining goals.

The convention voted to establish an IAM National Aircraft Crash Committee to investigate airplane accidents and to protect the interests of IAM aircraft mechanics.

Guidelines for state or federal laws that may require licensing of automotive mechanics were adopted. To protect mechanics, the convention urged that such laws provide for registration of all repair shops, automatic licensing of mechanics after four years in the trade, equal representation on any licensing or registration board, and mandatory vehicle inspections to be performed by licensed mechanics.

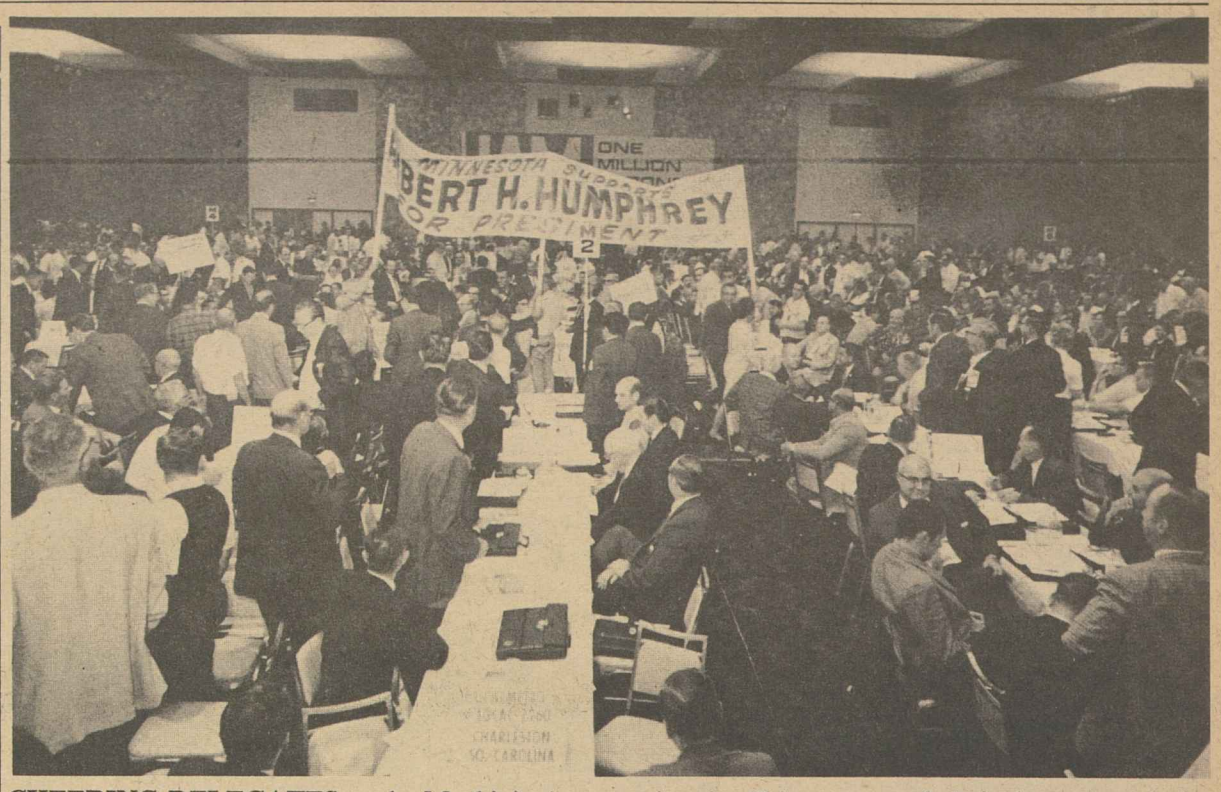
Among aerospace plants, the convention urged further development of a plan now used in California under which one company with a labor surplus loans workers to plants suffering shortages. The employe remains on the payroll of his original employer and retains all seniority, but is spared layoffs.

The IAM convention warned against fragmentization of skills through job evaluation plans and more and more detailed job descriptions. The latter should be eliminated or at least reduced to as broad a base as possible in order to protect skilled workers from overspecializing, the convention declared.

It also called for programs to update and broaden skills and for special efforts, including tax incentives, to enlarge apprenticeship programs.

A series of conferences to meet problems arising from numerical control of machines was projected, to include classifications and wage structures for workers involved.

Among changes in the IAM constitution approved by the convention was a redefinition of its provisions for mandatory retirement at age 65 for union officers and employes. Henceforth, candidates will be ineligible to run unless they can fill at least two years of their four-year terms before reaching 65. In effect, the change limits future candidates to 63 or younger.



CHEERING DELEGATES to the Machinists' convention in Chicago overwhelmingly endorsed the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. They also heard an address from the Democratic standard-bearer telephoned from California.

Machinists' Convention Backs Democratic Slate

(Continued from Page 1)

slums of today. We need better schools and better-paid teachers, health care for our young and for our elders. Above all, we need a new feeling of belonging together and unity in this country, where we don't let a few loud noisy extremists of the left or right or black or white tear us apart, lead us down the road to disaster.

"I have made no promises to yesterday. My promise is to tomorrow. I want to appeal not to your fears, but to your reason. I ask you to vote your hopes, not your hates. I ask you to vote for me, to give me your helping hand and let's go out and be confident that this election can be won.

"I believe what you believe. I have been with you. I believe you want to help me win this election, and I want to help you win a better America."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz reviewed his relations with the labor movement during his six years in office and warned that the fate of collective bargaining is in the balance in the November elections.

"There is a lot of pious talk about improving the collective bargaining system in this country," he declared. "It isn't perfect. It just happens to be the best one in the world. And anybody else in any other country who realizes the price that has been paid in terms of freedom for a sure answer to the matter of major industrywide strife is willing to pay the price in America."

Wirtz wryly acknowledged that the government's 3.2 per cent wage-price guidelines, which he defended unsuccessfully in the 1966 strike negotiations between IAM members and the nation's airlines, "haven't worked."

"We have got to get a better system to work out the broad equities of this situation," he said. "First, there has to be a strong economy as the basis of the maintenance of full employment in this country. Second, there has to be a better answer to inflation than to throw a lot of people out of work and ask the poor and unemployed people in this country to provide the stabilization for the well-to-do."

Of one inequity that he said ought to be redressed, Wirtz declared:

"There is a law prohibiting racial discrimination. In addition, there is an executive order that says we, as a government, will not do business with anybody who discriminates on a racial basis. Exactly the same ordinance applies to anybody who violates the National Labor Relations Act, whether it is J. P. Stevens or any other company, and that business ought to stop."

Scholarship to Aid Job Corps Graduate

Spokane, Wash.—The Washington State Labor Council has set up a $300 scholarship to extend the education of a graduate of the Moses Lake Job Corps Center for Women.

Pres. Joe Davis of the 200,000-member state AFL-CIO body said the scholarship may be used at any training school, college or university in the state. He added that it is the hope of the council that the action will stimulate other organizations to establish similar scholarships.

The Jobs Corps center trains women 16 to 22 years old who come from poverty areas and are unable to find adequate jobs.

Utilities Try to Pass Surcharge To Users, Consumer Panel Says

By John Oravec

There is increasing evidence that utilities companies are attempting to pass on to consumers the federal surcharge tax, the President's Consumer Advisory Council reports.

The council expressed concern over this tactic and declared that the consumer is prepared to pay his own federal surcharge, but is not willing—nor should he be asked—to pay for the utilities too.

Bronson LaFollette, chairman of the CAC, pointed out that utilities in Wisconsin—where he is the state attorney general—are asking for an increase in rates which appears to be tied to the surcharge. He noted that Betty Furness, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs, found similar evidence in Florida.

The council also declared strong support for enactment of the Deceptive Sales Bill now pending in the House and cited opposition to give-aways linked with retail sales, especially gasoline games.

The Deceptive Sales Bill passed the Senate in July. LaFollette said the CAC has urged that hearings be held on it as soon as possible by the House Commerce Committee since it affects consumers at all levels of the economy.

"Some states and local jurisdictions have passed protection laws" against deceptive sales, he noted, "but we believe the time has come for appropriate action at the federal level to supplement and complement state and local action."

The council, which includes Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, will pass on to the White House a comprehensive report exploring state action against fraud and deceptive sales practices.

Give-Aways Hit

A CAC resolution states that it regards as unfair to the consumer all give-aways which do not disclose the odds of winning and do not cite how long a contest runs or over what areas prizes will be distributed.

It also notes that the games are unfair where inadequate precautions are taken to prevent gasoline dealers or others from knowing which coupons are winners and diverting such tickets to themselves.

The council said that where premiums are offered, the consumer should have the choice of collecting the fair cash value of the premium.

Referring to the gasoline games, Miss Furness said, "We are gambling and we don't even have a choice . . . and we want to know who is paying for it and what are the odds."

LaFollette expressed particular concern for victims of fraud and deceptive sales in the ghettos. He said:

"The Kerner Report documented that consumer grievances are among the deeply held concerns of the ghetto residents which contribute to alienation, tensions and frustration that make rioting possible. People of ghettos are prime targets of con artists and others" who benefit from deceptive sales practices.

He said greater efforts must be made to inform these people about consumer rackets.

One such effort was tested this summer in Milwaukee, he noted. It was a special low income consumer protection project aimed at the ghetto dwellers.

The program cost less than $3,000 and it succeeded in saving more than $7,000 in specific cases of consumer problems, LaFollette said.

Signs in stores, taverns, barbershops and announcements on local radio stations established a pattern of close communication with people most in need of help and made them aware of consumer protection services, he reported.

On another front, Miss Furness said that there is little likelihood that the clean fish and seafood bill will clear the 90th Congress. But she urged that hearings be held soon on the legislation since it is as important to the consumer as the poultry and meat inspection laws which were passed earlier this year.

Humphrey Ticket Gets Randolph Endorsement

New York—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph has endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for the presidency as the only one of three candidates "equal to the great challenges facing America."

In a statement issued here, Randolph warned that Humphrey's election is vital to heading off a "perilous threat to all of the social and economic progress black and white workers have struggled to win" in recent years.

Noting that he had never publicly backed a presidential candidate prior to 1964, when he endorsed Pres. Johnson to head off a similar threat from the candidacy of Barry Goldwater, Randolph declared:

"Today as I survey the political scene I find that this threat has not diminished. Indeed, it has assumed proportions that were inconceivable only three years ago. What is more, the forces of reaction this year to a much greater extent than in 1964 are almost in reach of victory."

He compared the "critical test" of 1968 with the election of 1876 when the entire Negro population was "being pilloried" for the alleged corruption of a reconstruction government in the South and for the rioting and violence of a few Negroes.

He pointed out that the electoral process broke down in that election and Southern Bourbons came into power paving the way "for a new era of racial segregation, disenfranchisement and brutality."

In one respect, Randolph continued, today's situation is worse because "the white backlash fields not one but two presidential candidates" and the third party candidate seeks the same type of breakdown as occurred in 1876.

However, in two respects he saw a more encouraging picture than existed in 1876. One, "the civil rights revolution has come too far to be turned back." Two, if Humphrey is elected the nation will have "a champion of racial equality."

The Vice President, he emphasized is a candidate "who understands that the fate of the black people. the vast majoirty of whom are workers, is inextricably tied to the fate of the labor movement."

"He has understood better than any other candidate," Randolph added, "that economic justice, elimination of poverty and the nation's welfare depends upon a free, fully open, strong and growing trade union movement.

"He is a candidate around whom all of the working people can rally with enthusiasm."

NEW CONTROLS OVER CRIME and narcotics were called for by Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.) in an address to the opening session of the 70th convention of the Bricklayers in Las Vegas.

New York AFL-CIO Delegates Vote Solid Support of Humphrey, Muskie

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—Nearly 2,000 delegates to the 1968 convention of the New York State AFL-CIO voted without dissent to endorse the Democratic candidates Hubert H. Humphrey for President and Sen. Edmund Muskie for Vice President.

At the same session, but after considerable debate, a substantial majority endorsed Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits for a third six-year term.

Overwhelmingly defeated after lengthy discussion was a resolution that the State AFL-CIO urge the national AFL-CIO to reassess its support of Administration policy on Viet Nam.

In another unanimous action, the delegates soundly condemned the Russian-and-satellite suppression of liberty in Czechoslovakia and urged presidential, congressional and United Nations action in support of the aspirations of the Czech people for a fuller measure of freedom and democracy.

Re-elected to fourth two-year terms were Pres. Raymond R. Corbett and Sec.-Treas. Louis Hollander. Twenty-four incumbent vice presidents and three new vice presidents were chosen. The latter are James Beamish, president of Local 1-2, Utility Workers; Michael Maye, president, Uniformed Firemen's Association of New York City; and Albert Shanker, president of the 50,000-member Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers.

A Teachers' union representative reported to the delegates on alleged firings of more than 200 union teachers—14 without any charges against them and the rest for supporting the 14—by a local area school board. He said the local community board was asking replacement applicants: "Do you favor the union or do you favor the community?"

The convention pledged solid backing of the Teachers in any actions its members deemed necessary to insure justice and observance of their contract.

Approved were resolutions calling for a $3 minimum wage, federal standards for job safety and unemployment insurance benefits and eligibility, revision of the entire welfare program along national lines and immediate expansion of job training and employment opportunities, both public and private.

The endorsement of Javits was a rejection of the Democratic nominee, Paul O'Dwyer, who is on record as refusing to support the Humphrey candidacy. Also a major basis for the Javits endorsement was the fact that during eight years in the House and 12 in the Senate he had voted right on issues crucial to labor 87 percent of the time—a COPE voting tally of 73 right, 11 wrong.

The convention called for full equality in all aspects of life and condemned extremists of both left and right "who inject hate and fear in public issues." It pledged to "fight vigorously against lawlessness in all its forms," but warned that mere repression of disturbances without effective action to correct their causes "will only intensify the basic conflict."

The convention committee on press, radio and television took news media to task for published reports of disturbances that at times appeared to lay total blame on one side, rather than exposing provocations that led to them. It urged the media to show greater care so that a fully unbiased news report would be assured.

Schools Open, Jobless Rate Dips to 3.5%

(Continued from Page 1)

August employment figures on an industry basis, seasonally adjusted, were:

Manufacturing, 19.9 million, up 171,000 from July; construction, 3.5 million, up 52,000; transportation, 4.4 million, up 31,000; wholesale and retail trade, 14.1 million, up 16,000; finance, 3.4 million, up 26,000; services, 10.6 million, down by 9,000, and government, 11.8 million, down by 49,000.

The department said that the average factory workweek in August, seasonally adjusted, was 40.8 hours, down slightly from July. Since May this figure has remained relatively stable at 40.8 to 40.9 hours.

For rank-and-file workers on all private non-farm payrolls, the seasonally adjusted workweek was 37.9 hours, where it has remained since June.

Average hourly earnings for rank-and-file workers were unchanged in August at $2.85. Average weekly earnings were $109.16, up about 29 cents over the month because of the slightly longer workweek.

Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 16 cents, or 5.9 percent, and weekly earnings have increased by $5.86, or 5.7 percent, the department said.

Marine Engineers Re-Elect Calhoon

New York—Members of the Marine Engineers voted in a mail referendum to retain Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon for a five-year term and to elect Charles A. Black of the Pacific Coast district to succeed Sec.-Treas. H. W. Peters, retiring. Calhoon won from Russell J. Woodman, 3,879-682, and Black from Norman A. Talbot, 3,763-766.

Bonus on Gold Standard In New Pact for Miners

Lead, S.D.—Instead of cost-of-living increases the 1,500 gold miners at Homestake Mining Co. installations in this area are getting cost-of-gold increases.

The miners, members of Steelworkers Local 7044, will get about $2 million in bonuses within the coming year under a newly negotiated contract which establishes a wage premium tied to the price of gold.

At the current price of $39.50 per ounce, premiums average about 35 cents an hour, according to the USWA. The scale ranges from 7 cents an hour bonus when the price of gold is $36 an ounce to 85 cents if the price reaches $49.

A drop in the price of gold would result in smaller bonuses but no wages can be reduced below the rates in the basic labor agreement.

The Homestake mine had been an open-shop operation from 1904 to 1966, when the employes picked the USWA as their bargaining agent.

Canada's Example Cited:

'Winterproof' Jobs, Bricklayers Urge

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Bricklayers were challenged at their 70th convention to prepare for the "greatest building boom" in modern history by helping perfect all-weather construction, training more skilled craftsmen and taking a more active role in community affairs.

The American economy would gain the equivalent of 35,000 trained bricklayers, masons and plasterers by extending the average workweek from 35 hours to 45 through the use of enclosed construction in winter weather, union Pres. Thomas F. Murphy told 800 delegates from 350 U.S. and Canadian local unions.

Murphy said all-weather construction has been proved practical, and would be adopted by more builders if the U.S. government would show the way, as the Canadian government has done.

The point was driven home also by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., who said more use of "winterizing" techniques could add the equivalent of 300,000 more workers to building construction.

Sessions of the 103-year-old union's five-day convention—the best-attended in its history—are being held in Caesar's Palace here. Scheduled speakers include Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.), Executive Vice Pres. George Miller of the Mason Contractors Association of America, and Dallas architect Thomas E. Woodward.

The delegates applauded a message from Democratic Presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey urging the nation to "march forward into a new day of economic security, truly full employment, first class education and unity" with Humphrey and his running-mate, Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.).

In its early stages the convention voted new four-year terms for Murphy and 12 other incumbent officers. It prepared to act before adjournment on 58 appeals cases from members, 111 resolutions, officers' recommendations and other business.

Murphy listed the major problems facing the union after a two-year period in which more than $500,000 was spent to bring in 3,500 new members. He urged that small local unions join area executive committees as an organizing device, and reported that the greatest area of organizing potential is the home construction field.

"As our convention opens," he said, "we are but a short distance away from a national election whose results can have portentous meaning for labor. Labor's work in this election, as in the past, is to make sure that Congress has the liberalism, and determination, to achieve a better nation and a better world."

Haggerty stressed the need for more low-cost housing and predicted that work will start in the next decade on 1 million new classrooms, 375,000 new bridges for interstate highways and many new homes and office buildings.

Building tradesmen now work an average of 1,400 hours a year and lose up to 600 hours because of failure of many contractors to enclose their projects against the weather, he declared. The average tradesman with three dependents had take-home pay of $139.75 a week in June 1968—an increase of $6.25 in a year, with all but 50 cents of the increase eaten up by the rising cost of living, Haggerty said.

Soviet Blitz Denounced By Free World Labor

Brussels, Belgium—The continued occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its satellites was unanimously denounced by a conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions here.

Called to deal with the Czechoslovakian crisis, the conference was attended by members of the ICFTU executive board sub-committee, ICFTU affiliated European trade unions and representatives of international trade secretariats.

The conference reaffirmed an earlier ICFTU condemnation of the armed invasion of Czechoslovakia as "a flagrant violation of human rights," the principles of international law and the United Nations' charter.

It branded the continuing presence as evidence "that the Soviet rulers' concept of totalitarian and dogmatic communism makes it impossible for them to accept any changes towards freedom."

"It reveals the bankruptcy of this system which has to resort to force and repression to maintain its grip on the peoples striving for freedom and democracy," the conference statement added.

It saluted the Czechoslovakian people and pledged "the continued solidarity of the whole international free trade union movement with their heroic struggle" for human and trade union rights.

In conclusion the statement appealed to the UN, all governments and world public opinion "to exercise all possible pressure" to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops and guarantees of independence for Czechoslovakia.

Engineers Set Training Plan For Minorities

Union locals of the Operating Engineers have set up programs in Ohio and Pennsylvania with contractors' associations to hire and train members of minority groups as operating engineers.

The Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance accepted the plan for the two programs for apprentices and journeymen to replace contract-by-contract guarantees of equal employment opportunity, said Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The programs are aimed at reaching persons who otherwise might be disqualified and preparing them for training as apprentices in the industry.

Another phase of the programs will provide members working in the industry with skills to expand their job opportunities.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Urges Bargaining Law:

Muskie Backs Rights Of Federal Workers

Las Vegas, Nev.—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, pledged "first-class citizenship" and support for a strong collective bargaining law for federal workers in a speech to the American Federation of Government Employes convention here.

The 1,600 delegates greeted Muskie with repeated applause, cheers and standing ovations in his first speech to a union convention since his nomination.

"The time has arrived when we should appreciate the fact that you who work for the government are also citizens," Muskie told the AFGE delegates. "Your proposals for collective bargaining legislation and your call for revision of the Hatch Act are designed to give workers a louder voice in their own business. This is necessary."

The Hatch Act sharply restricts political activity by federal employes and the AFGE has sought its revision.

A sustained spurt in membership has more than doubled the number of AFGE members in four years and has added 95,000 to the union's rolls in the two years since the last convention, delegates heard.

Pres. John F. Griner reported that as the convention opened, AFGE membership had passed the 294,000 mark and the union held exclusive collective bargaining rights for well over 400,000 federal workers.

He and Exec. Vice Pres. Clyde M. Webber credited the growth rate to the development of "team" organizing techniques. National representatives have been assigned to an area director of organization and this coordinated group has been especially effective in drives at large installations, they noted.

Griner itemized the many legislative gains during the past two years, but cautioned the delegates that much remains to be done. He promised continued efforts to enact 13 bills now pending which have passed either the House or Senate.

To illustrate that the life of the federal worker is no bed of roses, Griner pointed to 4,848 grievances that have been processed by the national office during the past six months. These grievances entail firings, suspensions, discrimination charges, classification appeals, and compensation cases. Griner recommended a further expansion of the national staff to assist in solving these problems.

Turning to the code of unfair labor practices as it operates in the federal sector, Griner claimed that the cards are being stacked in management's favor. He told the delegates that "the true intent of the code will never be accomplished until hearings are held before an impartial arbitrator, as contemplated in the NLRB system."

Griner promised therefore that AFGE's legislative program will continue to push for a "little NLRB" for federal workers.

Twelve convention committees are considering 1,005 resolutions submitted by local lodges.

Lively and spirited debate developed as the resolutions covered such controversial areas as the no-strike constitutional provision, the need for union security, functions of the national executive vice president and secretary-treasurer, and an amendment to increase the per capita tax by 50 cents.

The convention will conclude with the election of AFGE's national officers. Griner is opposed for the presidency by District 5 Vice Pres. Dennis Garrison. Webber faces opposition for executive vice president from former District 12 Vice Pres. Richard Steck. Sec.-Treas. Esther Johnson is opposed by customs inspector Charles Famulari and naval employe Phyllis Keen.

HEARST STRIKERS at Los Angeles Herald-Examiner deserve and will get the continuing support of American labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells four strikers at report meeting in Meany's office. Left to right, Michael Mulcahy, Jack Dyer, Meany, Stan Progar and Richard Houdek of the Joint Strike-Lockout Committee. The four-member team is telling the story of the nine-month old strike and boycott on a 35,000-mile cross-country tour.

Meany Renews Appeal For Hearst Strike Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

publications and 12 major advertisers.

The boycott team includes Michael Mulcahy of the Printing Pressmen, Jack Dyer of the ITU Mailers, Stan Progar and Richard Houdek of the Newspaper Guild.

They reported that picketing goes on around the clock at the Los Angeles plant, where 300 professional strikebreakers produce one edition a day that is studded with errors and at least 24 hours behind competitors on the news.

The delegation, questioned at a press conference at ANG headquarters, said Hearst is not engaged in good faith bargaining but conducts token negotiations to avoid refusal to bargain charges.

They reported that the struck paper has lost $40 million in revenues and 5 million lines of advertising. It has a press run of 450,000 papers a day but paid circulation of an estimated 222,000—down two thirds from normal home delivery and street sale totals.

The boycott team won votes of support from AFL-CIO state central body conventions in Nevada, Utah, Montana and New York; from conventions of the Steelworkers, Teachers and Machinists. Members ran out of leaflets during the Labor Day parade in New York City. They went back to their on-the-road itinerary after thanking Meany for his support.

They told newsmen that in Albany, N.Y., Times-Union management had them escorted out of the plant, and the assistant publisher, a Hearst employe, advised them to "get out of town." In Cleveland, a union representative was requested to take the travelers out of the King Feature Service offices. Elsewhere their reception was friendly even at the home offices of two Herald-Examiner advertisers—Sears, Roebuck & Co. and the J. C. Penney Co., they said.

The 10-union Do Not Buy campaign is directed not only at Hearst but also at 12 business firms which advertise consistently in the struck paper. Besides those above, they are the May Co. chain, four major tire companies, Seagram and Calvert distillers, Kraft Foods, the American Tobacco Co. and General Motors Corp.

Hearst has rejected all offers of mediation by public and private agencies. The unions said in a statement that he "is clearly determined to break the strike and clear the way" for a return to the open shop, antiunion policies that prevailed in southern California in the 1920s.

Pavilion on Labor Urged for '76 Fair

Sen. Joseph S. Clark has proposed a History of Labor pavilion for the Bicentennial Exposition scheduled for Philadelphia in 1976.

The Pennsylvania Democrat said that the nation's working men and women should be honored with their own pavilion during the 200th anniversary celebration of American independence.

He noted at a Labor Day rally that "the long, rich and eventful history of organized labor has its basic roots and beginnings in Pennsylvania," and that political action by organized labor also had its beginnings in Philadelphia.

NLRB Notice Seeks To 'Tell It Like It Is'

The National Labor Relations Board continued its campaign to translate its orders into plain English in a decision ordering a Lexington, Miss., pipeline company to stop discriminating against members of the Plumbers.

The board found Lipsey, Inc., guilty of refusing to hire or test union members, firing union men because they refused to cross a picket line and threatening union workers and officials.

Where an NLRB trial examiner recommended the company post a notice saying "We will not interrogate employes or applicants concerning their union affiliations, or their intentions concerning concerted activities," the board substituted this simplified notice:

"We will not ask you whether you are a union member or are helping Local 798" of the Plumbers.

"We will not ask you to withdraw from Local 798.

"We will not fire you because you are a union member."

Where the examiner used the phrase "loss of employment" the new notice used the word "fired." Where the examiner said Lipsey should not "interfere with, restrain or coerce," the board substituted "we will not threaten to harm anyone asking for a job because he supports the union."

All similar notices should, the board has said, avoid 10-dollar words and use direct, everyday language whose meaning will be clear to all.

HEARST STRIKERS from Los Angeles lead a group of printing trades marchers in New York's Labor Day parade. The strikers, shown in the station wagon they are using on a cross-country trip, were cheered repeatedly by the parade audience. They have been telling the story of the 2,000 Los Angeles Herald-Examiner employes on strike or locked out since last Dec. 15.

North Carolina Labor Presses Election Drive

Asheville, N.C.—The 11th annual convention of the North Carolina AFL-CIO called for a vigorous register-and-vote campaign among 80,000 union members this election year, and endorsed the Humphrey-Muskie presidential ticket with only 10 opposing votes.

The convention, with some 250 delegates, was one of the best attended in years. In approving a program recommended by its Committee on Political Education, it called on all affiliated unions to help set up voter registration committees, to man telephone banks and to work with COPE and its Women's Activities Division in arousing every member to the danger of seeing labor's gains of past years wiped out by "big business" candidates.

"All they're waiting for," Federation Pres. W. M. Barbee told the delegates, "is the election of 31 illiberal congressmen, three conservative senators, and Dick Nixon as president. Then their assaults on labor will make the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts seem positively pro-labor."

Barbee said he hopes work can be started before Dec. 31 on a proposed new state AFL-CIO building on land the state central body owns in Raleigh. He urged all union members to cooperate in raising the money.

Threat from the Right

IN A VERY REAL SENSE the bitter-end Dixiecrat-GOP coalition that is planning to gag the Senate on the confirmation of Justice Fortas is as much a threat to law, order and justice as the new anarchists of the streets.

In its own way the coalition is contributing to the breakdown of orderly processes in American society by a wild, swinging attack on a basic institution of our democratic system—the Supreme Court.

The coalition has decided that to keep the liberal and courageous Warren court in its place it will try to deny the post of chief justice to one of its members—Fortas. And to get other liberals to run for cover, the coalition is making it clear that it will not allow the Senate to vote on confirmation because Fortas has upheld the basic doctrines of civil rights and civil liberties for all.

This is the politics of confrontation in one of its ugliest forms, a politics destructive of the spirit of democratic government.

Richard Nixon, a former vice president of the United States now a candidate for the presidency, apparently does not extend his concept of law and order to protecting the sanctity of the Supreme Court.

A basic evidence of the "new Nixon" would be to hear his voice raised on behalf of decency and calling on his GOP colleagues to drop their Fortas filibuster plan and to allow a vote on confirmation.

Wallace, the Pitchman

GEORGE WALLACE'S pitch to the "dark, demonic side of the American spirit," says Newsweek magazine, will put him on the ballot in all states but Ohio and the District of Columbia by Election Day.

The American Independent Party candidate, the magazine notes, has forged a coalition of the "discontented and the disaffected," and part of his appeal is "a violent strain in his rhetoric, a tendency to reduce the most subtle issue to the glandular metaphor of physical combat."

The basic appeal is racism and reaction and a form of anti-intellectualism that is a throwback to the Know-Nothing Party.

Wallace packages the ingredients to sell to what he calls the "folks." But the "folks" are being taken in a classic example of fraud and deception—if they buy the package.

As the governor of Alabama Wallace compiled a basic record of loading up the worker with a 6 percent sales tax on food (a combined state, county and city tax), raising taxes on beer and tobacco, drivers licenses and auto tags. In contrast he prevented any increase in property or personal income taxes, levies that would hit the wealthier groups more heavily.

The Wallace record discloses that he has denied the worker any real improvement in unemployment compensation laws and workmen's compensation laws. He has kept Alabama's education system among the poorest in the nation.

He draws his financial support from some of the most notorious anti-union forces in the country.

None of this comes through in the Wallace rhetoric. It's all carefully hidden away where it won't show, where it won't get in the way of his pitch to the "folks," of his pitch to the "dark, demonic side" of American political life.

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'Me? I Like the Growers!'

Humphrey Cites Gains:

Family Income Up 32% in 60s, Compared with 9% Under GOP

The following is excerpted from a statement by Vice Pres. Humphrey comparing economic gains in the Fifties and Sixties.

THE RECORD SHOWS that the Democratic Party took charge of a sluggish and stagnant economy from the Republicans in 1961, and in the next eight years managed the longest and most productive period of economic growth in American history.

We have had 90 consecutive months of economic expansion with no recessions since early 1961. This contrasts with three recessions in the 1953-60 period. In fact, under the eight years of Republican leadership from 1953 through 1960, the United States suffered three of its four recessions in the 22 years since World War II.

The gain in real family income has been 32 percent under the Kennedy-Johnson and Johnson-Humphrey Administrations, compared with 9 percent in the earlier period.

Profits in the first quarter of 1961 were barely above their level of early 1953; since early 1961, they have more than doubled.

The number of jobs has grown 10.5 million since early 1961, compared with a gain of 4.5 million in the comparable 1953-60 period. Unemployment rose 2 million from 1953 to 1960 and has dropped 2 million since 1961.

The record of the Sixties has demonstrated again the vitality of our American economic system—its ability to produce, to create jobs, and to generate rewards for efforts and enterprise. To be sure, we haven't yet solved the riddle of coupling prosperity and price stability. We are determined to lick that problem—but not by following the recession, sluggish growth and unemployment prescriptions of the Fifties.

Clearly recent rising prices are the principal exception in the nation's proud economic record. It is vital that this problem be seen in perspective.

After several years of reasonably stable prices, the inflationary problem has been particularly acute this year. In the past 12 months, consumer prices have risen more than 4 percent. In early 1967, they were rising a little more than 2 percent a year.

THIS RECENT acceleration is particularly regrettable. It was avoidable and it would have been avoided if there had been bipartisan support for the tax bill a year ago. While we must be concerned and act against inflation, we must also see the economy in broad perspective.

Three out of every four dollars of our increase in gross national product since early 1961 represent a gain in real production; only one out of four is the result of rising prices.

Of our total increase of $350 billion, $265 billion has been real. In the period 1953-1960, the rise in real total output was less than $100 billion. Under the Democrats, the gain was 45 percent; under the Republicans, it was less than 20 percent.

Per capita disposable income was $1,942 in the first quarter of 1961. Because of rising prices, it would have taken $2,207, or $265 more income per capita in the second quarter of 1968 to hold one's own at that earlier real level. For four persons, the required extra income is $1,060 to keep up with the cost of living advance since early 1961.

But the average family has that extra income, and it has a lot more in addition. Per capita disposable income in the second quarter of 1968 was $2,918, up $976 over early 1961: The real gain is $711, after allowing for $265 to cover price increases. For four persons, the average total gain in real terms is $2,844. This compares with a rise, also in real terms, of only about $800 per family between 1953 and 1960.

The average American family of four can live as well in 1968 as it did in 1960 and still have enough left to buy a new car out of its 1968 income . . . or pay for a year in college—without dipping into savings and without borrowing.

The net financial wealth—assets minus debt—of American households has risen by over $500 billion since 1961, a gain of two-thirds. Even adjusted for higher prices, the real rise has been nearly 50 percent.

The problem of rising prices has long troubled the U.S. economy. Over the period since early 1961, consumer prices have risen 16 percent. In the previous period—from 1953 to 1960—consumer prices rose less but still significantly—by 11 percent.

This is the most unfavorable comparison one can make. Wholesale prices have actually risen a little less since early 1961 than in the comparable previous period. Our most comprehensive price index, the "GNP deflator," rose 16 percent from 1961 to 1968, compared with 17 percent for the comparable 1953-1960 period.

59 'Wrong' Votes:

'New Nixon' Can't Hide Scars Of His Old Political Record

The following is excerpted from "The Political Lives of Richard Nixon" by Ben Albert which appears in the September 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IN NOMINATING Richard Nixon for the presidency, the Republican Party has put forward a standard-bearer who:

- Has not won an election on his own in 18 years and lost his two most recent campaigns.
- Was Vice President of an administration that plunged the nation into three major recessions in eight years, with accompanying heavy unemployment.
- Clinched the vice presidency in 1952 with a melodramatic national television appeal that immortalized a dog, made cloth coats the "in" thing and still stands as a monument to television's capacity to elevate embarrassment into triumph.
- Inspired one of the most cutting political slogans of all time—"Would you buy a used car from this man?"
- Performed in the office of Vice President in such fashion that his leader, Pres. Eisenhower, when asked by a newsman what key decisions Nixon had helped reach, responded, "Give me a week and I'll tell you."
- Has boasted, "As a member of the House Labor Committee, I helped write Section 14(b) into law," the section of the Taft-Hartley Act that made possible the so-called right-to-work law attacks on unions.
- Proclaimed on his first day in the House, Jan. 3, 1947: "I was elected to smash the labor bosses and my one principle is to accept no dictation from the CIO-PAC."

Nixon has been so long in politics, he escapes precise definition. He does not fit smoothly into either the ultra-conservative or liberal wings of the GOP. He is popular with the southern wing of the party (Dixiecrat-turned-Dixiegop Strom Thurmond was one of his biggest boosters at the convention). He is clearly not unpopular with the Goldwater wing and the liberal-to-moderate wing accepts him uneasily and with reservations.

This suggests the one characteristic about Nixon that threads through his 22-year political career: He is nimble. He won election to the House from California in his first campaign in 1946 by accusing his Democratic opponent of being "soft on communism," anticipating Sen. Joe McCarthy by a good three years.

He sensed the continuing—indeed, mounting—popularity of the communism issue in 1950 when he defeated Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas for the Senate by distributing a "pink sheet" linking her voting record in the House to that of New York leftist Rep. Vito Marcantonio, asking "Would California send Marcantonio to the Senate?"

By 1956 the tide had turned on the issue of domestic communism, Joe McCarthy had been discredited as a man and as a senator. Campaigning again for the vice presidency, Nixon shifted gears to a low-key attack.

In fairness, the second-decade Nixon has been less vehement than the first. His unsuccessful 1960 campaign for the presidency against John F. Kennedy and his woeful 1962 California gubernatorial campaign against Pat Brown were relatively free of personal invective.

HE SLIPPED ONLY after being defeated by more votes for governor in one state, California, than he was defeated for President nationally. At a final press conference, he accused the press of doing him in.

In 1964 he kept close to the right-wing and conservative Republicans. While others were bolting Goldwater, Nixon campaigned for him. Hence, the support in 1968 of Thurmond and Texas' Sen. John Tower.

His political resurrection has prompted widespread speculation about a "New Nixon." Outwardly he is new. The Nixon of 1968 is a more self-confident man than the Nixon of eight years ago. His relations with the press in the pre-convention period were impeccable. He has grown capable of self-deprecating humor.

Has he changed ideologically? This is harder to answer, for Nixon has never been a truly ideological man. He is a strategist and technician, not a theorist. If he has a talent for innovation, either in government policies or social issues, there is no visible record.

In a sense he has been lucky. He has had to fit no one pigeonhole since he left the Senate and he has not been called upon to vote his convictions in the past 16 years with the exception of a handful of votes cast as Vice President to break Senate ties.

His record in the years 1947-52 was abysmal. On labor issues, he had no "right" votes and seven "wrong" votes on COPE's official voting records. On consumer issues, two "right," 10 "wrong." On housing, 0-5; taxes, 0-11; civil rights, 2-3. His overall score was 10 "right," 59 "wrong" votes.

On his record and on his recent statements, a Nixon presidency would be conservative in economic policy. His approach to social problems would focus on business involvement as a substitute for government action. This means that critical problems of the cities, their slums, their ghettos, their people, would be tied to tax incentives to business for solution. While business could help—and is helping—this type of solution would tend to exacerbate, rather than relieve, the urban crisis because these are basically social problems.

So Richard Nixon again goes before the American voter. This may be a 1968 model Nixon, but his nimbleness remains underneath. So near the abyss after his last defeat, he is now halfway back to the summit.

Wide Support Noted:

Anti-Union Growers Feel Pinch Of Mounting Grape Boycott

THE AFL-CIO'S top organizer reported mounting success of organized labor's boycott against California table grapes, launched by the farm workers to help win employer recognition of their union.

Local boycott teams are now operating in most major cities, and the boycott has solid cooperation and support from AFL-CIO unions from coast to coast, said William L. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, as he was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Kircher declined speculation on the percentage of grape production and sales affected by the boycott. "It is always difficult to measure the success of a boycott until it is over," he explained, "because the opposition simply tells you that you are not hurting them right up until fifteen minutes before they capitulate."

But there are indications that the grape producers are feeling the boycott's effects, he asserted, citing the $25 million lawsuit the growers recently filed against the union.

"We just don't think you sue for $25 million unless you are being hurt," he said.

Kircher denied that the boycott is hurting innocent people. The grocers and market operators aren't really "innocent," he said, and won't "lose a penny's worth of business" by not selling grapes, which are not a product that "attracts people into the markets."

CHARGING THAT "farm workers are one of the most oppressed and impoverished groups of workers in this nation," Kircher declared: "It is perfectly correct, proper and normal for the buying public to have the opportunity to be informed of the conditions under which foodstuffs are produced, and to make a decision as to whether or not they want to buy those things."

"We don't think the American buying public wants that impoverishment to continue as a sort of subsidy that the farm worker pays to permit the American buying public to purchase foodstuffs at a little lower price," he said.

Reporters questioning Kircher on the AFL-CIO produced interview were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOW THAT THE GLOOM and doom columnists have had their lugubrious say on what happened at the Chicago Democratic convention, it would seem worth while to set down some of the really important and even historic achievements that were scored there by the party.

On the surface, some of these achievements were merely procedural and technical. Yet they can, and surely will, have important consequences for subsequent conventions. Some of the changes, especially those concerned with selection of delegates, reach down into the state and local party structure. Taken all together, they represent a great step forward in the democratization of the party.

Among the important steps taken by the Democrats was the elimination of the unit rule which enables a majority in a delegation to thwart the will and the votes of the minority. This is in line with the 1936 abolition of the two-thirds rule which made it necessary for a candidate to get a two-thirds vote before he could be nominated.

Again the party this year turned its back on some of the more flagrant examples of segregated politics in refusing to seat the "regular," but unrepresentative, Mississippi delegation and in splitting the Georgia delegation in two. Half of the seats went to the non-segregated delegation.

Negro representation at the Democratic convention showed much improvement over previous years when Negroes could barely get a toe-hold. At Chicago, 7 percent of the delegates and alternates were Negroes as compared with 2.2 percent at the Republican convention.

WHATEVER THE bitterness that may survive over the Chicago police action in preventing mob interference with the convention's work, the fact remains that the Democratic Party came out of Chicago with a more democratic structure than when it came in.

The Democratic Party has opened the way to all Americans to participate in the process of selecting the party's presidential candidate. No more important, or even revolutionary, action could be taken by a political party in its search for democracy within its own ranks. For rank and file Democrats, black and white, to turn their backs on these reforms would be tragic, both for the party and the country.

None of the great social advances of the past eight years was rejected or repudiated. In fact, it would take more than one Congress to carry out all of the social and economic planks that were part of the platform.

For organized labor, the Democratic platform represents welcome reading as compared with the business-oriented, labor-management plank adopted by the Republicans. Repeal of 14(b), extension of the National Labor Relations Act to cruelly exploited farm workers and situs picketing are in the Democratic platform and conspicuously absent from the GOP one.

Nor was the issue of "law and order" ignored by the Democrats. The party plank and Vice Pres. Humphrey's subsequent comments have made it unmistakably clear that the Democrats are not "soft" toward crime in the streets, toward looting and burning.

Yet the party, as has organized labor, made it equally clear that "law and order" must not be used as a hypocritical excuse to neglect so many of the social and economic wrongs that still exist among us.

Vice Pres. Humphrey, in his acceptance speech, sounded his determination not to look backward, but to look forward, to make a new start in his handling of the many problems that now confront the nation.

He dramatized this by his use of the phrase "New Day," which in the course of time may well match Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal," Harry Truman's "Fair Deal" and Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society."

What Humphrey and his running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, have stressed are unity and national reconciliation. This plea will play an increasingly important and healing role in the weeks that lie ahead.

LABOR'S BOYCOTT against California table grapes, launched by the farm workers to help win employer recognition of their union, shows signs of mounting success, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the Mutual Radio interview program were Stanley Levey, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

How to Buy:

Careful Shopping Prescribed To Outwit Stores on Markups

By Sidney Margolius

LIVING COSTS will hit a new peak this September before they level off for the fall. Among the problems to be outwitted this month by careful buying, are higher prices for clothing, bread and housing.

Clothing prices, which have been relatively stable during the recent years of inflation, now are catching up with the price raising parade — especially shoes. You'll notice the difference when you shop this month for school clothes, although prices will ease in October when the fall sales begin.

The truth is that retailers have pyramided the clothing price rise by boosting their tags even more than the increase at wholesale. The stores are taking a bigger profit both in percentage and dollars.

Here's the situation. While wholesale prices of apparel in general have risen 3.6 percent in one year, retail prices have gone up 5.6 percent. Normally if retailers raised prices the same percentage as the wholesale increase, they would still get a larger dollar profit.

For example, the store's cost for the $100 worth of clothing you buy for your family usually is about $65. If wholesale prices go up 3.6 percent, that means stores pay the manufacturers $2.34 more. If stores raised their prices only the same 3.6 percent, you would pay $3.60 more, which is bad enough. But this time they are trying to get $5.60 more for that $100 of clothing.

To help restrain your costs, you have to understand that not all stores and manufacturers raise prices by the same amount or at the same time, you should comparison-shop more widely.

This is noticeable this year in the disparity in prices of children's school clothes, with some stores and manufacturers charging significantly more than others. This situation also is noticeable in food. In preparing this report, we found round roast priced from $1.09 a pound to $1.59; bacon, 69 cents to $1.19, and pork loin from 49 to 79 cents.

Fortunately, some styles of children's clothing the stores and manufacturers are pushing this fall happen to be practical ones. The turtle neck knit shirt is not only currently "fashionable" for youngsters of all ages, it also makes sense because of its warmth, no ironing and reasonable cost (at some stores).

September is the month auto dealers cut prices to clear this year's models. But watch out for high-pressure selling. Before you ask the salesman for a quotation, look at the price sticker that all new cars must have. This shows the "suggested retail price" and destination and handling charges.

FIGURE THAT on moderate-price cars the dealer has 18-20 percent margin, or $450-$500 on a $2,500 car. In some cases at this time of year he may also get a "merchandising allowance" of $50-$100 from the factory to help move the factory's remaining inventory. Thus a discount of $200-$300, depending on the dealer's inventory situation and the popularity of the model, may be feasible.

Watch out for so-called "demonstrator" and "executive" models. Not that these are necessarily poor buys if the price is reasonable enough. But you should not consider them the equivalent of a new car, especially if they do not carry the full new-car warranty.

The small imports have been pushing "durability" in their ads. You've heard the commercials for the "10-year car," "our speedometer provides six digits," etc.

We advise taking these claims with a grain of salt, especially for some parts of the country and uses. The average American-made car does last 10 years before being scrapped. We asked the government's Bureau of Public Roads about these claims. Their Highway Statistics Division told us:

"We do not believe that the small foreign car has as high a life expectancy as the standard American car (assuming a reasonable mix of travel of high speed highways, local roads and city streets). Most of the small cars are not built to take the sustained high speeds commonplace in our Western Plains states, and becoming common nationwide as the interstate highway sections are connected."

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NEW PRESIDENT of Sleeping Car Porters, C. L. Dellums, left, takes time out at recent convention in New Orleans for discussion with AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. Dir. Donald Slaiman. Dellums, from Oakland, Calif., was elected to succeed A. Philip Randolph, who stepped down at age 79.

Pollution, Overcrowding:

Cities New Concern Of Conservationists

POLLUTED AIR AND WATER, overcrowding, loss of living space and of wild nature, huge amounts of waste—all are dangerous by-products of great technological advances. But it doesn't have to be that way if we insist on a "rational use of the environment to achieve the highest quality of living for mankind."

That is the new meaning and concern of conservation, explained in An Environment Fit for People, by Raymond F. Dasmann, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet. Dr. Dasmann is director of environmental studies for the Conservation Foundation and writes for both scientific and popular publications.

"Cities have become focal points in a threatened decline in the quality of human life," Dr. Dasmann points out. He said that the conservationist, "once involved mostly with the natural world and the rural scene," has today shifted his attention to encompass too the problems of the urban areas, where 70 percent of America's population live.

The problems of the cities—whose needs are interdependent with those of the rural and marine environments—are outlined by Dr. Dasmann in these terms: "the nature and arrangement of living space; the problem of transportation; the provision of essential water, materials, and energy; the availability of outdoor recreation space, including areas in which some appreciation of wild nature can be obtained; and, perhaps most compelling of all, the problem of pollution."

POLLUTION, he emphasizes, has become all-pervading.

- Air in many regions of the country is reaching a degree of pollution that threatens the health and welfare of the people.
- Water pollution is present in all urbanizing areas and much of our surface water is unfit for recreational use and can only be used for water supply after expensive purification.
- Land pollution through solid wastes, the garbage and junk of an industrial society, is growing more severe and its effects range all the way from serious health hazards to the psychological hazard represented by 'uglification' of the landscape and cityscape.
- Pollution by increasing levels of noise at times threatens our hearing and may have broad effects on our health.

In addition to a discussion of the specific problems of urban areas—including a plea for cities to "provide diversity if human differences are to be maintained"—Dr. Dasmann stresses the related importance of conservation of rural lands.

He also notes the need for continued attention to the serious international problem of soil erosion, for a halt to the destructive exploitation of rangelands and forests, for the conservation of wildlife and protection of natural areas, and proper care of the valuable aquatic environments that are "the great regulators of the world's atmosphere and climate" and the source of a growing share of man's food supply.

He places on the individual citizen responsibility for insisting that our technology "be used for man's benefit and not his detriment, so that it may serve the welfare of all and not just the profits of a few."

Soup to Nonsense:

Tiring 9-Hour Balancing Act Adds Up to Mathematic Circus

By Jane Goodsell

MY HUSBAND, bless his heart, has always balanced my checkbook for me. Although he occasionally left town for a week or so, we agreed (that is, I pleaded and he finally relented) that it was simpler to let our family finances drift until his return. But now he is going to be away for seven (yes, seven) weeks, and this time he was adamant. I had to learn how to balance my checkbook.

"But why?" I asked. "You said yourself that the bank is sure to be right, so why not just take their word for it?"

"It's a matter of tidy bookkeeping," he said, and the way he said it made "tidy bookkeeping" sound sort of sacred—like "truth and beauty."

"But you know I can't add," I wailed.

"Oh, of course you can," he said impatiently. "Any dunce can add."

As it turned out he was right. I can add—as long as I'm not dealing with sevens (which I'm hung up on) and if the column doesn't involve more than seven numbers. Naturally, I'm speaking of a vertical column. Horizontally, I'm lucky to get into three figures. Still, as I say, I can add, sort of. What I can't do is subtract.

But to start from the beginning. I read the instructions printed on the back of my bank statement. It was headed How to Reconcile Your Checkbook Balance to the Statement Balance.

This comforted me a little. It sounded as though the bank truly expected me to succeed. I obediently sorted my checks numerically, checked off the checks which had cleared, added my deposits, subtracted the handling cost, added up the sub-total, subtracted the total of outstanding checks . . . and ended up with a figure that was $19.87 less than the balance I'd written in my checkbook.

WITH A SIGH, I started over from the beginning. I found three errors (one addition and two subtraction) and ended up with a new set of figures that put the bank and me $22.87 apart.

At 6 p.m. (it was 3:15 when I began my ordeal) I was sitting at the kitchen table, surrounded by sheets of paper covered with figures, and chewing my nails and making small whimpering sounds.

At 10 p.m., the bank and I were only 63 cents apart. But an hour later, I discovered a check for $4.87 which I'd forgotten to enter.

I won't bore you with more details (mercifully, they have faded from my mind like the pains of childbirth) but at 1:10 a.m. my checkbook balance reconciled to the penny with the statement balance.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

At TUC's Centennial Convention:

British Unions Seek Repeal Of Government Wage Curbs

Blackpool, England—Motions condemning the economic measures of Britain's Labor government dominated the centenary meeting of the British Trades Union Congress.

Employment & Productivity Minister Barbara Castle arrived from London to hear spokesmen of the 1,050 conference delegates attack climbing unemployment and laws that give government officials power to delay wage increases negotiated through traditional collective bargaining.

After the key debate on the government's Prices and Incomes Bill, in which a call for its repeal cruised through by 7,746,000 votes to 1,022,000, Mrs. Castle told newsmen that the Labor government had no intention of changing its wages policy.

So intense was the opposition to wage controls, or incomes policy as it is known here, that the TUC's own voluntary wage setting system also came under fire.

After a spirited defense of the system by TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock, a motion proposed by young TUC Gen. Councillor Jack Peel applauding the TUC system squeaked through by a paper-thin majority of only 34,000 votes.

Leader of the attack on the government's policies was Transport Workers' leader, Frank Cousins, who stated: "I do not want to fight the government more than anyone else, but if they pick a fight, I won't go into a hole."

Cousins was speaking from personal experience of government intervention in collective bargaining. Mrs. Castle's ministry has stopped some of his busmen members from getting a negotiated wage increase.

The motions were passed against a background of rising unemployment in Britain. TUC economic committee chairman, the railwaymens' leader Sidney Greene, warned the government that trade unionists would not accept the forecast winter unemployment level of 700,000 jobless.

He warned that workers will not cooperate with employers and government officials who want to relate every wage increase to higher industrial productivity unless there is full employment.

Greene demanded that the government lift many of its restrictions on economic growth so that unemployment will begin to fall. Aware of the precarious position of the nation's balance of payments, he also proposed that restrictions on overseas sterling investment be introduced. Other speakers called for import controls to back Labor's policies for economic recovery.

Few delegates at this 100th TUC Congress believed that there was much to celebrate. Dispirited after four years of Labor government, some leaders demanded that the congress reject its annual motion proposing support for the government's policies, and Labor's electoral effort.

Printers' leader, Richard Briginshaw, demanded that the motion be defeated as a mark of the TUC's independence of the party, whose pursekeeper it has always been. Cousins also demanded that the traditional motion either be withdrawn or rejected. In the end it passed, by a show of hands, in the dying minutes of the congress.

Government officials were also unsympathetic to another of the congress demands—a call for equal pay for women to be introduced in two years. The delegates even went against general council advice and demanded that all affiliated unions support strikes called to try and force equal pay on unwilling employers.

The Labor government is thinking of making a firm pledge to introduce equal pay, but ministers are talking in terms of a gradual seven-year introduction instead of the TUC's two-year limit.

On the international front, the congress unanimously condemned the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and accepted the general council's decision to cut off all links with Communist block trade union movements, except those which opposed Russia's attack.

Chairman of the TUC's international committee, Fred Hayday, demanded that all links be cut until the Soviet Union and her Warsaw Pact allies have withdrawn their troops from Czechosolvakia, "and leave the Czechs to find their own salvation."

First action under the ban was to withdraw the invitation offered to the Russian trade union movement to send fraternal delegates to the 100th Congress.

The congress also passed, without opposition, a motion calling for new initiatives to end the war in Viet Nam.

Nursing Home Rebuked On Refusal to Bargain

The Mar Salle Convalescent Home committed an unfair labor practice when it refused to bargain collectively with Service Employes Local 536 in Washington, D.C., a National Labor Relations Board examiner ruled.

Examiner Charles W. Schneider recommended that the board order the home, whose practical nursing and service staffs have been on strike since July 7, to bargain with the union and sign a contract if an understanding is reached.

Schneider also recommended that the union's first year of bargaining rights under the law be extended from May 2, when Local 536 was first certified, to a year from the date that management commences to bargain in good faith.

The strike is one of the first in the nation since the NLRB voted to accept election petitions from employes of nursing homes. It will continue with SEIU support, Pres. David Sullivan said, until the home recognizes the rights of its employes.

The home's 122 employes voted Apr. 2 to have the union represent them. Their employer has refused to recognize the union or bargain with it, and has challenged not only the results but the right of the NLRB to allow an election in such homes.

All the strikers are Negroes who had been receiving wages of $1.30 to $1.45 an hour—below the poverty level, according to Local Pres. Peter Sheehan.

The union said that widespread public support for the strikers' seven-month struggle has developed. Besides the local labor movement, encouragement has been offered by members of the Catholic Interracial Council, Citizens for Fair Employment Now and the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

The Fair Employment group includes Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO, Rev. Geno Baroni of the Catholic archdiocese, Rev. Channing Phillips of the D.C. Council, Joseph Rauh, and Bishop Smallwood Williams of the Bible Way Church of Christ. The group helped stage a support rally on the picket line on Labor Day.

Sullivan has condemned the home's operators for violating the legal rights of the strikers by refusing to obey an order to bargain, and their human rights by paying wages below the poverty level.

"The real disgrace here," Sullivan said, "is not only that the nursing home industry is heavily subsidized by federal medicare, welfare and other payments but also because it has been and is continuing to be subsidized by the underpaid men and women who work for nursing and convalescent homes."

The union is "100 percent behind this strike that was caused by flagrant disregard for law and justice," Sullivan said.

Union Leaders Join Stars In Health Fund Telethon

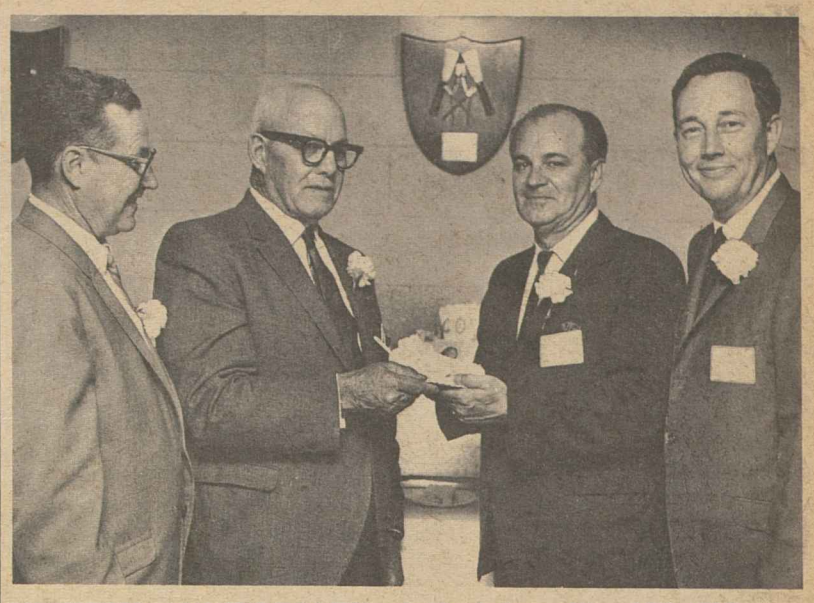
New York—With a big assist from the trade union movement, more than $1.4 million in donations and pledges was raised in a 19-hour telethon for the national campaign to wipe out muscular dystrophy.

Headliner Jerry Lewis led a parade of entertainment stars on the show sponsored by the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America. The program was beamed over a five-station network in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, N.Y., Boston, Providence, R.I., and New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 1-2.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey the Democratic presidential candidate, was a surprise guest in the closing hours of the show.

Pres. George Meany was among the labor leaders helping Lewis raise funds for the March Against Muscular Dystrophy and the Institute for Muscle Disease in New York City.

Other participants included James H. Rademacher, newly elected president of the Letter Carriers; William D. Buck, retiring president of the Fire Fighters; Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers; Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians; Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America; Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services, and Vice Pres. Jim King of the Fire Fighters.



SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY of Kankakee, Ill., AFL-CIO was celebrated on George Meany Day at city's labor hall and county fairgrounds. Shown at cake-cutting ceremony before reception are, left to right, federation Sec.-Treas. Bernard Davis; Meany; Pres. Lawrence Benoche and Vice Pres. Lucius Bales. Anniversary events will conclude with a founders' dinner Oct. 26.

Central Bodies Lauded As 'Vital' to AFL-CIO

Kankakee, Ill.—Central bodies play a vital role in the organizational structure of the AFL-CIO, federation Pres. George Meany said in saluting the Kankakee AFL-CIO at a 60th anniversary celebration of its chartering.

Meany and Illinois Gov. Samuel Shapiro (D), a member of the Musicians who once was local federation president, headed a list of dignitaries at a reception in the local labor hall and a George Meany Day program at the county fairgrounds.

Meany reminded an audience of 600 that the AFL-CIO is a federation of 125 autonomous national unions.

It is not the parent body of the national unions, but a coordinating organization to unify their efforts, he explained, adding: "It does not have any executive authority" over the unions, but does have a strong influence "because of the type of structure which we main tain" in the union movement.

Under that structure, local central bodies "do the same job at the local level as the AFL-CIO does in Washington." Contacts between the community at large, local and state governments, and between citizens in all the communities of America are maintained, Meany said, "not by the AFL-CIO in Washington but by the central labor union at the community level."

The federation depends on the local central bodies not only for legislative action, for contacts with neighbors and friends, but for "political action which is part and parcel of the job of the AFL-CIO," he explained.

Importance of Local Bodies

"So never underestimate the importance of a local central body," Meany advised. "It is in that spirit, on behalf of the AFL-CIO, that I congratulate the Kankakee Federation of Labor on its 60 years of existence."

Gov. Shapiro welcomed Meany to the state and, on behalf of local unions, presented a plaque praising him for his "devotion and service to organized labor."

Sixty years ago, when the central body was established, the average pay check was $9.74 for a 51-hour week, the governor recalled. He praised local and state labor for their "vigorous representation" of union members and promised to consult with them "in the next four years."

Kankakee Mayor Thomas Ryan lauded the central body for its cooperation in every major civic function and reported that for the ninth straight year it will be host to the opening dinner for the town's Community Chest fund drive.

Other guests included Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois AFL-CIO, Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers, Pres. James M. Roberts and Executive Vice Pres. Fred Keller of the Stove Workers, Sec.-Treas. O. T. Satre of the Painters, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy and other labor and community leaders.

Shipyard Pact Ends Strike of Eleven Unions

Groton, Conn.—Members of 11 shipyard unions won protection against indiscriminate layoffs in a four-year agreement that ended a 22-day strike here against the Electric Boat division of General Dynamics Corp.

Seniority was the major issue in a strike that began July 14 with the sanction of the Metal Trades Council of New London County. The walkout ended in a 2,457-2,332 vote to accept a company offer to some 7,500 members of the Boilermakers, Carpenters, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Guards, Laborers, Machinists, Molders, Office & Professional Employes, Painters, Plumbers, and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Electric Boat management agreed to drop a $1 million lawsuit against the unions on contract ratification.

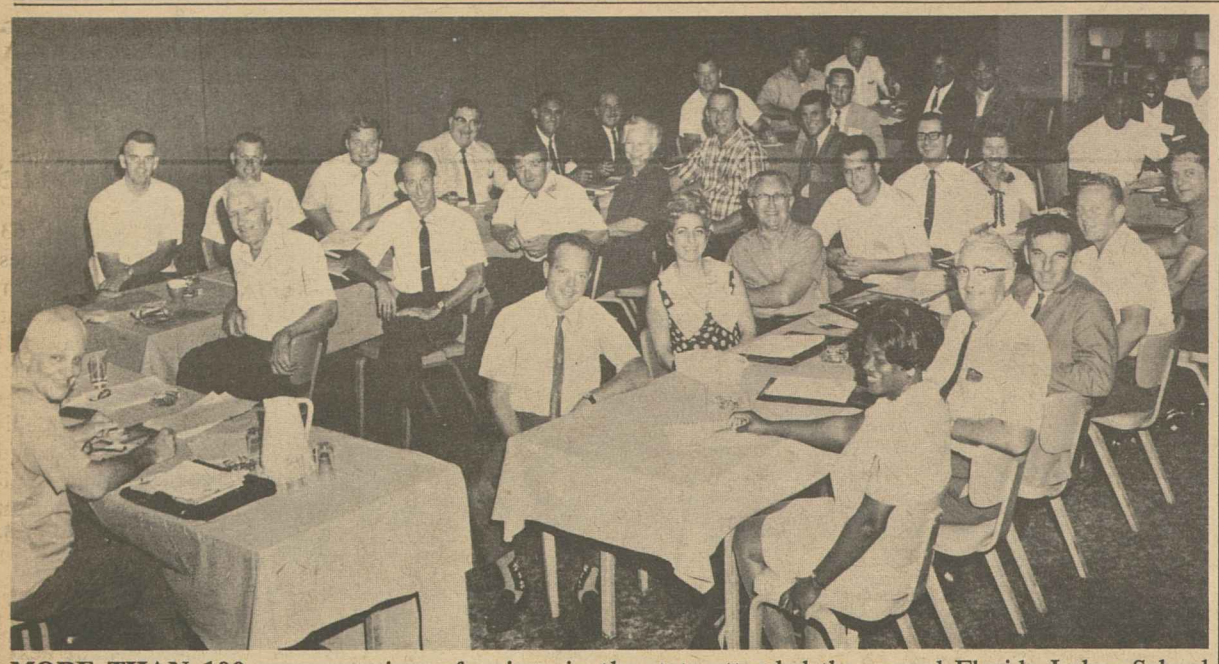
The new pact provides wage increases of 26 cents an hour this year and further annual increases of 3 percent, 3.5 percent and 5 percent, for an overall average hike of 67.1 cents an hour.

Special pay increases will add 17 cents an hour to the wages of specialists, 25 cents for working leaders, 30 cents for workers on jobs 40 feet or more above the ground, and $2 a shift for those who work under a submarine or on other hazardous jobs.

It was agreed that divers are entitled to an extra $20 a day besides regular pay for work on construction.

Other contract changes include improvements in insurance coverage, sick leave, pensions, funeral leave, and two more paid holidays for a total of 11.

The Groton yard builds nuclear-propelled submarines and does refitting work on all types of undersea boats, Council Pres. Anthony L. DeGregory said.



MORE THAN 100 representatives of unions in the state attended the annual Florida Labor School in Jacksonville, where they studied labor history, political action, and heard addresses by state officials. George T. Guernsey, AFL-CIO assistant director of education, conducts one of the classes.

Rail Trainmen Warn Carriers Of Drive for Safety Standards

Hollywood, Fla.—The Trainmen warned the nation's railroads that greater safety is a major goal of the union and "if necessary, we will make it a matter of negotiation."

Charles Luna, in opening the 33rd convention of the 180,000-member BRT, pointed out that the accident rate on U.S. railroads has gone up since 1961.

"Every major transportation service is regulated from the safety standpoint except the railroads," Luna told the 1,100 delegates. "We need, we must have passed, a bill to provide the Dept. of Transportation with authority and funds to administer broad safety programs over the railroads."

He urged backing of the two rail safety bills now before Congress, one introduced by Rep. Harley Staggers (D- W. Va.) and the other by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.).

Luna also pledged continued support for development of high speed rail transportation and cooperation with railroads to meet this goal. But, he pointed out—it's time to start moving up toward good service with the best possible equipment.

"We can no longer be satisfied with the placing of a couple of jet engines on top of obsolete equipment, as the New York Central did not long ago," he said. "The Central tried to fool the public with publicity releases, but actually fooled no one.

"The carriers have walked away from their responsibilities to the traveling public, but the responsibility still exists," Luna said. "There is no doubt in my mind that passenger service must return to this country.

"It is embarrassing to find that other countries are way ahead of us in transportation. Europe and Japan have done things with trains that American railroads don't even think is possible."

Commenting on the proposed unification of the BRT with three other rail operating unions—the Conductors and Brakemen, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and the Switchmen's Union—Luna called the move "the beginning of a greater unification of transportation crafts."

The unification action has been agreed to by the four unions and will soon go to a referendum vote of the members, the final step in creation of a 250,000-member organization.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey sent a message to the delegates urging their help in his presidential campaign, which he said is aimed at bringing "a new day of economic security, truly full employment, first class education and unity as free people."

The alternative, he warned, is to "follow the Republican reactionary coalition back into an old era of unemployment and cyclical recession, marginal education . . . and irrevocable tension and hatred."

One of the highlights of the convention will be an address by Sec. of Transportation Alan S. Boyd.

The convention will also hear from Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds; Betty Furness, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs; and two members of the National Mediation Board—Chairman Leverett Edwards and Francis A. O'Neill, Jr.

Also expected as guests are the presidents of the three unions considering unification with BRT—H. E. Gilbert of the Firemen, C. F. Lane of the Conductors and N. P. Speirs of the Switchmen.

Rep. Goodell Appointed To RFK's Senate Seat

The Senate seat of Robert F. Kennedy will be filled by a conservative Republican whose voting record on key issues was almost 100 percent opposite that of the slain New York senator.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has appointed Rep. Charles E. Goodell, 42, five-term congressman from Jamestown, N.Y., to fill the remaining two years of Kennedy's term.

Goodell's appointment placated the state's party leaders who reportedly were disturbed over the possibility that Rockefeller might name a New York City liberal to the vacancy. The name of Rep. Ogden R. Reid, a liberal Republican from suburban Westchester County, had been prominently mentioned.

The youthful, articulate Goodell has the reputation of a moderate and was a strong supporter of Rockefeller's unsuccessful bid for the Republican presidential nomination.

But his voting record—by COPE standards—is among the most conservative of any eastern Republican.

On key votes from the time he entered Congress in 1959 through the close of the 89th Congress in 1966, Goodell had 42 "wrong" votes and only two "right" votes in labor's scorebook.

He voted for minimum wage amendments to deny coverage to retail employes and farm workers and to delay the second stage minimum wage increase another year. He voted against repeal of Taft-Hartley's Sec. 14(b) and against the aid to education bill.

Goodell's COPE record in the 90th Congress shows 9 wrong and 3 right votes. He supported efforts to slash funds for model cities, anti-poverty and rent supplement programs.

By contrast, Kennedy's voting record on similar issues was 100 percent right by COPE's tally.

Unionists Lauded For Emergency Aid

Several trade union members have been cited by the Red Cross for their volunteer help following the crash of an airliner at Charleston (W.Va.) Kanawha Airport in which 32 of 37 passengers were killed.

Blood transfusions were administered. An information center for relatives was established. Emergency transportation was provided. Nurses were brought to the scene, and a Red Cross mobile canteen was set up.

Among those cited by the Red Cross are Cecil Martin, Communications Workers, who is chairman of the subcommittee for manpower of the Red Cross Disaster Committee; James Glaspell and his son of the United Federation of Postal Clerks; Ernest L. Ritz and Walter Brady of the Machinists; John Sander and Charles Kinder of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Charles Morton of the Windowglass Cutters and Wendell Drake, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities staffer.

Joseph Coakley Dies, SEIU Legislative Aide

Worcester, Mass.—Joseph Coakley, who retired July 1 after 25 years as legislative representative for the former AFL and the Service Employes, died here at 65 while visiting friends and relatives.

Coakley came from Syracuse, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., during World War II. He had been a police reporter for the Worcester Telegram and a correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, the Associated Press and United Press. His wife survives in Arlington, Va. A son, William, is on the SEIU staff in Boston.

A 'Clear-Cut Choice':

Humphrey Endorsed By Clothing Workers

New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers endorsed the presidential candidacy of Vice Pres. Humphrey and his running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, and called upon the union's more than 400,000 members "to work for their victory, to register and to vote on Nov. 5."

In a statement on behalf of the executive board, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum declared that "in this critical year of 1968, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America urges its members and friends to rise above fears and frustrations and to cast their votes on the basis of solid fact, not on the basis of slick political merchandising or demagogic, over-simplified cure-alls."

The union statement asserted that the "American people know that the 'new' Nixon is nothing more than chrome-plated 'old' Nixon." It charged that the Republican platform would "halt social progress," "hamstring" labor unions, and "pave the way for serious recession."

The ACWA statement charged that the "oversimplified appeals of George C. Wallace will bring not peace but more hostility, not law and order but more friction and violence among all the groups which make up our modern democratic America."

The union statement pointed out that "the American people want peace in Viet Nam—and the Humphrey-Muskie ticket offers far more promise for achieving a negotiated peace at the earliest possible time. Nixon, in contrast, still echoes the slogans of the cold war period, and Wallace offers no road to peace at all. With either, we face the danger of more escalation, not the hope of peace."

Thus, the statement declared, "In the elections of 1968, the American people are offered a clear-cut choice. The effects of the choice we make will influence our own lives and those of our children and grandchildren."

The ACWA cited Humphrey's "brilliant record of service to the cause of social advance in our country" and said "he has been a steadfast friend of labor."

"In the Senate he sponsored or supported a tremendous variety of legislative measures that had the support of organized labor and of the vast majority of citizens in all walks of life. Because of Hubert Humphrey's efforts in the United States Senate, Americans today have made progress toward better health care, better housing, improved education, more jobs, higher pay, more secure savings and a more comfortable old age.

"Hubert Humphrey has always stood fast against those who would tear down our effective system of collective bargaining relationships. He has resisted the attacks on labor of those who would divide and destroy the trade unions of America. Hubert H. Humphrey long ago, on his record of achievement, earned our esteem as a true 'friend of labor'. . . .

"In contrast to the double standards offered by Nixon and Wallace, the team of Humphrey and Muskie offers America the promise of more progress and continued prosperity."

America, the statement continued, "clearly wants change. But in the name of change we cannot afford retrogression and reaction, which are the stock in trade of Nixon and Wallace." Humphrey and Muskie, it said, "have demonstrated that they are truly committed, in heart and mind, to change for progress, to change for peace, to change for domestic tranquility, to change for opportunity and economic advance."

ACWA Funds Mini-Park in Poverty Area

New York—Affiliates of the Clothing Workers here have made a grant of $40,000 to the New York Urban Coalition to construct a mini-park in a poverty area.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky presented a check for the amount to Saul Wallen, coalition president, at the site of the proposed park, 118th Street and Park Avenue.

The park, part of a rehabilitation program being undertaken by an East Harlem community group, will be the first of 100 mini-parks which the coalition has pledged to build in the city's poverty sections.

The ACWA grant is part of a $250,000 commitment by the union to urban coalitions around the nation. Earlier, the union contributed $50,000 to the National Urban Coalition in Washington.

A BRASS LANTERN of early-day railroading vintage is presented to Fred Verrier, left, San Jose, Calif., during the National Association of Model Railroaders' convention in San Francisco. Verrier won a Railroad Trainmen's contest to convert a model rail passenger car to make it more attractive and comfortable. BRT Vice Pres. John H. Shepherd examines Verrier's winning entry.

'Lives at Stake':

Clark Pushes Fight For Gun Controls

The attorney general of the United States told the Senate bluntly that it should pass a strong gun control law if it really wants to fight crime.

"Those who stridently call for law and order, yet oppose controls, fail to face the issues, fail to protect the public and raise questions as to their own purposes," Atty. Gen. Ramsay Clark charged.

His three-page letter was delivered to the desk of each senator as the Senate opened debate on the controversial, emotion-charged gun control issue.

Both a House-passed bill and legislation approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee would add rifles and shotguns to the ban on mail order sale of handguns previously enacted. The bills would also, with some big loopholes, restrict interstate sales of both guns and ammunition.

Neither bill includes the licensing and registration provisions sought by Pres. Johnson after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"Those who quibble about the inconvenience of registration and licensing, knowing lives are at stake, cannot be much concerned about life or crime either," Clark said.

He reiterated that the purpose of the legislation is to protect the public by keeping guns from criminals, assassins, the mentally disturbed and drug addicts.

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) planned to lead a fight for strengthening amendments to the Senate committee bill.

The chances for major strengthening of the bill appeared much dimmer, however, than they would have been last June when Congress was flooded with letters and petitions demanding the strongest possible gun control law.

Since then, the National Rifle Association and other opponents of registration and strict controls have massed a powerful grass roots protest. In a number of communities whose local governing bodies appeared ready to pass gun control ordinances, public hearings brought out throngs of opponents and cautious legislators backed off.

In other congressional developments:

- House and Senate conferees reached agreement on a $1.9 billion foreign aid authorization bill—$1 billion less than the President had requested and the lowest amount since the program began. It was virtually certain that the actual amount appropriated in a later bill would be considerably less than the amount authorized.
- The Senate voted overwhelmingly to exempt federal "impact" grants to schools attended by children of servicemen and government employes from the economy axe. Liberals and conservatives joined in exempting the program from the mandatory $6 billion budget cut Congress has ordered the President to make.
- The House Commerce Committee voted 16-14 approval of a Senate-passed bill to allow television and radio stations to give free time to a Humphrey-Nixon debate without having to offer equal time to a host of minor party candidates. The networks have said they would give comparable free time to George Wallace, but would not include him in the debate. Similar legislation in 1960 paved the way for the Kennedy-Nixon debates.

The bill, however, must still clear the House Rules Committee or be brought up under a suspension of the rules procedure requiring a two-thirds vote for passage.

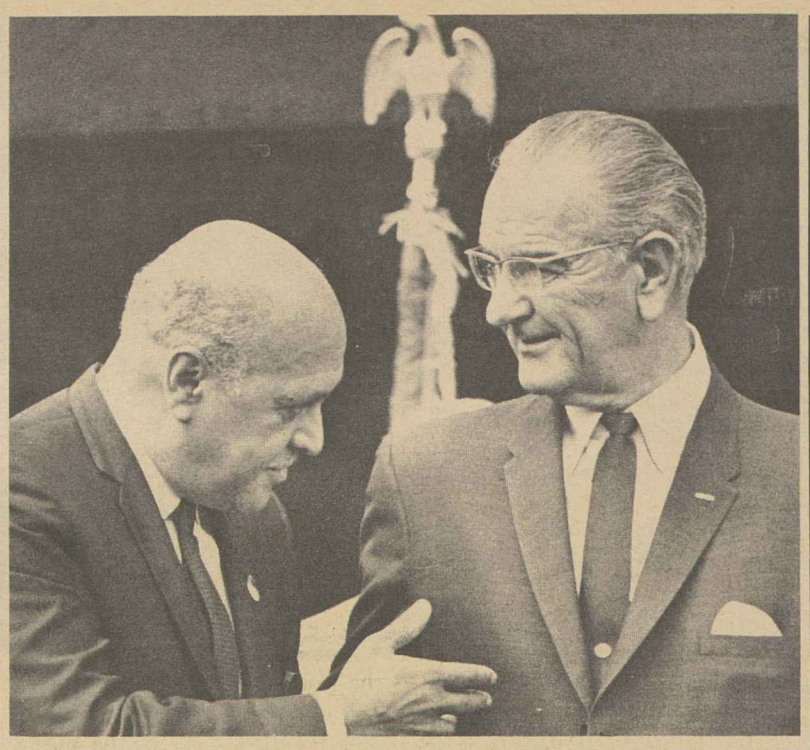
- **Pres. Johnson acknowledged that "it is late in the session" but sent Congress proposals for closing loopholes in the Coal Mine Safety Act and strongly urged action before adjournment. He said coal mining remains "the most dangerous and hazardous occupation" and an overhaul of the safety law needs "immediate attention."**
- The House Labor Committee filed its report on a compromise bill tightening the existing Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act. But there appeared little likelihood of final congressional action on the legislation this year.

McGinley Appointed Deputy In Labor Dept.

J. Timothy McGinley has been named Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor to assume the number two position in the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Labor Standards Administration. He has held the acting deputy's post since January.

McGinley, a former All Big Ten basketball player at Purdue University and an honors scholar at Harvard University, has also served as a special assistant to Labor Sec. W Willard Wirtz.

'Just Taking Notes'



PRES. JOHNSON is welcomed by Sec. of Housing & Urban Development Robert C. Weaver at ceremonies dedicating a new HUD headquarters in Washington. It provides space for 4,300 employes who had been scattered in 20 separate buildings throughout the city.

Johnson Names Meany To New Housing Unit

Pres. Johnson has named AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany among a group of distinguished Americans to serve as incorporators of the National Housing Partnership, whose task will be to stimulate construction of low-income housing.

The President announced the incorporators while participating in ceremonies dedicating a new Washington headquarters for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

The Partnership was created under a provision of the 1968 Housing Act to provide a means of uniting private capital and local builders to help close a gap in low-income housing.

Johnson named ten incorporators and said more will be selected later. He said they will have the job of creating an "adequately capitalized, professionally managed" corporation under the Partnership.

The corporation's purpose, the President stressed, is to help the nation reach a goal of 600,000 new low and moderate income housing units a year—"a tenfold increase in the current rate of production."

Also, he added, the corporation can get neighborhoods and citizens involved in planning projects and "formulate labor agreements which insure the training and employment of neighborhood residents."

Edgar F. Kaiser, chairman of the board of Kaiser Industries, Inc., was named chairman of the incorporators, all of whom are subject to Senate confirmation.

Kaiser said the incorporators hope to "line up" some $200 million from private investors and said the corporation would have a "borrowing base" of $4 billion to encourage small builders to increase housing construction.

In dedicating the strikingly modern, $26 million HUD headquarters—in the heart of Washington's urban renewal area—Johnson spoke of the "staggering" job of meeting a goal of 26 million new houses and apartments over the next 10 years.

Describing the 1968 housing law as a commitment to that objective, he said the urgent question "is not can we build all of this?" but "can we build it better and more beautiful?"

An environment of beauty and harmony "cannot be a luxury," the President said. "It is a necessity if we are to build . . . new order and new meaning into the lives of our fellow Americans."

Three days before the new HUD building was dedicated, ceremonies also were held there to unveil a bust of Catherine Baurer Wurster, who pioneered and promoted public and labor supported housing for 30 years until her death in 1964.

Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens, a speaker at the occasion, traced her career and described the bust as a symbol of "the struggle still ahead" to secure "true urban development as the basis for a better America."

Family Income Climbs for 63% Of Households

Ann Arbor, Mich.—About 63 percent of the nation's families have increased their income over the past four years and 49 percent are making more than a year ago, according to a report released here.

The projection for the nation was made by the University of Michigan's survey research center based on interviews conducted with families across the nation as part of an extensive study of consumer finances.

The report also projects that about 40 percent of all families expect to have more income next year than they have now, and 50 percent anticipate greater income in four years.

Although the average income of Negro families is much lower than that of white families, the report said, "substantially the same proportion of Negro and white families experienced and expected income increases."

In another area, the report said that an analysis of the change in distribution of income, financial assets and major expenditures over recent years "indicates some progress in the war against poverty."

The analysis of findings showed a small but continuous decline in the proportion of families with extremely low incomes and no financial assets.

Also, the study showed a growth in the proportion of families with higher income. The percentage of families with income above $10,000 before taxes increased from 27 to 32 percent between 1966 and 1967.

Fortas Still Under Fire Of Dixie-GOP Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

answer questions about pornography and obscenity."

Newspaper head counts indicated a majority of both the committee and the full Senate would vote for confirmation of Fortas. But the key problem would be to muster the two-thirds needed to break a filibuster.

Before the Judiciary Committee set a firm date for its vote, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield had served notice that he would, if necessary, move to take the nomination out of the hands of the Judiciary Committee and put it directly on the Senate calendar.

Mansfield also said he is prepared to call the Senate back into session after the November election if the nomination is not acted on before then.

Earlier Pres. Johnson called a news conference to denounce the conservative coalition's attempt to prevent a vote on confirmation.

Johnson said that "a little group," which disapproves of some Supreme Court decisions, should not be able, "by parliamentary tricks, to filibuster and prevent the majority from expressing its viewpoint."

Also held up is the nomination of Homer T. Thornberry as associate justice. Chief Justice Earl Warren's resignation is effective on the confirmation of his successor, and if Fortas is confirmed there would be a vacancy for associate justice.

While Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen has indicated his support of Fortas, Griffin has apparently succeeded in rallying the majority of Senate Republicans behind his filibuster with the argument that a Nixon victory in the election would enable a Republican president to appoint the Chief Justice and fill the court vacancy. There was speculation, however, that Warren—a former Republican governor and the GOP's 1948 vice presidential candidate—might withdraw his resignation if the Senate did not act this year.

Increasingly, the attacks on Fortas have become essentially attacks on the Supreme Court and its controversial decisions on rights of defendants, civil rights, censorship and individual liberties.

Union Saves Jobs of N.Y. Fire Chaplains

New York—A mail and telephone campaign by Fire Fighters Local 94 saved the jobs of the New York Fire Dept.'s six chaplains, threatened by an "economy" move.

The campaign got rolling when firemen learned of Mayor Lindsay's proposed 1968-69 budget that would eliminate the chaplains and their $4,500-a-year salary. It coasted past the victory line when members of City Council kept the salary item in the budget.

Officers of Local 94 fought for more than a month to arouse the public, and city officials, to the threatened loss of the chaplain corps. They drove home these points:

The chaplains are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year—building morale, consoling the families of firemen killed in line of duty, calling on sick and injured firemen, counseling on personal problems, attending official functions, visiting fire houses and fire units in Greater New York as friends of the men in uniform.

Since the clergymen are on call day or night, they must get a replacement when parish duties detain them.

'Old Coalition':

Humphrey Hits GOP On Reactionary Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

comed" a contest that included a joint declaration to remove human rights from campaign debate, a contest that focused on urban problems, foreign policy, agriculture and other issues.

"But instead," Humphrey observed, "we are confronted not only with third-party extremism, but with the old Republican-reactionary coalition that has always held America back."

Declaring that it is in the "dollars-and-cents self-interest" of the nation to pursue programs to assure equal opportunity for every American, the Vice President said the 1968 election poses "a fateful choice" for the voter:

"Shall we—as a nation—move forward toward one society of opportunity and justice, or shall we abandon this commitment out of fear and prejudice and move instead toward a fractured and separated society?"

Humphrey's B'nai Brith address kicked off a coast-to-coast campaign tour that brought the candidate to Philadelphia, Denver and Los Angeles, then back to the East for appearances at Detroit, Wilmington, Del., and Pittsburgh.

Early in the week, the Vice President issued a position paper contrasting the 32 percent gain in real family income during the eight years of the Kennedy-Johnson and Johnson-Humphrey Administrations with a rise of only 9 percent during the previous eight years of Republican rule. **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

The week also saw a solid endorsement of the Democratic ticket by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. In his first political appearance since the assassination of his brother, Robert, Kennedy toured areas of western Massachusetts in support of Rep. Edward P. Boland's reelection. But he paused to call Humphrey and his running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the candidates "best equipped to provide the kind of programs and plans we need to move this country ahead," adding that he would have more to say on the subject "at a later date."

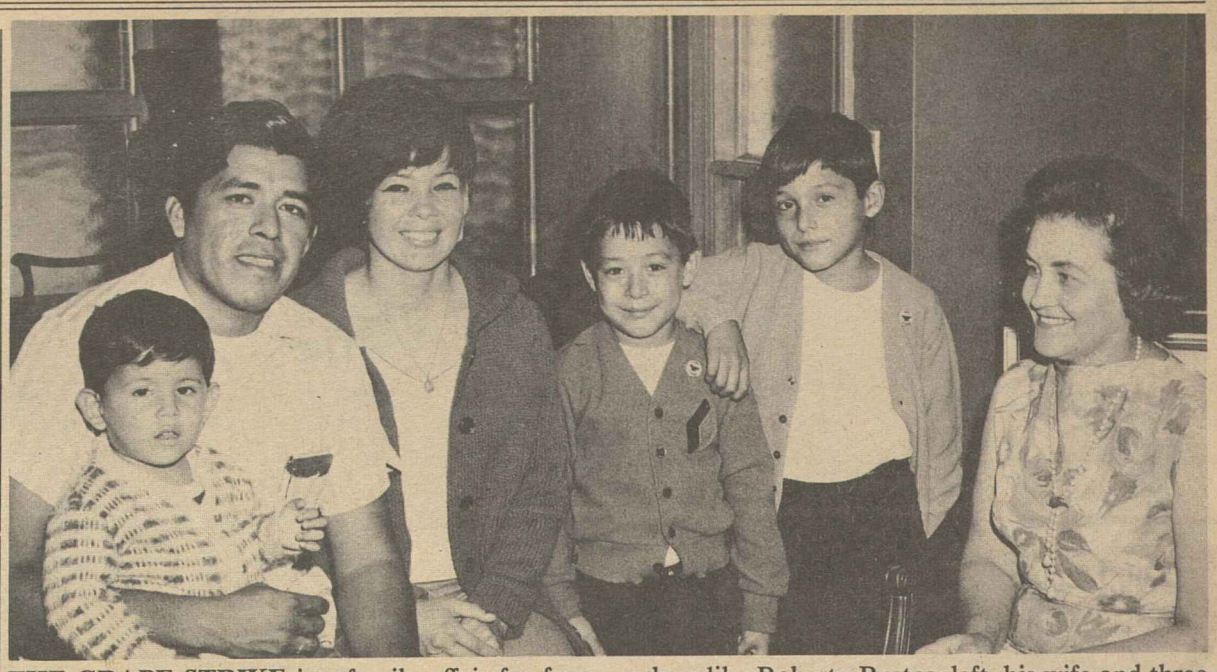
Meanwhile, Nixon, too, was criss-crossing the country in search of votes. He also addressed the B'nai Brith convention, but directed his speech largely to the hostilities between Israel and her Arab neighbors, pledging if elected to "find a just peace."

Nixon's campaign thus far has been couched largely in generalities, avoiding specific commitments on such issues as race relations, Viet Nam, the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas.

His appeal is directed to those he calls "forgotten Americans," and in White Plains, N.Y., he made it clear that suburban dwellers, most of whom are middle-class whites, make up the nucleus of this group.

On issues of immediate concern to union members, the Republican candidate has clearly opted to write off their support in exchange for the backing of organized labor's foes. In Houston, for example, he proclaimed his opposition to repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits Texas and other states to outlaw the union shop. And in San Francisco, he issued a statement condemning as "illegal" the boycott of California table grapes being pressed across the country by striking members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. **(Story, Page 1.)**

The "new" Nixon so far has refrained from personal attacks on his Democratic opponents. But the GOP candidate for vice president, Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, resurrected tactics that the "old" Nixon employed in running for Congress and the Senate in the 1940s. Agnew charged that over the years Humphrey has been "soft on inflation, soft on communism and soft on law and order."



THE GRAPE STRIKE is a family affair for farm workers like Roberto Bustos, left, his wife and three sons, shown as guests of Eldred Kleeman, research director for Machinists Dist. 9, and his wife Faye, right, secretary of the Southwest Missouri AFL-CIO at Joplin. Eleven local unions pledged monthly contributions to the strikers after Bustos and his wife told of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's three-year fight for union protection.

Sen. Morse Hits Employer Plot To Kill NLRB, Sap Union Strength

The nation's most powerful employer organizations have begun a large-scale, well-financed drive to destroy the National Labor Relations Act and weaken unions.

They've hired one of America's biggest public relations firms to try to convince the nation that unions are "too strong" and that the National Labor Relations Board has been outrageously pro-union.

The drive is frankly tied to the hope that the November elections will put into office a Congress which will pass an employer-written labor law and a President who will sign it.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) terms this employer campaign "serious and dangerous" in an article in the September issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's magazine.

The article is based on a speech Morse made in the Senate in which he warned that "if this campaign succeeds, I fear that it will lead to a new era of labor strife which will merely add to our already lengthy list of national problems."

Morse traces the buildup of the drive to gut the NLRB to the 1965 appointment of a "blue ribbon" committee of management lawyers by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Its report is a 167-page analysis of proposed amendments to the present labor law and, Morse says, "it is punctuated by broadside attacks on the integrity of decisions of the NLRB and the federal courts."

While agreeing that "the legislative remedy should be aimed at the chief offender, the NLRB itself," the management lawyers were apparently divided on whether the labor board's jurisdiction over unfair labor practice cases should be transferred to a new national labor court or to the regular district courts. Either solution would be satisfactory, the committee said.

Morse gives this summary of the employer-proposed "ripper" amendments:

They "begin by deleting from the policy objectives in the law's present preamble any reference to protecting self-organization and freedom of association.

"They go from there to limit the scope of the bargaining obligation, to restrict the board's power in unit determinations, to toughen a number of sections limiting labor's conduct, to ease various restrictions on employers, to confine the board's none-too-strong remedial authority within much narrower limits, to change the venue provisions for court review and to reverse over a score of Supreme Court, courts of appeals and board decisions in leading cases."

Morse noted that, "however profitable for lawyers, this wrecking operation, based as it is on faulty and distorted analysis, would undoubtedly produce new instabilities and conflicts which would severely damage our labor-management progress."

Morse documents the role of the Hill & Knowlton public relations firm, which has a reputation as an "image maker" for conservative interests. These, Morse told the Senate, have included "the gun lobby, the tobacco lobby, the steel industry in the 1937, 1952 and 1959 strikes, the oil and gas lobby in the early 1950s when a scandal resulted from an oil company's attempted 'campaign contribution' to Sen. Francis Case just before a crucial vote."

Morse suggests dryly, "If one is inclined to credit the revised aphorism that 'when there is smoke, there is often a smoke machine,' Hill & Knowlton seems to be one of the main smoke machines in this effort to becloud public understanding."

The Oregon senator agrees that some amendments are needed to the National Labor Relations Act—but not of the type the employer groups are pushing.

The type of amendments necessary, Morse stressed, would strengthen rather than weaken "the objectives of sound labor legislation."

9-14-68

Primary Elections in Ten States Produce Victories for Incumbents

Primaries in 10 states brought victory to all incumbents seeking renomination and the return of some familiar names to the political arena.

Vermont's 76-year-old Sen. George D. Aiken, a liberal Republican, won re-election as well as renomination. He easily won the GOP primary and was named the Democratic candidate on a write-in vote. No Democrat had filed to oppose him.

Vermont Republicans, however, picked the more conservative of two candidates, Deane C. Davis, as their gubernatorial choice. Democrats are running Lt. Gov. John J. Daley.

Barry Goldwater will seek to return to the Senate and Arizona Democrats picked 37-year-old Roy Elson to oppose him. Elson is an aide to Sen. Carl Hayden, who is retiring after 56 years in Congress. Former Democratic Gov. Sam Goddard will run against GOP Gov. Jack R. Williams.

The New Hampshire senatorial election will match the best vote-getters of the two parties. Incumbent Republican Sen. Norris Cotton will be opposed by the state's three-term Democratic Gov. John W. King.

The race for governor will be between Walter R. Peterson, Republican speaker of the state House of Representatives, and Democrat Emile R. Bussiere.

Bronson C. LaFollette will test the political staying power of his family name by running as the Democratic candidate for governor in Wisconsin against GOP incumbent Warren P. Knowles. Sen. Gaylord Nelson will be opposed by Republican Jerris Leonard, majority leader of the state Senate.

Maryland's Democratic Sen. Daniel B. Brewster will be challenged for re-election by GOP Rep. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. The race is complicated by the independent candidacy of George P. Mahoney, who in 1966 was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor. Three incumbent Democratic congressmen survived strong primary opposition—George H. Fallon, Samuel N. Friedel and Hervey G. Machen.

Colorado Democrats named former Gov. Steve McNichols to run against incumbent Republican Sen. Peter H. Dominick. McNichols beat a lesser-known candidate who had urged withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam.

In Utah, two former officers of the John Birch Society failed to defeat conservative Republican incumbents, Sen. Wallace F. Bennett and Rep. Sherman P. Lloyd. Democrats chose Milton L. Weilenmann to run against Bennett. Incumbent Democratic Gov. Calvin J. Rampton had no primary opposition and will face Republican Carl W. Buehner.

Incumbent congressmen had easy primary victories in Minnesota and Rhode Island.

A liberal former congressman from Atlanta, Charles L. Weltner, won the Democratic nomination in Georgia's primary and will seek to regain his congressional seat from Republican Fletcher Thompson. Weltner had resigned as a candidate for re-election in 1966 rather than accept a party loyalty oath to support Lester Maddox for governor.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge won his expected renomination in the Democratic primary but his Negro opponent, Maynard Jackson, polled more than 100,000 votes with the tally still incomplete.

Fred Stewart Dies, SIU Staff Member

New York—Fred M. Stewart, headquarters representative for the Seafarers here since 1960, died. He was 55. Stewart had been active in early organizing campaigns when the SIU was first established in 1938 and continued to be active in the union for the past 30 years.

U.S. Pledges Consultation In Pay Studies

The government has promised to do a better job of consulting with unions of federal employes when it develops annual comparisons of civil service salaries with private industry pay for comparable jobs.

These comparability findings are submitted to Congress each year, along with the President's recommendations for pay raises.

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council had complained sharply of unilateral changes in the areas surveyed, a reduction in the size of the firms covered and failure to adjust for shorter workweeks in private employment.

In a joint reply, the chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the director of the Bureau of the Budget offered to expand the area of consultation on salary surveys, including discussions with union representatives before key decisions are made.

Labor Steps Up Attack on Urban Crisis

AFL-CIO News

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Unions Go All Out to Elect Humphrey-Muskie Ticket

WARM WELCOME was given Sen. Edmund S. Muskie when the Democratic vice presidential candidate met with the AFL-CIO Executive Council in New York. Later, the AFL-CIO's endorsement —unanimously voted by the General Board, on which every affiliated union is represented—went to the Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

Board Spurs Drive With Endorsement

By Saul Miller

New York—The American labor movement will marshal all its energy and resources behind Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie in the crisis-ridden 1968 presidential election.

If America is to solve its problems and continue its progress there is no alternative to these highly and uniquely qualified men and the policies espoused in the Democratic Party program.

The nation cannot risk the election of Richard Nixon, "a man who so sorely fails to measure up to" presidential responsibilities. And George Wallace has no platform, no policies "and no program for America save racism and hatred."

These were the positions taken by the 160-member AFL-CIO General Board, representing every AFL-CIO affiliate and department, after an exhaustive study of the issues and the men.

The recommendation for a strong, unequivocal endorsement of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket came to the board from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The General Board documented its stand with a 22-page statement examining the state of the nation, the major issues in the party platforms and the candidates for President and Vice President. It concluded:

"It is our deep conviction that both the Democratic candidates and the Democratic platform merit the wholehearted support of American workers. We do therefore recommend, advise and exhort all members of each affiliated union to support the Humphrey-Muskie ticket with all the energy at their command." **(Excerpts, Pages 8 and 9.)**

Taking special note of Wallace's candidacy, the board declared "his pretense to be the friend of the worker is especially galling to the American labor movement. The record of low wages, poor working conditions, high crime rates, high illiteracy rates, anti-unionism, segregation and prejudice in Alabama testifies to the falsity of that claim."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference after the board meeting that the labor movement is in high gear in support of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket and that in the final six weeks "we can turn around" Humphrey's underdog position.

He stressed that the sentiment for the Democratic candidates at

(Continued on Page 3)

For More Effective Attack:

New Dept. of Urban Affairs, Jobs Unit Set by AFL-CIO

New York—The AFL-CIO has tooled up for a more effective attack on the nation's urban problems, creating two new instruments to give a greater thrust to its programs.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced at the federation's Executive Council session at the Hotel Commodore here:

- Establishment of a new Dept. of Urban Affairs at AFL-CIO headquarters to seek more effective solutions to America's urban problems.
- Creation of the Human Resources Development Institute, a non-profit corporation to recruit, train, employ and upgrade the unemployed and under-employed in 50 major cities using the talent, experience and resources of the labor movement and the Dept. of Labor.

The announcement of the new programs—the latter at a joint press conference conducted by Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz—topped the two-day council sessions which included a strong recommendation to the AFL-CIO General Board on the endorsement of the Democratic ticket of Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie. **(Story this page.)**

The sessions also warned that membership in or support of the Alliance for Labor Action formed by the Auto Workers and Teamsters constitutes "sufficient and valid grounds" for suspension. (Story Page 2.)

The council unanimously voted its strong support for the strike of New York City teachers and the continuing struggle at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, reaffirmed its strong backing of the Farm Workers' grape boycott and the Textile Workers' "don't buy" campaign at Kayser-Roth. It voiced strongly also its support for the nomination of Justice Abe Fortas to be chief justice and struck out

(Continued on Page 3)

Wage Law Violations Add Up to $80 Million

By Eugene A. Kelly

American employers continue to underpay their workers at an $80 million-a-year clip, according to the latest Labor Dept. reports.

Despite a stepped-up program of inspection and education, department staffs made no dent in the steadily climbing volume of wage chiseling, deliberate and otherwise, from the pay envelopes of workers. Their income is supposed to be protected by U.S. laws governing minimum hourly rates, overtime, equal pay for equal work, and public service contracts.

For the year ended last June, the department's reports show that inspectors visited 75,022 business establishments—the largest number ever—and found more than 17 percent of the 2.4 million employes had been underpaid in violation of wage-hour laws.

They uncovered underpayments totaling $80,009,717—a figure ex-

(Continued on Page 11)

Bigotry, Politics Laid To Fortas Opposition

New York—The AFL-CIO challenged the motives and tactics of the campaign to block Senate confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas as Chief Justice.

The motives, the federation's Executive Council charged, include religious prejudice, bigotry and partisan politics.

The tactics—a threat to filibuster to keep the Senate from voting on the appointment—find "once again a minority . . . undertaking to thwart the will of the majority."

After nearly three months of delay, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted 11-6 approval of the nomination. Eight Democrats were joined by three Republicans in support of Fortas. Three southern Democrats, including Committee Chairman James O. Eastland of Mississippi, and three Republicans, including South Carolina's Strom Thurmond, opposed confirmation.

As Eastland stalked out after the vote, he told newsmen, "I do not think Mr. Fortas will be confirmed by the Senate."

In three years on the Supreme Court, the council statement said, Fortas "has demonstrated pre-

(Continued on Page 4)

ENTIRE RANGE of labor's concern, from strike support to world affairs, from political action to problems of the cities, was on the agenda as the AFL-CIO Executive Council met in New York.

Nixon Hit for Anti-Union Stand In Grape Strike, Ignorance of Law

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council sharply criticized former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, for his "ignorance" of the Taft-Hartley law and reiterated its support of California grape strikers who are excluded from the law's coverage.

Council members adopted a statement again urging all federation affiliates to support the grape boycott; thanking Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and others aiding the boycott, and declaring:

"We intend to continue to support" the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee "in their just determination to have a union, despite the ill-informed and reactionary statements of candidate Nixon."

Last May the council endorsed UFWOC's boycott against struck California table grapes. Its statement said "we noted then that farm workers do not enjoy the legal protections of the right to organize which the National Labor Relations Act gives other workers, and that they must rely on their own strength, and that of other union's to secure recognition.

"We pointed out that the California grape growers had entered into a combination and conspiracy to destroy the farm workers' union, and we called on every AFL-CIO affiliate to join in a national consumer boycott of struck California table grapes."

The statement said the boycott has had wide support from religious and civic groups and others "concerned with bettering the miserable lot of America's farm workers." Several cities have decided not to buy such grapes for their institutions, and Humphrey, the Democratic candidate for President, endorsed the boycott.

"Unfortunately candidate Nixon has also been heard from," the statement said. "In a prepared statement released . . . Sept. 5, Mr. Nixon asserted, several times, that the grape boycott is illegal." Nixon declared:

"We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise the election of collective bargaining agents and to safeguard the rights of the organizers.

"I strongly disagree with Mr. Humphrey on this issue. It illustrates another sharp difference in our basic philosophies."

Council's Comment

The council commented: "One would expect so highly paid a lawyer as Mr. Nixon to be aware of two elementary propositions: 1. Agricultural laborers are totally excluded from the protections, and also from the restrictions, of the Act. They cannot ask the Labor Board for an election. They can win recognition only by striking, and by enlisting the support of other unions and of sympathetic consumers. 2. Even workers and unions covered by the act have the right to picket or handbill retailers asking customers not to buy a struck product."

It said: "While we are surprised at Mr. Nixon's ignorance of the law, particularly since he boasts that he was one of the authors of Taft-Hartley, we agree with him that this issue illustrates the sharp difference between his and Mr. Humphrey's philosophies.

"Mr. Humphrey does tend to be on the side of the poor and the downtrodden; while Mr. Nixon is automatically with the big financial interests."

Full Backing Stressed For Hearst Strikers

New York—The embattled employes of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner "deserve material as well as moral support, and we will see that they get it," the AFL-CIO Executive Council vowed here.

The council called upon all federation affiliates and their members to fully support the "courage and determination" of the 2,000 workers who have been on strike, or locked out at the Hearst publication since last December.

This support can be given in two ways, a council statement pointed out:

One, by "contributing generously" to the Herald-Examiner strike fund, which the council established in June with an initial $25,000 donation.

Two, by expressing labor's resentment against Hearst publications and the business firms which advertise consistently in the struck paper.

These firms and their advertising agencies, the council said, are not getting their money's worth" because the paper's circulation is "drastically lower" than it claims.

Moreover, the council continued, "they are contributing to a campaign to lower the standard of living in southern California—a campaign that would, if successful, reduce their sales volume."

"Third and most important," the council added, "they are building a reservoir of ill-will" among members of AFL-CIO unions who recognize that they are aiding Hearst in its strikebreaking efforts.

The statement pointed out that the "initial cause" of the dispute was the refusal of Hearst management to agree to wages and benefits "already established by peaceful collective bargaining with other newspapers in the area."

But the dispute "has since become, in effect, a challenge to the future effectiveness of trade unionism in southern California," the statement said.

This is so, it declared, because Hearst has chosen to publish using imported strikebreakers, protected by court injunctions and the police, while refusing all offers of mediation.

The statement concluded:

"Hearst's goal is not a settlement but a total victory over the 10 unions involved, a victory which he hopes will lead southern California back to the open shop, anti-union conditions of 40 years ago.

"Such an outcome would be an economic disaster, not just for the workers but businessmen and everyone else in the nation's most populous state."

McLaughlin Named Mediation Counsel

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service announced the appointment of Richard P. McLaughlin as general counsel of the agency succeeding Morris L. Myers, who resigned to practice law in San Francisco.

McLaughlin was a legislative assistant in Congress from 1958 to 1959; worked with the Labor Dept. in 1959-64, and was a special assistant to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Warns of Suspension:

Council Sets Policy Against ALA Links

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council declared that "membership in or support of" the Alliance for Labor Action "does violence to the objectives and principles of the federation" and warned affiliates of the possibility of suspension or expulsion if they join or support the ALA.

The council adopted a statement tracing the background of the formation of the ALA by the Auto Workers and the Teamsters and declared "it is apparent that the purpose of this action is the formation of a dual organization rival to the AFL-CIO."

The statement noted that both the UAW and the Teamsters "have engaged in raids against the membership of AFL-CIO affiliates and in organizational activities in competition with affiliates of the federation."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that it can be assumed that federation affiliates who formally become members of the ALA or formally support it face the possibility of suspension or expulsion under the federation's constitution.

He stressed that there is no automatic suspension and that each case will be handled when and if it arises.

Meany said anything that splits the labor movement is harmful and there is little doubt that this is a split in the labor movement.

The text of the council statement follows:

"In 1957 the AFL-CIO expelled the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters on charges of corruption. In spring of this year the United Auto workers was suspended as an AFL-CIO affiliate because of its refusal to pay its per capita tax to the federation. Thereafter, in July, it terminated its affiliation.

"Both of these organizations have engaged in raids against the membership of AFL-CIO affiliates and in organizational activities in competition with affiliates of the federation.

"On July 23, 1968, these two labor organizations formed a joint venture called the Alliance for Labor Action and urged unions, whether affiliated with the federation or not, to enlist under its banner. It is apparent that the purpose of this action is the formation of a dual organization, rival to the AFL-CIO.

"Membership in or support of this UAW-Teamster combine does violence to the objectives and principles of the federation as stated in its constitution, runs counter to the reciprocal constitutional pledges of its affiliates and constitutes support for and recognition of a suspended former affiliate and an expelled former affiliate. Such membership and support by an affiliate of the AFL-CIO therefore constitutes sufficient and valid ground for its suspension or expulsion under the constitution of the federation."

In another statement, the council declared that in view of the UAW's withdrawal from the AFL-CIO and its subsequent efforts to split the labor movement, the federation "cannot agree to the affiliation of the UAW to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in any shape, manner or form."

Shipbuilders' President John Grogan Dies at 54

Jersey City—John J. Grogan, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, died Sept. 16 shortly after being stricken by a heart seizure. He was 54.

Grogan was preparing to leave for the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in New York when he suffered the attack. Rushed to the Jersey City Medical Center, he died there shortly after arrival.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described Grogan's death as "a terrible shock to all his associates in the AFL-CIO."

"He was a warm and decent man," Meany continued, "a dedicated trade union leader who had also served the people of his community in public office for two decades."

As an AFL-CIO vice president since 1963, Meany noted, Grogan had undertaken many "difficult" assignments, including one earlier this year as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations' Human Rights conference in Teheran, Iran.

An Executive Council resolution noted that death "has taken from our ranks our distinguished colleague and warm friend"—a leader who served labor with "honor and distinction" for more than two decades.

"John Grogan," the council said, "was a man whose friendship we cherished, whose companionship we enjoyed and whose warm personality endeared him to all who knew him."

Born in Hoboken, N.J., in March 1914, Grogan went to work when he was 15 in a shipyard there. He soon joined the AFL Shipfitters Union. He joined the newly formed CIO Shipbuilders in 1936 and became secretary-treasurer of its Local 15 in 1937.

In 1943 he became vice president and a member of the executive board of the union, a post he held until 1951 when he became president. He was re-elected at each successive union convention.

In 1943 Grogan also began a public career with his election to the New Jersey legislature. In 1947, Grogan challenged the "I am the law" doctrine of the Hague-McFeely political machine in his community and was elected Hoboken city commissioner. After being re-elected to that post, he was elected mayor of Hoboken in 1953. He served as mayor for 12 years, declining to run again in 1965.

He was elected to the office of Hudson County clerk in 1963 by the largest plurality in history and was renominated for that office in the recent primary election.

Grogan was elected a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Oct. 8, 1963, and was re-elected by subsequent AFL-CIO conventions.

In 1954 he was on the U.S. worker delegation to the Intl. Labor Organization and in later years was named a delegate to several international conferences.

He is survived by his wife, Eileen McNulty Grogan; a daughter, Patricia; and a son, James, who is now serving with the Navy. Also surviving are two brothers and a sister.

Under the Shipbuilders' constitution, Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis will serve as president of the union.

JOHN J. GROGAN

Unions Mobilize for Humphrey-Muskie

Board Endorsement Spurs All-Out Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

the board meeting was absolutely unanimous, that there were no other sentiments expressed.

He cited the success of the COPE registration campaigns in the major states noting that as of early September the number of trade union members registered in eight of the 14 major states increased by 1,160,000. He told reporters that COPE was getting out large quantities of effective literature on the candidates and the platforms and that voluntary contributions for political purposes were the "highest on record."

The election of Richard Nixon, Meany said in reply to a query, "would be a disaster for the ordinary people of this country" based on Nixon's past record.

Other Observations

Meany noted that there was an unusually low sentiment for Nixon and the Republican candidates generally in the trade union movement but that "a considerable number" of union members are being attracted by the demagogic campaign of George Wallace. He emphasized that a vote for Wallace would in effect be a vote for Nixon and that a major target of the trade union campaign will be to switch potential Wallace votes to Humphrey.

This will be accomplished, he added, by an intensive education campaign involving all the resources of the trade union movement that will result in a large outpouring of union members voting for Humphrey-Muskie.

In its analysis of the candidates the board reviewed Humphrey's record and declared:

"Seldom has so qualified a candidate for President been placed before the American voters. Never has a presidential candidate been so totally committed in word and deed to the fulfillment of the American dream. Never has there been a presidential candidate more clearly identified with the aims and aspirations of America's workers."

Surveying the state of the nation as the election campaign moved into its final six weeks, the board cited the eight years of uninterrupted economic growth, the ever-increasing prosperity and the basic social reforms which have given the "overwhelming majority of Americans" higher real incomes, greater economic security and greater material well-being "than any people, any time, anywhere."

'Left Behind'

It stressed also the minority that has been "left behind" and declared its determination that they "must—and will—share as well in the wealth of America."

Noting the widespread discontent, the statement pointed out that "discontent with the status quo is he hallmark of the labor movement, and indeed of the American people as a whole." What is disturbing, it added, is that some of the discontented have lost faith in America and its fundamental principles.

The statement compared the Republican and Democratic platforms on 10 major issues—backed up by an 80-page booklet containing detailed comparisons of the AFL-CIO position and the party platforms on nearly 50 specific items. The analysis declared that the Democratic platform:

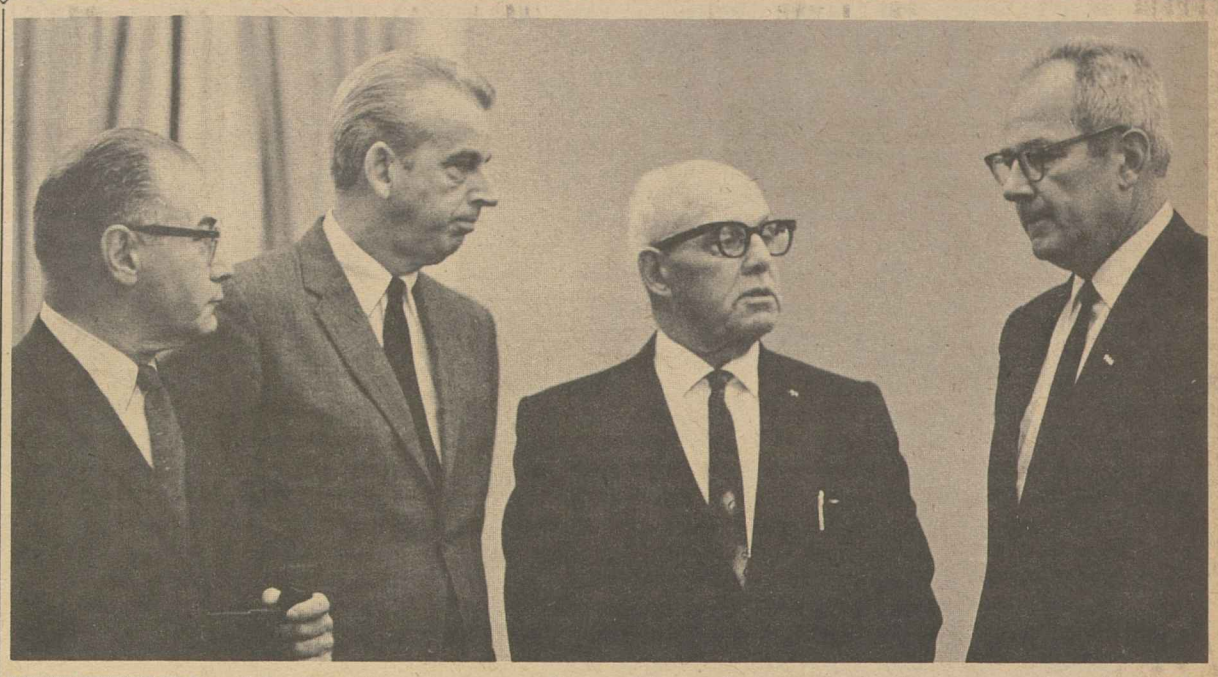
- Offers a clear and straightforward program for correcting the major shortcoming of the National Labor Relations Act and the other protective legislation so vital to wage earners. It is a strong and clear document of support for collective bargaining and free unions.
- Calls for an intensification and extension of government policies which are the basis for the vast economic growth of the last eight years and the affluence of the great majority of Americans.
- Gives full recognition to the complexity of the urban crisis and the absolute need for a national approach.
- Offers sound hope that law, order and justice will prevail.
- Wholeheartedly espouses a specific, detailed attack on discrimination and deprivation of every kind.
- Is prepared to invest from the bottom to the top of the educational ladder.
- Says that social security benefit levels are not and have never been adequate.
- Calls for a tax system based on ability to pay compared to Republican proposals that would widen the gulf between the haves and the have-nots.
- Recognizes in a positive way that more consumer protection legislation is essential and specifically pledges itself to do this job.
- Offers as realistic a program on Viet Nam as could be evolved in a period of worldwide uncertainty and rapid change.

Turning to the presidential candidates, the board declared that nothing in Nixon's record suggests that he understands that the constitutional obligation to promote the general welfare "means the advancement of the social and economic well-being of the American people as a whole."

There is a real question of whether in the past eight years Nixon has become wiser or "merely more expedient," the board said, citing his "open and unabashed alliance with the most flagrant racists in his party's southern wing" to secure the GOP nomination.

Humphrey, it said, is in a direct comparison "the superior man." Never has Humphrey been found "faint-hearted or afraid. Never has he retreated from battle."

The board found Muskie experienced and skilled in the executive and legislative branches of government, fully qualified to fill the presidency if necessary. GOP candidate Spiro Agnew's record and recent tactics disclose not the "slightest qualification" for the presidency, "the only realistic yardstick."



NEW THRUST to labor's programs to meet the problems of the nation's cities emerged at the AFL-CIO Executive Council session. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, right, announced joint government-AFL-CIO sponsorship of the Human Resources Development Institute to recruit, train, employ and upgrade workers in 50 major cities. Meany also announced establishment of a new AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs. John E. Evans, second from left, will be its director; Julius Rothman, left, will be associate director.

New Department, Jobs Institute Broaden Labor's Role in Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

at opponents of the nomination. **(Stories Pages 1, 2, 4.)**

In other statements, the council warned of the continuing threat of Soviet aggression and imperialism in reviewing the developments in Czechoslovakia and the Middle East, calling on the United States to supply immediately jet fighters to Israel. **(Stories Page 5.)**

Meany announced the appointment of John E. Evans, special assistant to Sec. of Housing & Urban Development Robert Weaver, as director of the Dept. of Urban Affairs. Julius Rothman, assistant Director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Federation coordinator of poverty programs was designated as associate director. Assigned to the department is Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

Functions Set Forth

Meany said the new department would coordinate the efforts of the federation in the fields of housing and urban renewal, manpower (including job development and job training), mass transit and poverty and would work with other AFL-CIO departments on such local problems as schools, health services, civil rights, metropolitan areas.

He assigned the new department responsibility for working intensively with local AFL-CIO central bodies to stimulate their active and effective participation in critical problems facing their communities.

The department will work also with federal, state and local agencies, and voluntary, agencies and institutions seeking solutions to problems consistent with the programs of the AFL-CIO.

A major duty, Meany said, would be to assure effective labor participation in the urban coalition, both on the national and local level.

The department will work also with HUD, the new National Housing Partnership and the Human Resources Development Institute. Rothman will direct the new institute on behalf of the AFL-CIO.

The department will oversee also the operations of the mortgage investment trust fund created by the AFL-CIO in 1964 to help finance the construction of necessary and socially desirable housing.

The joint Meany-Wirtz announcement on HRDI declared that the project will "mobilize and utilize the vast resources of skilled talent and experience available within the labor movement to plan, develop, coordinate and operate manpower programs for hard-core unemployed" to help them become employed.

The project will be launched first in 10 cities to be selected by HRDI with assistance from the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration. The experience gained will be used to operate the projects in another 25 cities to be followed later in the remaining 15 cities. The target for the 50 programs is the spring of 1969.

The Labor Dept. provided $1.5 million to help initiate the program and the labor movement will contribute $200,000 worth of services and facilities.

The program has a number of targets including special programs to prepare minority youth and others to enter apprenticeship and other training projects; upgrading training programs; working with Jobs Opportunity in the Business Sector (JOBS) in its program to place the hard-core unemployed; providing information on job opportunities and the problems of the unemployed; work with the model cities programs to train target area residents for neighborhood rehabilitation programs.

In discussing the creation of the two new instruments, Meany noted that "the problems of our urban centers and their overcrowded slums and ghettos has long been of concern to the AFL-CIO. The record will show that, over the years, the AFL-CIO has fought for all those programs that would improve the quality of life for the poor and the minorities, who, to an increasing degree, are the inhabitants of our great cities.

Commitment Cited

"We are committed to rebuilding our cities, to provide a decent, healthy environment for all the people, and to providing good jobs at decent wages for all who can and want to work."

Evans, 48, had been secretary-treasurer of the Arizona AFL-CIO for four years when he was tapped in 1967 for the HUD post where he directed the Office of Labor Relations. He is a graduate of the University of Arizona, served as a Navy pilot and has worked as a teacher and researcher as well as in the Arizona copper mines.

Rothman, in the labor movement since 1936, has served as an organizer, education director, editor and union administrator. From 1947 to 1967, when he joined the Dept. of Social Security, he served as a labor representative in the field of community services.

Shishkin joined the AFL in 1933 as an economist and served as its research director until 1955 when he became director of the Dept. of Civil Rights of the AFL-CIO. He later become secretary of the housing committee and currently represents the federation in a variety of housing organizations.

UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for President, as the candidate "uniquely qualified to lead America onward to that better future," was voted by the 160-member AFL-CIO General Board at its meeting in New York.

RESOLUTION OF ENDORSEMENT from the executive board of the Clothing Workers is shown to Vice Pres. Humphrey by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. The Democratic presidential candidate was touring New Jersey with Gov. Richard J. Hughes, right.

Labor Rallied Behind Kayser-Roth Boycott

New York—Don't buy Kayser-Roth hosiery products, the AFL-CIO urged the nation's union members and their families.

The Executive Council called for the labor movement's full support to Dayton, Tenn., members of the Textile Workers Union of America who are battling a giant chain determined to break their union.

"Kayser-Roth must be taught that it cannot trample on the rights of workers with impunity," the Executive Council declared.

It called for a nationwide consumer boycott of women's hosiery sold under the brand names of Schiaparelli, Mojud, Kayser, Phoenix, Supp-Hose; it asked men not to buy Esquire, Bachelor's Friend and Supp-Hose brands.

And it spelled out the reasons in a resolution tracing the background of the strike which began on May 6—and is still continuing.

For three years, the company fought to keep the union out of its Dayton, Tenn., plant through firing of union supporters, spying on union meetings, illegal interrogation of workers and other forms of coercion.

Despite all this, the workers voted for the TWUA and the union was finally certified in September 1967.

In contract negotiations, the council's resolution relates, the company "showed the same fixed hostility to collective bargaining that it had demonstrated in the three previous years."

Negotiations, the resolution noted, were a "farce." While "flatly refusing to consider arbitration as the final step in resolving employe grievances," management "at the same time demanded a strict no-strike agreement to prohibit the workers from striking over unresolved grievances."

It "adamantly" refused to agree to a checkoff of union dues, even though it had accepted checkoff and arbitration at other plants.

"In a last ditch effort to prevent a strike, the union offered to submit all unresolved issues to binding arbitration, but this offer likewise was flatly refused." Since the strike, the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint charging the company with illegal refusal to bargain.

The Executive Council resolution notes that "many of the workers make only the federal minimum wage. Fringe benefits are grossly substandard. Working conditions are deplorable."

The Kayser-Roth chain is currently being merged into the Penn-Central Railroad and the council resolution also urged the new corporate owner "to follow decent labor relations in its new acquisition."

The council urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to follow through on the consumer "don't buy" campaign and to publicize their actions.

"The struggle to organize the textile industry in the South is of major importance to and deserves the full support of all segments of the labor movement," the AFL-CIO said.

Wide Backing Reported For Labor College

New York—In-depth interviews with union leaders at all levels and university educators have disclosed substantial support for the establishment of a labor institute or college, the AFL-CIO Executive Council was told.

In a progress report on the study currently being conducted on the establishment of a national labor studies institute authorized by the 1967 AFL-CIO convention, the council was told a final report would be ready by the winter 1969 meeting and will contain positive and alternative recommendations.

The study being conducted by the federation's Dept. of Education with the aid of a broadly based advisory committee has held a wide-ranging series of discussions as well as interviews seeking suggestions and ideas on program, curriculum, makeup of the student body and other matters.

The general feeling so far, Education Dir. Walter Davis reported, is that the institute should start with one facility located in Washington and that initial programs should address themselves to staff and specialty training looking toward the development of programs of a broader nature in the next several years.

Ronald Epstein Heads Group Health Project

Ronald Epstein has been named national director of the Group Health Association of America campaign to encourage the development of prepaid medical group practices through the country.

The U.S. Public Health Service is financing the five-year project with the support of the AFL-CIO, which is contributing $5,000 annually. State and city central bodies also are being recruited to serve as the consumer core for the comprehensive community health plans.

Epstein, formerly enrollment director of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, will assume his duties with the Group Health Association on Oct. 1. He will be based in Washington.

Council Blasts 'Union Busting':

Teachers Get Strong Backing In New York School Dispute

New York—The AFL-CIO "stands fully behind the United Federation of Teachers in its present fight for justice for teachers and its continuing fight for a better educational system for all New York City's children," the Executive Council declared here.

The council strongly backed the UFT in a statement branding as "union-busting" the dismissal of 19 teachers last May 9 by the Ford Foundation-funded Ocean Hill-Brownsville "demonstration" school district in Brooklyn. The UFT—Teachers Local 2—voted to stop work following refusal of the governing board to respect a legal contract, the ruling of an arbitrator or the orders of city officials.

"At issue is the fundamental right to due process—a right crucial not only to every worker on his job, but to every other member of minority groups in our society for whom equal protection under law is vital," the council said.

Pointing out that "the very life of a union is dependent upon the agreement of parties to abide by written contracts," the statement said "the AFL-CIO deplores the inaction and opportunism of the city administration which has refused to enforce lawful procedures, and failed to keep its word on agreements reached."

Lindsay 'Appeaser'

Mayor John V. Lindsay, the council statement said, has "persistently condemned the UFT as 'extremist' while he appeases a small group of self-appointed leaders who threaten violence" and "ignores the demand of 3,000 parents in Ocean Hill-Brownsville, including an Assemblyman representing the area, for a new governing board election."

The result, the council charged, has been to "increase racial polarization" in this city and to "misdirect legitimate grievances of Negro parents in order to drive a deeper and deeper wedge between organized teachers and the minority community."

Jail Threatened

Meanwhile the Lindsay administration, while taking no action against the school district administration, "has threatened to jail UFT Pres. Albert Shanker for his efforts to preserve teacher unionism and a democratic public school system," the statement noted.

As the bargaining representative of the city's teachers, black and white, the UFT has "been in the forefront of the struggle for human rights and better education," the council said.

It continued: "With the UFT, the AFL-CIO supports the goals of parents and community representatives, particularly minority communities, for an effective voice in school policy-making. Such participation must occur in a democratic framework of due process, a substantial investment of financial resources and genuine commitment to quality integrated education."

Fight for Justice

The council declared "the UFT's fight for justice and due process for its members has important implications not only for the future of teacher unionism but for the growth and expansion of white collar and public service employe unions as well."

Adherence to just procedures and the protection of civil liberties and nondiscriminatory hiring and firing practices is "essential to the existence of these and all other unions and to their constructive relations with the public they serve."

The dispute over community control of teachers began before the close of the last school term when 19 teachers in the eight-school Ocean Hill-Brownsville district received registered letters at school informing them that their services were terminated, effective immediately.

"They had received no warning," the council stated. "There were no charges, and no opportunity to defend themselves at a hearing." District Administrator Rhody McCoy, asked why he had summarily dismissed the teachers, declared "they were out of tune with the political atmosphere of the community."

Among the dismissed teachers were two union shop stewards, one of whom was also the UFT's district chairman.

Firing Ruled Illegal

The council said that "despite a declaration by the Board of Education and the mayor that the dismissals were illegal, the teachers were kept from their jobs for the remainder of the school year by small groups of militants, governing board members and principals, and the administrator hired by the local board."

Teachers were told, the statement related, that "they would not be accepted back into the district until they promised that their allegiance was to the local board and not to their union. Other efforts at union-busting included the unlawful denial of summer school jobs to union members and the hiring of unlicensed college graduates, many of whom openly stated their primary intention was to seek draft deferments, as strikebreakers to replace teachers who participated in a stoppage in support of their colleagues."

By the beginning of the new school year Sept. 9, the case against 10 dismissed teachers had been heard by retired Judge Francis Rivers, who ruled that all 10 were innocent of any wrongdoing. The council said "still the local board refused to return these teachers, or the 200 others who supported them, to their jobs. Still the Board of Education and the mayor refused to take action to enforce due process under law."

"Faced with having 210 innocent teachers pushed out of their jobs despite a judge's decision, and faced with the prospect of similar union-busting tactics being used throughout the city against union members . . . the UFT was forced to resort to a city-wide strike to seek protection of its members.

"After two days an agreement was reached with the Board of Education and the mayor which assured the return of the teachers and provided for the protection of the union contract and teacher rights under the city-wide decentralization plan" about to be implemented.

Teachers Harassed

On returning to work, the statement related, Ocean Hill-Brownsville teachers "were harassed, threatened and again prevented from resuming their duties by the local governing board and its administration, which continues to use Ford Foundation funds to operate, and employs several hundred strikebreakers who have not been legally assigned to the district by the central Board of Education."

"Faced with a broken agreement and a clear lack of good faith or will to abide by the settlement on the part of the local board, the Board of Education and the mayor, the UFT again took strike action." The strike is set to continue, the union said, until the city takes steps to abide by its contract.

Bigotry, Politics Laid To Fortas Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

eminent professional capacity, and his integrity is unquestioned."

It examined the arguments raised by the two groups working together to prevent a vote on confirmation.

A bloc of Republican senators, led by Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, "professes to believe that Pres. Johnson should not have appointed anyone because he was—according to Sen. Griffin—a 'lame duck' President."

The council said "this claim flies in the face of logic and of history."

By the same illogic, Pres. Eisenhower should not have made two Supreme Court appointments in his second term and the Senate should not have unanimously confirmed Chief Justice John Marshall, who was appointed by Pres. John Adams in 1801 after Adams had actually been defeated for re-election. Nor should Eisenhower have made a Supreme Court appointment in the midst of his 1956 re-election campaign.

"Obviously," the Executive Council declared, "the ground of objection advanced by Sen. Griffin and his cabal is a mere pretext and cover for motives too discreditable to be publicly avowed."

The "southern clique," headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), is at least frank in saying that Fortas should not be confirmed because he is a member of the "Warren Court" and supported decisions "protecting the civil rights of minorities, according due process to those accused of crime, and guaranteeing an equal vote to every citizen."

The AFL-CIO, the council said, "fully supports" these decisions. "In any event we do not see how anyone can justify the employment of filibusters, in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary or on the Senate floor, to prevent the Senate from voting on confirmation. Discreditable means are being used in pursuit of a discreditable end."

Prejudice Cited

The council statement went on to say:

"Finally, frankness requires that we state our belief, and our regret, that racial and religious prejudice plays a role in the campaign to block confirmation of Justice Fortas, just as it did in the case of Justice Brandeis 50 years ago. We had hoped that America had put that sort of bigotry behind it forever."

Brandeis was the first Jew named to the Supreme Court. Fortas would be the first Chief Justice of the Jewish faith.

The council urged the Senate to "vote promptly" on the appointment and to vote for confirmation.

'Continued Threat':

Strong NATO Urged To Check Soviets

New York—The Soviet Union's invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia "has awakened the free world" to the continued threat of Soviet aggression and imperialism, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The actions by the USSR, the council added in a statement, expose as unfounded "the widespread notion that Soviet communism has changed basically and that its regime has become more liberal."

The council called for a strengthening of NATO and for the United States to maintain sufficient forces in Europe "to discourage further Soviet aggression." It warned that efforts to relax international tensions are necessary "but they must never be allowed to undermine the unity and strength of the Western alliance."

The council urged that the United States "avoid any move" which would lead Moscow "to mistake our peaceful aims as a sign of weakness or indifference."

It commended the government for curtailing the cultural exchange programs with Soviet bloc countries and recommended consultation with NATO "concerning the imposition of economic sanctions until all Soviet troops have left Czechoslovakia."

ICFTU Praised

The AFL-CIO statement praised the vigorous condemnation of Soviet aggression by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the decision of ICFTU affiliates to break off exchanges with Soviet bloc countries.

"The invasion of Czechoslovakia has shown once more that the official position of the ICFTU against exchanges with the labor fronts of all Communist countries retains its validity and should be vigorously reaffirmed as especially timely today."

The council called on the ICFTU to establish an international assistance fund for Czechoslovakian refugees "to which we will pledge our generous support."

Reviewing the developments in Czechoslovakia, the council pointed out that there was no "counter-revolution" supported by the United States and Germany "as Moscow falsely charges." The Czech leaders were merely trying to preserve the Communist regime by eliminating the worst excesses of Stalinist oppression and exploitation and by making some concessions to the people's aspiration for freedom.

Reforms Crushed

But this reform movement was crushed because the Soviets feared its effects "on their own people who also yearn for freedom." The Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia "has ominously changed the balance of power in Central Europe," the council declared, with the stationing of over a half million Russian soldiers in the country.

This "gravely menaces" European peace and freedom and intensifies the Soviet threat to Berlin and the Federal German Republic.

Had the United States warned in advance against an invasion of Czechoslovakia, the council said, "no one today would lend credence to the absured suggestion that the United States has a sphere-of-influence agreement with the USSR, giving Moscow a free hand in this aggression." The council called also on the United States "to open the doors of our country to Czechoslovakian refugees fleeing from Soviet tyranny."

SENIOR CITIZENS Golden Ring Council in New York looked to the Humphrey-Muskie ticket to meet their goals of improved retirement and medicare benefits. Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen, left, receives the group's first "Wilbur" award. With him are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Zalman Lichtenstein of the Golden Ring Council, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky.

AFGE Increases Dues To Fund Growth Plan

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the American Federation of Government Employes convention here voted a big two-step raise in the union's dues structure to finance continued organizing growth, expanded services and a new headquarters building.

On policy issues, the convention backed the position taken by Pres. John F. Griner and rejected, 647-232, an attempt to drop a no strike pledge from the union's constitution.

Supporters of the move cited similar action taken by other public employe unions and argued that the constitutional provision implied acceptance of "second-class citizenship" by federal employes.

Opponents stressed that dropping the restriction would not change the federal law which prohibits strikes and would make it more difficult for the union to win congressional support for its immediate goals.

Delegates voted unanimous approval of a strong civil rights resolution which endorsed the recommendations of the Kerner Commission and created a Fair Practices Dept. in the AFGE "to further equal opportunity for all in our union, in government employment, and in the nation."

The resolution also urged each local to form its own Fair Practices Committee.

There were election contests for all top offices, but incumbents won handily. Griner defeated Dennis Garrison of Huntsville, Ala., by a margin of more than 4-1. Exec. Vice Pres. Clyde Webber and Sec.-Treas. Esther F. Johnson also won easy re-election.

The per capita increase raises the monthly dues to the national organization from $1.10 to $1.60 over a two-year period. Ten cents will be earmarked for a building fund.

Installation of national vice presidents previously chosen in district caucuses brought in the first Negro executive council member in the union's history. Royal Sims, formerly president of the AFGE's national council for the Veterans Administration, was installed as vice president for the union's Pennsylvania-Delaware district.

Lodges Become Locals

The AFGE took a step to conform to standard trade union terminology by substituting the term "local" for "lodge" to designate its basic units.

In another constitutional change, delegates adopted a provision advancing the executive vice president to the presidency if a vacancy should occur.

The convention also recommended that a full-time Wage Board representative be appointed in each district to deal with special problems affecting blue collar government workers.

Phantom Jets Urged For Israel's Defense

New York—The AFL-CIO urgently called on the Administration to provide Phantom Jets to Israel so that it can deter aggression and preserve its national existence.

The federation's executive council said the government should "lose no further time" in providing Israel with arms, especially jet planes. World peace as well as the fate of Israel is at stake, it declared.

Goaded on or guided by the Kremlin, the "aggressive Arab rulers have rejected every offer by Israel for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East," the council asserts.

The growing threat of full scale war in the Middle East has been aggravated by "the swift massive Soviet rearming of the United Arab Republic and other aggressive Arab forces," and the stepped-up training of guerrillas "for unceasing murderous attacks and sabotage against the civilian sectors" of Israel, the council asserted.

Mediation Solves 60% Of Disputes

New York—AFL-CIO's Internal Disputes Plan maintained its successful use of mediation with the percentage of cases settled on this level running at 60 percent so far this year.

Since the plan was initiated in 1962, 810 complaints have been received and 481 have been settled at the first-stage mediation level.

Of the 292 determinations by impartial umpires, violations of the plan set up under Article XX of the federation's constitution were found in 97 cases.

The Executive Council subcommittee set up under the plan has received 53 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of the impartial umpires and achieved compliance in 27 cases. Non-compliance was found in 13 cases, six were withdrawn and seven cases are pending.

Five unions are currently under sanctions required by the plan: Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, Railroad Signalmen, Switchmen's Union, Typographical Union.

Election Viewed As Key To Senior Citizen Gains

New York—The election of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket is the key to continued progress in meeting the needs of the nation's older citizens, especially improvements in medicare and social security, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Golden Ring Council of Senior Citizens.

The seniors jammed the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore to hear Meany, Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Edmund S. Muskie and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen, whom they presented with the council's first Wilbur Award.

Noting the progress of the past eight years and the job still ahead, Meany compared the Republican and Democratic platforms on the social security and medicare issues and the candidates. The GOP, he noted, doesn't even mention medicare and offers no real hope of progress in social security benefits The Democrats are pledged to expand both.

The Job Ahead

"Our job in the days ahead," he stressed, "is to see to it" that Humphrey and Muskie, "clearly the team for our time, are elected."

Muskie in a brief talk stressed that new efforts must be made to improve and expand medical services and health care along with other social and economic programs so that the nation is "one society" with none of it walled or sectioned off.

Cohen called for a 10-point bill of rights for senior citizens, including a 50 percent increase in the social security benefit level and a minimum benefit of $100 a month.

He proposed also transforming the present federal-state welfare system into an exclusively federal system with 100 percent federal financing. "We could have nationwide eligibility with some alternatives for such variables as rent. And I propose a simplified method of administration using a declaration of income rather than a long, complicated, involved needs investigation."

While the aged have benefited greatly from the programs that have been inaugurated in the past decade, they "still get far less than what they should expect from the world's wealthiest nation," Cohen asserted.

His bill of rights includes an adequate retirement income, modern, comprehensive health care for all the aged, advanced rehabilitation services, decent housing, health research, broadened opportunities for employment, meaningful participation in society, conveniently located community services, leisure-time activities, assurances of independence.

AFL-CIO Leaders On Trade Panel

Pres. Johnson has named three labor leaders, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, to his Public Advisory Committee on Trade Policy.

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, and George Harrison, chief executive officer of the Railway Clerks, also were appointed to the 34-member committee.

The committee will provide views and recommendations on trade matters linked to a long range study of U.S. foreign trade policy, including the effect on jobs.

The study is being conducted for the President by his special representative for trade negotiations, Ambassador William M. Roth.

Incumbents Winners in 2 Primaries

Incumbents won handily in primary elections in Massachusetts and Washington.

Four Democratic congressmen from Massachusetts faced what had appeared to be strong challenges. All were renominated, however—Edward P. Boland, Harold Donohue, Torbert Macdonald and Philip J. Philbin.

Washington state Republicans picked a 43-year-old Negro, Art Fletcher, a former professional football player, to run for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Gov. Daniel J. Evans. He will oppose the three-term incumbent Democratic lieutenant governor, John Cherberg. State Attorney Gen. John O'Connell won the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

In Washington's Senate race, incumbent Warren G. Magnuson easily won renomination and will face a conservative Republican state senator, Jack Metcalf.

A runoff Democratic primary in Oklahoma picked John B. Jarboe, a political newcomer, to face the entrenched nine-term incumbent Republican congressman, Page Belcher.

'No Other Alternative'

THE CONSTITUTION of the AFL-CIO, in both its preamble and statement of objects and principles, categorically commits the federation to political action for the betterment of American society.

This is a continuing obligation, applicable to all levels of government, but it assumes its greatest importance every four years, when the American people choose a national Administration and thus determine the policies under which the nation as a whole will be governed.

Thus every presidential election is vital. But this has never been more true than in 1968, when the domestic and international problems facing America have assumed crisis proportions.

The very nature of the presidency focuses public attention upon the personalities of the candidates of the major parties and to a lesser extent upon the vice presidential candidates. But the choice is not limited to personalities. There is also a choice between two programs for dealing with the issues of the day—the platforms developed by the two parties after extensive committee hearings, and adopted by their respective conventions. These platforms are, in a real sense, as revealing as the personalities of the candidates in determining what the nation can expect from each side.

It is our deep conviction that both the Democratic candidates and the Democratic platform merit the wholehearted support of American workers.

We do therefore recommend, advise and exhort all members of each affiliated union to support the Humphrey-Muskie ticket with all the energy at their command.

We are convinced that the facts set forth in this study leave no other alternative. And more than that, we believe Hubert Humphrey is uniquely qualified to lead America onward toward that better future he himself has envisioned throughout his career.

With full appreciation of the urgency of our time and the grave decisions that lie before this nation and with complete faith in America's ability to meet these problems, we pledge ourselves to work unstintingly for the election of Hubert Humphrey, Edmund Muskie and all candidates for Congress who share their views and ours.

Their victory will be the victory of America.

* * *

A THIRD CANDIDATE for the presidency is in the field this year—the former governor of Alabama, George Wallace.

For the first time since 1948 and the second time in this century a candidate is seeking the highest office in the land on a program of hate. Mr. Wallace has no platform, no policies and no program for America—save racism and hatred.

His pretense to be the friend of the worker is especially galling to the American labor movement. The record of low wages, poor working conditions, high crime rates, high illiteracy rates, anti-unionism, segregation and prejudice in Alabama testifies to the falsity of that claim.

Mr. Wallace warrants the open contempt with which we view his candidacy.

—Excerpted from AFL-CIO General Board statement on 1968 election.

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With Both Hands

Discontent Clouds Progress:

Nation Seen Closer Than Ever To Goal of Free Society for All

The following is excerpted from the statement by the General Board of the AFL-CIO on 1968 party platforms and candidates.

FOR NEARLY EIGHT years the United States has enjoyed a period of uninterrupted economic growth, ever-increasing prosperity and basic social reform without precedent in the nation's history.

To recite the whole record would take volumes, and undoubtedly historians in future generations will write volumes about it. Suffice it to say here that as a result, the overwhelming majority of Americans have higher real incomes, greater economic security and greater material well-being than any people, any time, anywhere.

And along with this, full equality for all Americans in every aspect of life has been firmly established by law; educational opportunities have been so vastly broadened that the day is in sight when every young person can get all the education he wants and can absorb; the elderly have been freed from the scourge of medical bankruptcy; consumers have been given a substantial degree of protection against usury and fraud; the minimum wage—the soundest weapon against poverty—has been strengthened and extended; a whole range of measures have been undertaken to beautify, to purify, to conserve and otherwise to enrich the environment in which the people live.

All these gains and more have been made, we are convinced, because during these years the federal government has followed a concept long ago advanced by the AFL-CIO—the concept of investment in America.

It is with this same conviction that we approach the manifold problems that remain; problems both in domestic and foreign affairs which are causing widespread discontent in a nation whose people, as a whole, enjoy unprecedented affluence.

There can be no quarrel with the discontent of those who have been left behind—who have had only a small share, or none at all, in the affluence of the great majority. We in the AFL-CIO have said repeatedly that a society which does much for the majority and little or nothing for the minority is a society that needs changing. But the change must be to build, not to tear down; to invest more, not less; to develop new programs for unmet needs, not to abandon that which, while good, needs further improvement.

We join in the discontent of those who have been left behind. We are determined that the minority must—and will—share as well in the wealth of America.

But there is other discontent, which we do not share and which we abhor. Included in this group are some who, out of ignorance, fear and mindless hatred, stimulated by cynical demagogues, would deny to Negroes equal rights and opportunities.

Finally there are those whose discontent stems primarily from the war in Viet Nam. They cry "peace" as though other Americans wanted war—and as though Hanoi wanted an honorable peace.

Responsible Americans, who dissent on the war, have done so with reasonable recognition of the intransigence of the other side. Too many, however, are deaf to reason and more than willing to provoke, in the name of "peace in Viet Nam" ugly disorders in the streets of America.

These extremists include some whose loyalties are not to the United States or the democratic cause. But the extremists have so inflamed the Viet Nam issue and their vile and false attacks have been so over-publicized by the sensation-seeking press, radio and TV, that the basic reason for America's involvement in Viet Nam—the defense of freedom from aggression—has been all but forgotten.

Our faith in America has never faltered. We believe in the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; we believe in liberty and justice for all. These may be old-fashioned notions to some of the very young. They may be rejected by some of the middle-aged who owe all they have to these principles but now would deny them to others.

Yet it is upon these fundamentals that the future of this country depends, and their extension to other lands is still, as it was almost two centuries ago, the one best hope for all the peoples of the world.

Surely if that hope is to be kept alive, we in America must remain true to our own creation—a free and humane society of free and equal citizens, all able to develop their own talents to the utmost, in whatever direction each individual may choose.

America has not yet attained that goal, though it is closer now than ever before. We in AFL-CIO believe the goal can be and must be reached.

Gains on Negative Appeal:

Wallace Rides Wave of Hate In His Campaign for Power

The following is excerpted from "Racism, Reaction and George Wallace" by Griffing Bancroft, which appears in the September 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

A CLOUD HANGS OVER the political land. A few months ago it was barely discernible on the horizon. Now it has grown to storm proportions, threatening not only our outmoded electoral system but also the very concept of majority rule.

There have been third party movements in the past. But this is not, like most of them, a crusade for economic or social reform promising a more abundant life for the people. Its appeal is essentially negative.

Nor is it any longer purely sectional, as was the Dixiecrat third party in 1948. This one seeks to rouse up discontented white people in all sections.

Finally, more like some movements in foreign countries than here, it is essentially a one-man affair. The American Independent Party is George Wallace and George Wallace is the American Independent Party.

In 1958 Wallace entered the Democratic primary for governor. He was still taking a comparatively moderate position on civil rights but his opponent, John Patterson, ran on an all-out segregationist platform and Wallace was defeated, 314,000 to 250,000.

Wallace has denied a statement attributed to him by several writers after this, a statement that Patterson had "out-segged" him or, as some put it, "out-niggered" him and that it would never happen again. Whether Wallace said it or not, it never did. All traces of moderation, all lingering traditions of Populism, were dropped.

He went out for governor again in 1962, now running almost entirely against the federal government. In the campaign, he promised to "stand in the schoolhouse doors" to preserve segregation. This time he won, defeating his more moderate opponent, state Sen. Ryan de Graffenried by 70,000 votes. In his inaugural speech, Jan. 14, 1963, Wallace fairly shouted his defiance.

"I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny," declared the bantam governor. "I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!"

Meanwhile, Wallace's confrontation with federal authority to test his promise of "segregation forever" was not long in coming. On June 11, 1963, five months after he took office, Gov. Wallace did, indeed, "stand in the schoolhouse door" or, more precisely, in front of the registration center for the University of Alabama along with his state troops and armed highway patrolmen.

There were similar gestures in other Alabama schools, all with the same results. At this point, late in 1963, Wallace embarked on a national speaking tour and announced plans to enter some Democratic presidential primaries in 1964. This he did and, while he didn't win any, he made a surprisingly good showing in some.

In Wisconsin he got 230,000 votes and in the border state of Maryland he came close—43 percent of the vote—to nosing out Sen. Daniel Brewster, who ran as a stand-in for Pres. Johnson. This was Wallace's first show of strength outside the deep South, a taste of power he would not forget. But, after the Republicans nominated Barry Goldwater, whose views on states' rights and many other matters, except race, closely paralleled those of Wallace, the Alabama governor withdrew.

In the final elections in 1964, Alabama voters were not allowed to vote for Pres. Lyndon Johnson. They were permitted only to choose between an unpledged slate of presidential electors and one pledged to Goldwater. The President's name did not appear on any ballot. Goldwater won.

Alabama remains one of the least progressive states and Wallace as governor did little to change it. Sales tax rates soared to among the highest in the nation. For the first time in many years, such state agencies as the highway patrol interfered in union organizing drives. Alabama ranks 48th among the states in per capita income, $900 a year below the national average. It is one of 16 states without an effective minimum wage law and only seven states rank lower in jobless benefit payments. It is near the top in illiteracy: only two states—Mississippi and South Carolina—spend less per pupil in public education.

Far from doing much about all this, Wallace kept devoting more time to attacking the federal government although the federal government currently spends twice as much in Alabama as it gets out in taxes.

Wallace's campaign is probably the most anti-intellectual movement since the Know-Nothing party in the last century. Whether he calls them "theoreticians," "bureaucrats" or "people with pointed heads," the target is the same: students, teachers, political scientists.

Wallace seeks again to raise the specter of domestic communism, the radical left, which has been used so successfully in the past by such practitioners as the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, to stir up the radical right. But Communists alone are no longer enough. Wallace usually lumps them all together: "activists, militants, socialists, anarchists, Communists." Take your pick.

Finally, there is something Wallace is for: "law and order." Everyone is for this but everyone does not agree on how to achieve it. Wallace's answer is simple: naked force and the denial of certain fundamental rights which are being upheld by the Supreme Court.

Bridging the Gap:

Arts, Cultural Activities Widen Labor's Community Services

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is expanding its range of community service programs to meet the needs of new workers and to broaden community cultural activities, an AFL-CIO spokesman reported.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, said that demonstration projects in the arts, man-to-man guidance for hard-core unemployed workers coming on the job, and around-the-clock community agency referral services conducted from neighborhood fire houses are now under way in a number of urban centers. The AFL-CIO produced public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays, at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Perlis said the experimental cultural arts programs are directed at bridging the gap between large numbers of citizens and the local arts establishment.

"The primary objective," he said, "is to encourage AFL-CIO members and their families to fulfill themselves as total human beings" through participation in the "artistic and cultural opportunities in the community." With the cooperation of existing institutions and the union members who work in the professional fields, it is hoped that mobile museums, concerts, theater and other cultural events can be brought into working-class and poor neighborhoods—perhaps right into the union halls—where they would be more accessible to low and middle-income citizens.

THE UNION spokesman also reported the establishment of a "buddy system" of worker-to-worker help for hard-core unemployed coming on the job. This effort, he said, is being carried on in conjunction with the National Alliance of Businessmen's drive to put 500,000 hard-core unemployed into meaningful jobs over the next three years. The union "buddy system," he said, is designed to help the new worker find himself, "stay on the job and become a useful citizen in his community and an effective worker in the plant."

The 24-hour-a-day agency referral service was launched by the AFL-CIO Fire Fighters to "help people who have problems at all times of the day and night," he said. He noted that "there isn't a single community" that now has such a service.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT WAS ON JUNE 26 that Justice Abe Fortas was nominated for Chief Justice of the United States and Judge Homer Thornberry for Justice of the Supreme Court.

To date, there has been no vote taken on their confirmation.

It is generally conceded that two-thirds of the members of the Senate—give or take a few—will vote for confirmation.

It is important to understand the philosophy and character of this little group to understand what is happening. Broadly speaking, it is the core of the infamous Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that has tried to build roadblocks to progress in recent decades.

There are exceptions, however. Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois has wiped his hands of them. So has Sen. Thruston Morton (R-Ky.). Some southern Democrats, believing that both Fortas and Thornberry are exceptionally competent men, will support confirmation.

Publicly, the leader of the anti-Fortas cabal is Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), who could be dubbed a supreme Senate opportunist.

This, he feels, is an opportunity to block the confirmation of men who would carry on the liberal record of the Warren Court and, if Richard Nixon should be elected President, would give Nixon the opportunity to fill the Chief Justice post and probably the official one currently held by Fortas.

Griffin has shown that he is an opportunist in other areas. Back in 1959, when he was a member of the House, he suddenly became the front man for those who had whetted their knives for the American labor movement. The result was the Landrum-Griffin bill.

If Griffin is again the front man in the anti-Fortas cabal, as is indicated, the real leader is the Senate's most obvious prototype of a John Bircher, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.). And Thurmond is the southern leader for Nixon.

What Fortas opponents know, but blatantly ignore, is that a judge votes not his own personal views, but his interpretation of the law and one could well conflict with the other.

So the issues raised are phony. Here are some:

QUALIFICATION—No one has seriously raised the issue of credentials, experience or temperment of the nominees. Both are given top rating by the American Bar Association. And in the case of Fortas, the Senate has already confirmed him as an Associate Justice.

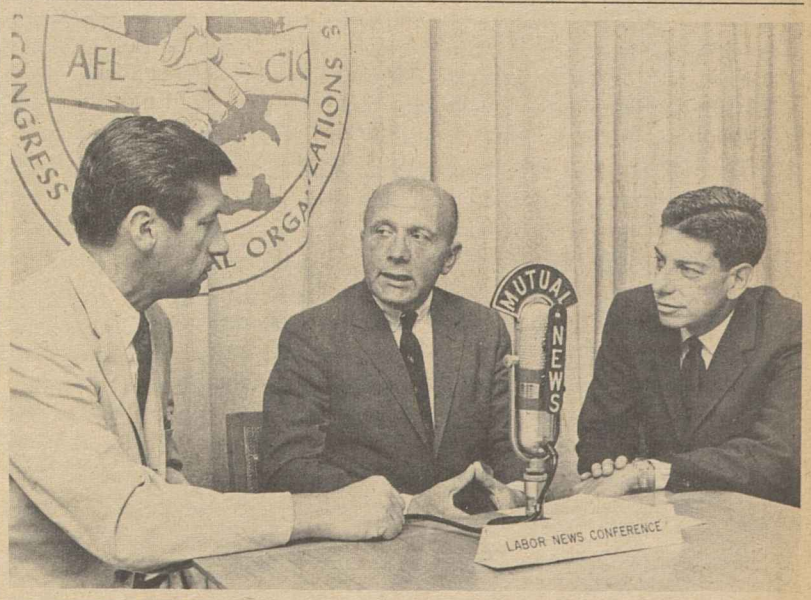
LAME DUCK—Pres. Johnson is not a "lame duck" in the sense that he has not been defeated for office. But Presidents have nominated in their last terms—ever since John Adams appointed John Marshall. And Adams was a real lame duck in the sense that he had been defeated in the elections.

"SOFT ON CRIME"—This is strictly a political issue. Fortas' view was expressed in June 1965 when he said: "We must establish, without exception, the rule of law. We cannot tolerate lawlessness or the conditions which bring it about."

Thurmond fully ignores Fortas' stand which gives police sweeping power to frisk suspects.

"CRONYISM"—To quote from the Trenton, N.J., *Trentonian:* "We doubt that the Republicans give a tinker's damn whether Fortas or Thornberry are pals of the President. What they really have in mind is to stall confirmation until a new, and hopefully, conservative President comes in next January. Then they will be able to place 'our man' on the bench."

PORNOGRAPHY—This is probably the most unwarranted charge of all against Fortas. He is charged with approving two films that a few Senators think pornographic. However, Fortas cast the deciding vote in a 5 to 4 decision that upheld the conviction of publisher Ralph Ginzburg for "pandering" obscene books and magazines.



AN EXPANDED RANGE of labor movement community service programs to meet the needs of new workers and broaden community cultural activities was outlined by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, center, on Labor News Conference. Reporters Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., questioned Perlis on the AFL-CIO produced program broadcast on Mutual Radio.

The Platforms and the Candidates . . .

The following is excerpted from the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board on Sept. 18, 1968, in New York.

The Platforms

LABOR LEGISLATION

The Republican platform praises the "key role" of organized labor in American life, and proposes a "re-examination" of the 40-hour week with a view toward reducing it. It also includes a highly qualified endorsement of wage-hour improvements.

The platform promises vigorous enforcement of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts and the "addition of new protections (for workers) where needed." In the light of Republican-sponsored bills now in the hopper—to destroy industry-wide bargaining, adopt national "right-to-work" legislation, substitute labor courts for the time-proven National Labor Relations Act and outlaw multi-union bargaining—this can only mean a promise of a wave of anti-union attacks.

The platform would deny to young workers in industrial training programs the protection of the minimum wage. It also attacks, in somewhat disguised language, recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

The platform attacks "crippling economic strikes" and "government intervention" that results in a settlement that raises wages. It promises to stop such "intervention," without saying how.

The platform has nothing at all to say about unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, occupational safety, situs picketing, or the extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers and others now denied its protection.

The Democratic platform promises to review and update the National Labor Relations Act to reinforce the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. It endorses repeal of Section 14(b) and the legalization of situs picketing; pledges to withhold government contracts from firms that violate the act; speed up board procedures in unfair labor practice cases, and enforce "free speech" for unions as well as employers.

The platform calls for the extension of NLRA protection to farm workers and others now excluded. It advocates the improvement and extension of wage-hour coverage, federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation and federal action to promote health and safety on the job.

AFL-CIO analysis: It is evident that the framers of the Republican platform do not accept the real nature of free collective bargaining. Although the platform gives lip service to organized labor's accomplishments, its whole thrust is an attack on union strength. Its silence on specific points, such as the protection of farm workers, is shocking.

The Democratic platform offers a clear and straightforward program for correcting the major shortcomings of the National Labor Relations Act and the other protective legislation so vital to wage-earners. It is a strong and clear document of support for collective bargaining and free unions.

JOBS AND NATIONAL ECONOMY

The Republican platform places its whole reliance, both as to economic expansion and jobs, on private business, assisted by tax gimmicks. Its only other proposals are unification of overlapping federal manpower programs and the establishment of a national "job opportunity data bank" to assist in matching unemployed workers with unfilled jobs.

The Democratic platform, while asserting the primary importance of economic growth to the elimination of poverty, pledges to make the federal government the employer of last resort for those who cannot find other jobs. It calls for continuing the active role of the federal government, through fiscal policies, economic planning and other ways, in seeking "the twin objectives of full employment and price stability." It offers a specific program for expanding manpower training services.

AFL-CIO analysis: In essence the Democratic platform calls for an intensification and extension of government policies which are the basis for the vast economic growth of the last eight years and the affluence of the great majority of Americans. The Republican platform, without offering anything more specific than "fiscal integrity," would clearly reverse most or all of those policies, and in our view bring about a return to the periodic recessions of the past.

URBAN CRISIS

The Republican platform unreservedly acknowledges the existence of the urban crisis and the necessity for federal action to meet it. However, even in this section the platform repeatedly backs away from full federal responsibility by stressing the encouragement of self-help by communities and the investment of "sweat equity" by homeowners. While referring to the need for "new cities," the platform says nothing about public housing, nor does it deal specifically with the extent of the housing shortage. It proposes "economic incentives" to attract private capital into the low-cost housing market.

Open housing is not mentioned at all.

The Democratic platform also gives due importance to the involvement of private capital in urban rehabilitation but stresses the primary role of the federal government. It proposes a new federal banking structure to assist urban development projects of all kinds. It sets a target of 2.6 million new housing units a year. While promising "such incentives as may be essential" to enlist private enterprise in the attack on slums, it recognizes that some of the most urgent urban needs can be met only by federal action.

Open housing is warmly endorsed without reservations or exceptions.

AFL-CIO analysis: Although the Republican platform's position on urban problems represents a considerable advance in the party's thinking, it does not assert unequivocally the need for the federal government to act as well as to provide "leadership." In fact, instead of facing up to the need for making the American system work better for the poor, the Republicans—through the use of tax credits and tax gimmicks—would make the system work better for the affluent. The Democratic platform gives full recognition to the complexity of the urban crisis and the absolute need for a national approach to them. The Republican silence on open housing is further evidence of its compromise with racism.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

The Republican platform acknowledges that "frustrations" stemming from "economic and social injustice" are a contributing cause of urban riots, and promises to "alleviate and remove" them. But except for urging better coordination among law-enforcement agencies, the platform offers no program for preventing or coping with future outbreaks except "decisive action to quell civil disorder." By inference, at least, it relies upon the application of existing police power with a heavier hand.

The Democratic platform undertakes to answer in specific terms a question raised by the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders: "How can we as a people end the resort to violence while we build a better society?" Its answer includes better-trained and better-paid police; the development of open communications and close cooperation between the police and "every element of the public"; full exchange of information among communities on the handling of problems, as well as coordination of law-enforcement agencies.

These significant paragraphs follow:

"A respect for civil peace requires also a proper respect for the legitimate means of expressing dissent. A democratic society welcomes criticism within the limits of the law. Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association, together with free exercise of the franchise, are among the legitimate means to achieve change in a democratic society. But when the dissenter resorts to violence he erodes the institutions and values which are the underpinnings of our democratic society. We must not and will not tolerate violence.

"As Pres. Johnson has stated, 'Our test is to rise above the debate between the rights of the individual and the rights of society by securing the rights of both.' "

AFL-CIO analysis: The Democratic platform much more closely reflects the position set forth by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his appearances before the two platform committees. The relevant passage in his presentation is printed in the detailed platform comparison which accompanies this statement. Here is an excerpt from it:

"No believer in democracy can condone crimes of violence, no matter what the provocation. Riots, assault, arson, looting and murder are not avenues of protest; they are attacks on society. Those who call for more adequate police protection against these crimes—and those who call most urgently are the ghetto residents themselves—are fully justified.

"But 'law and order' alone, without regard for justice, can be corrupted into a pretext for tyranny. True law and order is not served by equipping police with tanks and machine guns as though the ghetto were the enemy and not the handful of criminals inside it. Yes, better police work is needed; but the way to get it is through better-trained and better-paid policemen, operating in a context of justice, not through the indiscriminate use of force against innocent and guilty alike. Nor is true law and order served by ill advised legislative attempts to dilute the constitutional rights of all Americans in the name of police power.

"By all means let there be law and order. Let there be law and order in the cities, but not by the creation of a garrison state. Let there be law and order in the enforcement of civil rights statutes and the application of other social welfare legislation. Let those who cry for more police in the slums cry also for more jobs, more housing and more schools for the prisoners of the slums. Those, too, are tools of law and order.

"Merely seeking to repress disturbances without effective action to correct their causes will only intensify the basic conflict."

This is the spirit in which we hope the next Administration will approach the problem of law, order and justice. The Democratic platform offers sound hope and the Republican platform little hope that this spirit will prevail.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Republican platform avows its concern for those disadvantaged by their minority status, recognizes that non-whites in particular suffer from a higher incidence of poverty and pledges to "attack the root causes of poverty and eradicate racism, hatred and violence." It does not say how.

Although the platform mentions Negroes and Mexican-Americans in a passing way, most of its few words on civil rights are devoted to American Indians and Eskimos.

Neither the reports of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders nor of the Commission on Rural Poverty are mentioned at all; nor, as noted above, is there any reference to open housing.

The Democratic platform gives a ringing endorsement to the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and commits the party to "wipe out, once and for all, the stain of racial and other discrimination from our national life." It also accepts the report of the Commission on Rural Poverty.

The platform calls for a positive program to help and encourage victims of past discrimination. It pledges to enforce existing civil rights statutes and propose new ones if necessary. It gives "first priority" to stronger enforcement provisions against job discrimination. It recognizes the basic need for every American to share fully in the benefits of economic progress.

AFL-CIO analysis: What little the Republican platform says about civil rights is worthy enough, but is just about the least that a major national party could say without embarrassment. In vivid contrast the Democratic party wholeheartedly espouses a specific, detailed attack on discrimination and deprivation of every kind.

EDUCATION

The Republican platform accurately delineates the nation's fundamental educational goals. It endorses more and better Head Start programs (though not by that name), post-high school vocational education and the principle that lack of means should not be a barrier to higher education. It proposes to establish a commission to study the quality and relevance of American education.

The platform is less frank when it comes to funds. It favors loans and grants to colleges and universities to help them expand. It advocates a "flexible program" of student aid, combining federal, state and private efforts. But it seems to place most reliance on more tax gimmicks—credit for parents of college-age children, plus tax deduction "to encourage savings" for college costs.

The Democratic platform has fewer generalities and many more specifics—Head Start, the Teacher Corps, better teacher recruitment, university involvement in public education, improved vocational schools, broader adult education and more generous state and federal school aid to ease the burden on property taxes. It calls for more money to do this, with extra emphasis on Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which provides special federal aid for schools serving large numbers of children from low-income families.

The platform flatly asserts the right of every citizen to as much education and training as he wants and can master.

AFL-CIO analysis: On this as on many other issues the difference between the platforms is less one of ends than of means. Both parties envision a nation with unlimited educational opportunities for all. Both recognize the special needs of pre-school children from deprived families, and many other needs as well. But the Democrats are prepared to invest in all of this, from the bottom to the top of the educational ladder. The Republicans, as the level of schooling increases, rely mainly on tax gimmicks that would be helpful to the affluent but of no use at all to the really poor whose needs are greatest.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The Republican platform proposes to increase social security benefits through an automatic cost-of-living escalator, and raise the ceiling on earnings permitted

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Why Labor Backs Humphrey-Muskie

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without loss of benefits. It says welfare and poverty programs should be "drastically revised" to liberate the poor from "debilitating dependence" and to promote family unity and work motivation. It cites lack of "creative and responsible participation from among the poor" as the greatest among a "host of failures of the War on Poverty." It suggests that more poor people in depressed areas should start businesses of their own. The platform does not even acknowledge the existence of medicare.

The Democratic platform favors cost-of-living adjustments for both social security and welfare payments, but only after both have been raised to adequate current levels. It correctly hails medicare as one of the nation's greatest social welfare advances and pledges extension of its coverage to the disabled, to expectant mothers and to infants. It places more stress on doing away with poverty than with assuaging its pains, reasserting a commitment to that end and promising to re-examine existing anti-poverty programs. It also calls for greater participation by the poor themselves, and improvements in welfare systems.

AFL-CIO analysis: The idea of applying a cost-of-living escalator to social security benefits is a beguiling one and has long been advanced by Republicans in Congress. What's wrong with it, as the Democratic platforms observes, is that benefit levels are not and have never been adequate. Adoption of an escalator would keep them from getting worse but would effectively prevent them from ever getting any better. This is not nearly good enough for us, for the beneficiaries or for the nation.

Agreement by both platforms that the public welfare system needs to be more humane is a year late for members of Congress from both parties voted to make it measurably less humane only a year ago—a decision that is scheduled to go into effect next year. This decision must be wiped out and congressional members of both parties should abide by that platform promise.

By ignoring the very existence of medicare. the Republican platform takes an even less progressive position than the American Medical Association.

TAX REFORM

The Republican platform reflects the party's traditional faith in big business as the primary source of progress in America. One of the most glaring of all tax loopholes, the depletion allowance for producers of oil and other natural products, "must be continued." Block handouts to the various states should replace specific federally-financed programs. Tax exemption for state and local bonds should be continued. Tax gimmicks cited earlier should be substituted wherever possible for direct federal outlays for everything from housing to education.

The Democratic platform promises to revise federal taxes "to make them more equitable as between rich and poor." It says all "tax preferences" that do not serve the national interest should be eliminated.

The platform endorses a minimum income tax for persons of high income "no matter how many tax shelters they use." It also calls for a corresponding reduction in taxes on very low incomes. asserting that no one below the poverty level should be required to pay income taxes. A tax structure firmly based on ability to pay is reaffirmed as the goal of tax policy.

AFL-CIO analysis: On no other issue is the philosophical difference between the parties so sharply defined. The Republicans favors a tax system that deliberately gives special benefits to big corporations and to wealthy individuals whose income is derived from sources other than wages or salaries. The Democrats call for a tax system based on ability to pay. It is obvious that no matter how much concern the Republican platform may express about the plight of the deprived minority, the effect of the party's tax program would be to further enrich the affluent at the expense of wage and salary earners, and widen the already intolerable gulf between the haves and the have-nots.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Republican platform contains a single paragraph on consumer affairs, tucked away in its section on the poor. It pledges to "strive for fairness for all consumers," to promote consumer education and vigorously enforce the "numerous" protective laws now on the books. It also promises active support for "the many consumer-protection initiatives and organizations of private enterprise."

The Democratic platform praises by name the consumer protection laws adopted in the last few years and promises further legislation to improve the safety of drugs and to penalize deceptive sales practices. It proposes to consolidate the various consumer functions of government in an Office of Consumer Affairs, which will also represent consumer interests within governments and before the courts and regulatory agencies. It calls for intensified consumer education programs, both federal and state.

AFL-CIO analysis: The Republican platform obviously approached the consumer issue without enthusiasm, and its reliance on private enterprise for further safeguards is appointing the wolf to guard the sheep. While the Democratic program is less comprehensive than we proposed, it does recognize in a positive way that more legislation is essential and specifically pledges itself to do this job.

VIET NAM AND FOREIGN POLICY

The Republican platform charges that American policy in Viet Nam "has failed—militarily, politically, diplomatically." It at no point recognizes that the war is being waged to defend the freedom of South Viet Nam—a cause first undertaken, and rightly so, by Pres. Eisenhower, and since carried on by his successors.

The platform assails increased American involvement in the fighting without reference to actions by the other side which brought this about. It pledges a "program for peace" without offering one. It talks of "purposeful" negotiations without mentioning the need for some like purpose in Hanoi.

On other foreign policy matters the platforms finds much to criticize but has little but generalities to offer as remedies. It brushes off in half a sentence a proposal to "revitalize" NATO.

The GOP platform does, like its Democratic counterpart, pledge military aid to insure the defensive abilities of Israel.

The Democratic platform accurately states the aims of the war in Viet Nam and suggests a series of specific steps that should be taken if there is an appropriate response from Hanoi. These steps include the cessation of all bombing in the North, when such action will not endanger American servicemen; mutual withdrawal of all foreign forces, and the selection of a postwar government in South Viet Nam by free elections under international supervision. The platform also sets forth a postwar program for the economic, political and social development of South Viet Nam, and the economic develpoment of the region as a whole.

In other passages the platform reaffirms support of the United Nations and the Alliance for Progress, praises the accomplishments of foreign aid and calls for greater participation in aid programs by nations which once were recipients. The achievements of NATO are praised, and its validity upheld despite occasional "political differences" with some allies.

AFL-CIO analysis: It is not unusual for the party which is out of power to base most of its case on criticizing the present and promising that "new leadership" will make the future better. The Republican platform carries this process to an extreme in its Viet Nam and foreign policy passages. The Democratic platform, although the subject of widely-publicized debate in committee and on the floor, does not follow the easy course of saying nothing in order to offend no one. It offers what seems to us to be as realistic a program as could be evolved in a period of worldwide uncertainty and rapid change.

The Candidates for President

The Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon, has been a public figure for two decades and has thus compiled a long record on foreign and domestic issues.

As this General Board noted when Mr. Nixon last sought the presidency eight years ago, there is nothing in his record as a member of Congress or as Vice President to suggest that he understands the constitutional obligation to "promote the general welfare" means the advancement of the social and economic well-being of the American people as a whole.

The unprecedented domestic progress of the last eight years has come about as a result of policies and programs which Mr. Nixon actively opposed when in office. Obviously the future of these programs cannot now be entrusted to a man who fought or feared them. The fate of medicare, to cite only one example, would be placed in the hands of a man who in 1960 described it as "too extreme."

The nation is now being assured that there is a "new Nixon." It is possible, of course, for the passage of eight years to bring a greater measure of maturity. But the question can fairly be raised whether the years have made him wiser or merely more expedient.

Expediency was certainly the outstanding feature of his campaign for the Republican nomination, including as it did an open and unabashed alliance with the most flagrant racists in his party's southern wing, culminating in Strom Thurmond's control of Nixon policies at the Republican convention.

The same doubts arise with respect to foreign affairs. It is true that Mr. Nixon has until now made no statement on the war in Viet Nam. But on other matters, he has shown the same tendency to haste and rashness which characterized his "anti-communist" forays of earlier years.

The American presidency is the most important and most powerful office in the world. America cannot risk electing a man who so sorely fails to measure up to its responsibilities.

The Democratic candidate, Hubert H. Humphrey, has also been in public life for more than 20 years, and he, too, has built a long record as a senator and as Vice President.

Rarely before have rival candidates for the presidency had such nearly parallel and completely different careers. Often they dealt with the same issues at the same time. The comparison is direct and the contrast is total and in every respect Mr. Humphrey is the superior man.

From his first elective office as mayor of Minneapolis to the present day, Mr. Humphrey has been an ardent and effective champion of human progress. He originated many and fought for all the social and economic measures Mr. Nixon opposed. When the Kennedy-Johnson Administration took office in 1961, Mr. Humphrey, as Senate majority whip, played a major part in the enactment of these measures. Since 1965 he has been the Vice President, carrying out with distinction the heaviest responsibilities ever assigned to that office.

Neither this nor any other summary can do justice to Mr. Humphrey's contributions to American life. It was he who in 1948 led the uphill fight which at long last put the Democratic party unequivocally behind the full achievement of civil rights. He spoke out against witch-hunting when others cowered before Joe McCarthy's terror tactics. He eloquently defended the integrity of the labor movement against a tide of Congressional and editorial hostility.

Throughout his public career, he and we have fought side-by-side in every legislative struggle to improve the conditions of livelihood for America's people and in opposition to those who would make personal progress at the expense of their fellow citizens. Never have we found Hubert Humphrey faint-hearted or afraid. Never has he retreated from the battle.

In all of these struggles, Hubert Humphrey gave no thought to what was popular, what was expedient, what would redound to his benefit. He applied only one test—what was right.

There is not the slightest doubt that as President, Mr. Humphrey would dedicate his boundless energy, his wide-ranging imagination and his outstanding administrative talents to the pursuit of his vision of the future—a nation from which poverty, fear, ignorance and hatred have been banished, a nation with equal and unlimited opportunity for all, in a world of free men and free nations.

Although Mr. Humphrey has been most closely identified with domestic matters, he has a broad background in foreign affairs, including service on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as well. Mr. Humphrey's consistent goal as senator and Vice President has been to strengthen the cause of peace by every practical means, not by bluster or brinkmanship but by calm, firm and patient negotiations, and by helping underdeveloped nations to find freedom and economic security.

Seldom has so qualified a candidate for President been placed before the American voters. Never has a presidential candidate been so totally committed in word and deed to the fulfillment of the American dream. Never has there been a presidential candidate more clearly identified with the aspirations of America's workers.

The Candidates for Vice President

The Republican candidate, Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, has been modestly successful during his nearly two years as governor of a normally Democratic state—the only public office he has held above the municipal level. Elected as the candidate opposed to racism, his subsequent record made him so acceptable to even the Strom Thurmond reactionaries in the Republican party that he was named to the second spot on the ticket. As a campaigner, he immediately chose the "low road."

Nothing in his gubernatorial career indicates that he has the slightest qualification for the presidency—the only realistic yardstick by which to judge a man who would be President if tragedy struck.

The Democratic candidate, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, was elected to the Senate in 1958 after four outstandingly successful years as governor of a previously Republican state, preceded by three terms in its legislature. In the Senate his quiet competence and hard work have won him the respect of his colleagues regardless of party. He organized and led a number of the successful campaigns for key social legislation.

Mr. Muskie's long experience and demonstrated skills in both the executive and legislative branches of government offer complete assurance that if tragedy should befall the President, the office would fall to a man fully prepared to fill it with distinction.

Unions Push Voter Drive In Connecticut

Hartford, Conn. — A vigorous register-and-vote campaign is labor's best weapon against the threat of anti-labor legislation posed by right wing political forces, Connecticut AFL-CIO Pres. John J. Driscoll warned at the annual state labor convention here.

"A year ago," Driscoll told 600 delegates from more than 250 unions at a three-day gathering, "we could look back on legislative and economic achievements secured by the close teamwork of labor and liberal forces. Now we must look ahead with apprehension to the threat of national anti-labor legislation which a potential victory of right wing political forces makes very real."

Union members must remember, Driscoll said, that victory in the legislative field is won only by "solid organizational work on registering our members, informing them of the issues and the candidates, and then turning out at the polls."

The convention heard talks by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D), Gov. John N. Dempsey (D), Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall and other guests. The delegates voted to support the California grape boycott and the strike of 10 unions against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. They also heard State Labor Commissioner Renato E. Ricciuti call for a $2 federal and state minimum hourly wage.

The convention adopted a state legislative program calling for a strengthened auto liability insurance law, an employer-paid tax on payrolls instead of city income taxes or an increased state sales tax, and a fourth major airport for the New York area on land to be dredged out of Long Island Sound.

The delegates voted to support Ribicoff and Representatives Emilio Daddario, William L. St. Onge, Donald J. Irwin and John S. Monagan for re-election. They endorsed Robert M. Sharaf in the New Britain area now represented by Thomas J. Meskill (R), and, for the first time in 10 years, voted no endorsement in a district where Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D) has two opponents.

'Remember, He's Registered, Too!'

Bricklayers Approve 25c Per Capita Hike

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Bricklayers concluded their 70th convention after voting a 25-cent per member per month increase in per capita dues to finance a union research program and setting a winter work incentive program as a major union goal.

The convention installed all incumbent officers for new four-year terms. The five-day meeting was keyed to helping the 103-year-old union meet the challenge of new building methods and materials while preserving job opportunities for its members.

Delegates from 350 U.S. and Canadian local unions rejected a proposal for a 50-cent per capita increase but approved a substitute motion for a 25-cent increase to finance the hiring of a research director and staff.

The new department will, by convention direction, research new building products and techniques and decisions of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, the National Labor Relations Board and similar bodies.

It will send reports on these subjects to union representatives, assist them in assembling data required in jurisdictional proceedings, and prepare and present briefs in dispute cases.

Sponsors of a convention report cited a research study showing that prefabricated building materials may within 10 years supplant present methods of fabricating materials on the job site, and reduce the use of brick and tile. A professional research department and a vigorous campaign to recruit and train new members are needed to help preserve jobs in the trowel trades, the convention was told.

The delegates agreed to promote a program that would provide more construction jobs in the winter months by the use of plastic enclosure materials and space heaters, as in Canada, where the federal government pays subsidies to builders and homeowners to encourage year-around building.

Such a program, union Pres. Thomas F. Murphy reported, could add 10 hours to the average workweek and provide the equivalent of 35,000 more trained craftsmen.

The convention authorized the union executive board to devise a membership pension plan, establish an information center on building technology and new materials, provide space in 1971 membership dues books for the member's photo and social security number, and publish the voting records of all senators and congressmen.

The constitution was amended to provide that beneficiaries of war veterans killed in U.S. service shall receive a maximum death benefit to permit unions in adjoining areas to set up executive committees for joint action on organizing and other programs, and to allow contractors to retain union membership but not to vote on contract matters.

Besides Murphy, top officers are Treas. John T. Joyce, Sec. William R. Conners and 1st Vice Pres. George W. King.

John Moran Dies, Ex-CWA Leader

Boca Raton, Fla. — John J. Moran, retired vice president of the Communications Workers, died of cancer at Boca Raton Community Hospital. He was 74.

He had been a vice president of the CWA from 1949 until his retirement in 1956. Moran also was a vice president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, the union that preceded the CWA.

Militant Membership:

Pressmen Consider New Unity Proposals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Mergers and a more militant membership were the prime considerations of officers and delegates to the 39th convention of the Printing Pressmen here.

The union's board of directors recommended that the delegates "wholeheartedly endorse" the merger of the 13,000 member Stereotypers & Electrotypers with the 125,000-member Pressmen.

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade warned, however, that achieving merger is a difficult process.

Outlining recent efforts he said that "it is about as easy to effect a merger between international labor unions as it is to print a four-color process job with only one plate and no rollers."

Stereotypers Pres. James H. Sampson was invited to attend the convention, but he was wrapping up his own union's convention at Palo Alto, Calif. At that meeting, the Stereotypers endorsed the proposal that would merge it with the Pressmen.

If consumated, the new organization will be called the Graphic Arts & Allied Trades Intl. Union.

On another subject, both the directors and DeAndrade noted a more militant attitude on the part of rank-and-file membership and their "over-riding concern for more in the pay check . . . and lessening interest in pensions." Membership has frequently sent negotiating committees back to the bargaining table after rejection of "not-good-enough" employer offers.

"The militant mood," the directors reported, "has pushed many locals to the brink of strike situations and a few locals found it necessary to use their strike weapon."

It has also caused many locals to abandon "long standing arrangements which call for arbitration of new contract terms if an impasse is reached in bargaining," they said.

DeAndrade cited a number of notable recent achievements by the Pressmen, among them the organizing of the Curtis Publishing Co. in Philadelphia, "a historic anti-union citadel," plus the press room employes of the Los Angeles Times, "a non-union, anti-union newspaper for almost a century." Press room employes of that newspaper are now covered by a collective bargaining contract negotiated by the international union.

Next is an endeavor to organize R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.—with active AFL-CIO help, DeAndrade said. He added: "We believe it absolutely essential to achieve some type of responsible multi-plant bargaining with the chain newspapers such as Hearst, Scripps, Gannett and others.

Reviewing some of the merger activities of the international, DeAndrade said that, at least, they "resulted in a tremendous reduction in raids upon us and the virtual elimination of serious disputes relating to jurisdiction."

A seven-point agreement with the Typographical union covers jurisdiction and the ITU talks will "resume soon," DeAndrade said.

Rail Operating Unions Seen Close to Merger

Hollywood, Fla.—Creation of a single union representing all the operating crafts in the railroad industry in North America was predicted here by Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, one of the four unions participating in the unification plan.

Gilbert's remarks were made at the convention of the Railroad Trainmen, another of the unions involved in the move, where he said, "Unity is now close to reality—closer than at any other time in our history."

Gilbert told the 1,100 BRT delegates and officers that the only alternative to unification is a continuing erosion of strength at the bargaining table, while the other side, the railroads, gather more strength through bigger and bigger corporate mergers.

The theme throughout Gilbert's address was the need for "strength through unified action." He stressed the advantages which would come to rail labor with the formation of the United Transportation Union, an organization made up of the Railway Conductors & Brakemen, Trainmen, the Switchmen, and the BLF&E.

Gilbert said that while the combination of factors has brought about the need for unification of the unions, the increasing cost of operating small independent unions on one hand and the advantage of a large, strong union on the other were the overriding arguments in favor of unity.

He pounded away at the "strength" advantage when he said of the deliberations which led to the decision to merge the unions, "we found basically that the oldest trade union adage of them all was for us the most appropriate of all. In unity there is strength."

Gilbert then reasoned, "Today we might add to that adage . . . and in a union of unions, there is unlimited strength."

The BLF&E leader recalled that the railroads had unified their efforts in labor relations nearly 10 years ago, and since then "they have put up a united and highly successful front at the bargaining table."

Arguing for the cause of unity within labor ranks, Gilbert warned, "We can expect an even more difficult time at the bargaining table in the future and it is up to us to be prepared."

Noting what could be expected from the railroad management, Gilbert predicted confidently "We can expect more from ourselves in the future and they [railroads] can expect more from us also."

"They can expect us to work together smoothly. . . .

"They can expect us to prosper and flourish, even as they do, by our participation in a larger organization, serving a stronger membership at a smaller operating cost.

"They can expect us to act, and act quickly at any and all times to protect the welfare of our members. . . . In short they can expect to meet their equal again."

Throughout his speech, Gilbert stressed the point that little separates the thinking and activities of each of the crafts involved.

"We work together daily. We talk the same language. We cooperate in the yard or on the road so that we can return safely to our homes when our tasks are done," he said, concluding with "I am sure our endeavor will not fail."

Stereotypers' Merger With Pressmen Backed

Palo Alto, Calif.—The Stereotypers & Electrotypers Union at its convention here, approved a proposal for merger with the Printing Pressmen.

The vote came at the final session of the convention after two days of debate by the 110 delegates.

The merger plan must also be approved by the Pressmen, currently in convention at Bal Harbour, Fla.

If approval is granted, the plan calls for a joint constitutional convention of the two unions to set up the formal merger. Finally, both memberships will have to approve the new constitution.

The merger, if fully approved. would be another step in the movement toward merger of all major graphic arts unions. Merger proposals are being studied by all of the unions, and by the Newspaper Guild.

Earlier the Stereotypers received merger proposals also from the Lithographers & Photoengravers and from the Typographical Union. However, they voted first on the Pressmen's proposal and the other merger ideas died with that vote.

Vice President Ray Boland of the Pressmen had urged the merger, noting that the Stereotypers, who make the plates for the printing presses, had the "greatest affinity" with his union.

He also cited the Hearst attack on printing trades unions in the Los Angeles Hearld-Examiner strike and said the printing trades can only beat back such attacks through cooperation and merger.

The stereotypers have been gradually shrinking as a craft in the face of technological advances, such as offset printing, which does not use metal plates. The union's St. Louis local warned of present experiments of major newspaper publishers in using the offset process.

The Stereotypers, under the leadership of Pres. James H. Sampson, made several relatively minor changes in their constitution and bylaws. No elections were held at the meeting.

Walter Baker, president of the host San Jose local, welcomed the delegation as did Joseph B. Ridder, publisher of the San Jose Mercury News.

Bargaining Gains Seen:

IUE to Seek Strong Link Between Union, Community

New York—New steps forward in service and in the union's community and shop stewardship were spelled out by Pres. Paul Jennings in his keynote address to the 13th convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Jennings also served notice that the IUE will go forward with other AFL-CIO unions in coordinated bargaining so that the workers in the shop will gain their "fair share" in new-contract talks at General Electric and Westinghouse in 1969, and with other employers.

He said IUE intends to bring meaningful educational opportunity into collective bargaining agreements as a negotiated employer-financed benefit similar to pensions and welfare.

He announced also that the union will establish an office of consumer affairs within its Dept. of Social Action.

Delegates applauded addresses by Democratic vice presidential candidate Edmund S. Muskie, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay, Pres. Shinryo Kiyota of Denki Roren, the Japanese electrical workers union, and other guest speakers, as the convention began its work.

Muskie challenged Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon to spell out his position, to propose solutions in detail to America's domestic and international problems, and to submit himself to TV interview programs such as "Meet the Press".

In the eight years of GOP administration of which Nixon was part, Muskie recalled, there were 169 vetoes. Many of these were of bills on "the very programs that are now being urged by some, who were members of that administration, to deal with these problems, these human problems of our country—vetoes of housing bills, area redevelopment bills, failures to develop effective programs of federal aid to education, of medical care for the aged. All of these human programs came to a screeching halt in '52 to '60 . . . (and) the unrest, the dissatisfaction with our system of government as a way for grass roots people to get ahead, festered. . . ."

Wirtz stepped out of his official role to personally endorse the Humphrey-Muskie candidacy.

Charging that "anybody who calls Adlai Stevenson and Hubert Humphrey soft on communism speaks with a split tongue," Wirtz—who had been Stevenson's law partner—retraced Nixon's wobbly past record on various issues including nuclear bombs and civil rights.

Wirtz said in years to come after the Viet Nam war ends, America will have a peace dividend and a growth dividend of $110-to-$130 billion "to do the domestic things we ought to do."

And, he said, "we've got the know-how right now to provide jobs for every American in this country and make good on our promises for educating our children."

Lindsay praised IUE for its contributions to the betterment of life in New York City, citing as one example the sponsorship by Local 485 of a housing project at whose groundbreaking ceremony he participated recently.

Czech Invasion

Kiyota reported that Denki Roren protested the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia the day after it occurred, and that the Russian action was so unpopular in Japan that even the Japanese Communist Party "has been forced to take a critical attitude for the first time."

The Japanese union leader reported on wage and hours gains by the Japan council of the Int. Metalworkers Federation, representing a million Japanese workers including the 400,000 Denki Roren electrical workers.

Jennings, in his keynote address, called for an international fair labor standards act, like the wage-hour law in the United States, so that goods imported into the country would bear labels attesting that they were made under fair conditions.

He also traced the growth of IUE's cooperation with electrical unions abroad to help these unions raise working conditions and eliminate low wages as a competitive factor. But, he said, corporations—many of them U.S.-based—have gone from one developing nation to another seeking low-wage labor and have shifted work from one location to another to maximize profits. IUE has helped these other unions and, in turn, has been helped by them when they pledged to refuse to handle work GE threatened to shift abroad during labor disputes.

TOTING A TRAY of cocktails and sporting a 31-inch stride, Karl Hertenberger crosses the finish line at Toronto City Hall Plaza in the Restaurant Employes fifth annual Intl. Waiters Race 15 seconds ahead of his closest competitor. Hertenberger set a new world's record of 3 minutes and 10.5 seconds over a quarter-mile course to lead his hometowners to victory over teams from Detroit and Montreal. Next year's races will be in Detroit with 15 teams expected to participate from Canada and the United States.

Chemical Union Votes To Join Reuther's ALA

New Orleans—The Chemical Workers Union voted unanimously to join the Alliance for Labor Action after an address by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Before calling for the vote, ICW Pres. Walter L. Mitchell read to the delegates a Wall Street Journal article reporting the AFL-CIO Executive Council's action warning affiliates that joining or supporting the UAW-Teamster alliance could lead to suspension or expulsion.

The resolution read by officers reports committee Chairman Cyril Moran concluded: "We do not propose to disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO today. Our recommendation is simply to join the new ALA and by so doing get down to the business of organizing our jurisdiction and help make this a better nation and world for all to live in."

In an address to the delegates on the opening day of the convention, Mitchell asked them to "non-concur" with a proposed salary increase for the union officers, but to adopt a 50-cent per capita tax increase.

He also urged adoption of a proposal for mandatory local union strike funds instead of the present voluntary setup.

He asked also that the international officers be given a four-year term, and local union officers a three year term "to create new and greater stability."

Mitchell cited bills before Congress designed to cripple the poverty program, abolish the NLRB and put labor under anti-trust laws as reasons for all-out efforts to elect pro-labor congressmen this year.

He was applauded when he hailed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as "the only presidential candidate with a 100 percent vote for the working man."

Mitchell reported that the ICW last year lost almost 29,000 members, over 25 percent of its membership, to automation and company moves, but gained almost 38,000 members for a net increase of 8,168. The union now has more than 110,000 members, he said.

Other convention speakers included Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO and Charles Levinson, general secretary of the Intl. Federation of Chemical & General Workers Unions.

Humphrey Record Cited In Standing Up for Labor

Chicago—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reminded delegates to the 29th convention of the Railway Supervisors here that labor owes a particular debt of gratitude to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

He recalled how the Democratic presidential candidate, as a U.S. senator, rose on the Senate floor in July 1959 to deliver an historic speech he titled, "What's Right with American Labor."

Noting that the speech came during a period "when labor was being castigated," Schnitzler added, "We in the AFL-CIO had no advance knowledge of Humphrey's talk nor where he got his factual material and we were pleasantly surprised by the wealth of information on labor he imparted to the Senate."

In other areas of his address, Schnitzler discussed labor's most important goals—attainment of expanded housing and education programs, equality for all and the elimination of poverty.

He called upon leaders and members of the union to take an active role in AFL-CIO affairs because "leadership of those with management training and experience, such as you supervisors have, is much needed in the labor movement."

Supervisors' Pres. J. P. Tahney reported to the convention's 100 delegates that the union has registered "substantial gains" in representation and in improving wages and working conditions over the past two years.

However, Tahney emphasized that "railroad supervisors must secure further gains in wages and work rules if they are to come up to the standards of other industries."

Failure to achieve such advancements, he said, will lessen the incentive for rail workers to become supervisors.

"There is a reluctance on the part of employes to accept promotion to supervisory responsibility because such duties are not adequately compensated," he declared, and "this is detrimental to the best interests of all, including the railroad managements."

Convention speakers included J. J. Duffy, director of labor relations for the New Haven Railroad; Gen. Solicitor James W. Nisbet of the Association of Western Railroads; William J. Thyer, compliance officer, Dept. of Labor; Joseph V. Martin of the Railroad Retirement Board, and Editor and Manager Ruben Levin of Labor newspaper.

Among resolutions adopted was one in which the union reaffirmed its long-standing policy of honoring all bona fide picket lines established to advance legitimate union goals.

Employers Found Shortchanging Workers of $80 Million in Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

ceeded only in one year of the last 13—1966, when heavy overtime wage law violations were uncovered in the oil industry.

The $80 million represented the amount of wages illegally withheld from the pay of 421,916 workers, divided as follows: 169,344 who were paid less that the minimum wages set by the Fair Labor Standards Act—the major wage-hour law; 296,037 who got less overtime pay than they were entitled to; 11,987 who were not paid the prevailing wages set by the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contracts Act, and 6,622 entitled to more money under a 1963 law barring wage discrimination because of sex.

Some workers were affected by more than one violation. That brought the total of violations above the number of individual workers, the department explained.

The total of $80 million in underpayments was made up as follows: minimum wages underpaid, $20.4 million; overtime $54.5 million; service contracts $2.5 million, equal pay $2.48 million.

The investigators, on their visits to business places, also uncovered the illegal employment of 12,562 minors, they reported.

Last year, as in preceding years, the government's enforcement efforts succeeded in getting employers to pay less than a third of the amount illegally withheld from employes. As a result, some $53 million in illegal underpayments remains uncollected for fiscal 1968 alone.

In these cases, the aggrieved workers must sue the employer for reimbursement, or ask the Secretary of Labor to do so on their behalf. In many cases a collection suit is never brought, particularly where workers have no union representation.

Previous Labor Dept. reports showed a steady rise in underpayments found and amounts recovered from fiscal 1956 through fiscal 1966.

The rise for 1966 to $89.9 million in underpayments dipped to $76 million for 1967 but then resumed its upward climb in the last fiscal year to $80 million.

The 1968 figures disclosed a sharp upward climb in underpayments under the two-year-old Service Contracts Act—from $262,000 in fiscal 1967 to $2.6 million last year.

The report for the last fiscal year was the first full-year compilation since the department's Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division instituted a "quickie" investigation procedure to measure compliance with the 1966 FLSA amendments. The first stage of the amendments took effect Feb. 1, 1967. The second and following stages will be reported on later.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said the reports show a continuing need for a sustained inspection program. Violations are undoubtedly more widespread than the figures indicate, it said, because investigators can visit fewer than 5 percent of the total establishments in any one year.

$1.60 Basic Minimum

The wage-hour law requires payment of not less than $1.60 an hour to covered employes of firms in interstate commerce.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 prohibits wage discrimination based on sex for employes subject to the minimum wage law.

The Service Contracts Act requires that workers for private employers doing government contract work must be paid the prevailing wage and fringe benefits for their area, as determined by the Secretary of Labor after hearings.

Paul Givens, 76, Dies; Headed Stone Cutters

Indianapolis — Funeral services were held here for Paul A. Givens, president of the Journeymen Stone Cutters for 20 years until his retirement in 1957. He died at 76, six months after his union merged with the Laborers.

Givens joined the union in 1909. He also was active in the Indianapolis central body of the former AFL and the Building Trades Council for many years.

Registration Killed:

Senate Bill Restricts Sale of Guns, Ammo

The Senate voted to bar interstate mail order sales of all types of firearms and ammunition, but turned down proposals for registering guns and licensing gun owners.

Its bill, passed 70-17, also bars over-the-counter sales of firearms to persons from other states, except that residents of an adjoining state may purchase weapons if permitted by the laws of both states.

Sales of rifles and shotguns to persons under 18 would be barred; earlier legislation prohibits handgun sales to persons under 21.

In some respects, principally the complete ban on ammunition sales by mail, the Senate bill is stronger than the House-passed measure. A conference committee will try to reconcile the differences to clear the way for final passage.

The AFL-CIO strongly supported the strengthening amendments adopted by the Senate. "The tragic assassinations of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and the toll of wounding and death by gunfire . . . have dramatized the need for such a law," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote senators.

Amendment Defeated

The principal registration and licensing amendment, offered by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), was defeated, 55-31.

As it was, the Senate action on mail order sale of long guns reversed a 53-29 defeat of a similar measure proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) last May—a month before the second of his brothers was assassinated.

In other congressional developments:

A labor-backed construction safety bill won majority support in a House vote, but failed of the two-thirds margin needed to pass it under a suspension of the rules procedure.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), would set safety standards for federally-assisted construction projects comparable to those provided under the Walsh-Healey Act for firms selling products to the government and the Service Contracts Act for firms providing services.

"The construction industry is the only major industry which has no federal standards for safety on government contracts," House members were reminded in telegrams from the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Yet the industry's accidental death and injury rate is second only to mining, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty and Legislative Dir. Walter J. Mason told the House.

Voting for suspension of the rules and passage of the bill were 134 Democrats and 62 Republicans; opposed were 86 Republicans and 50 Democrats, all but six from the South.

The AFL-CIO strongly urged the Senate to take up a House-passed bill extending the Manpower Development & Training Act—and asked senators to support a bipartisan amendment to provide public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed.

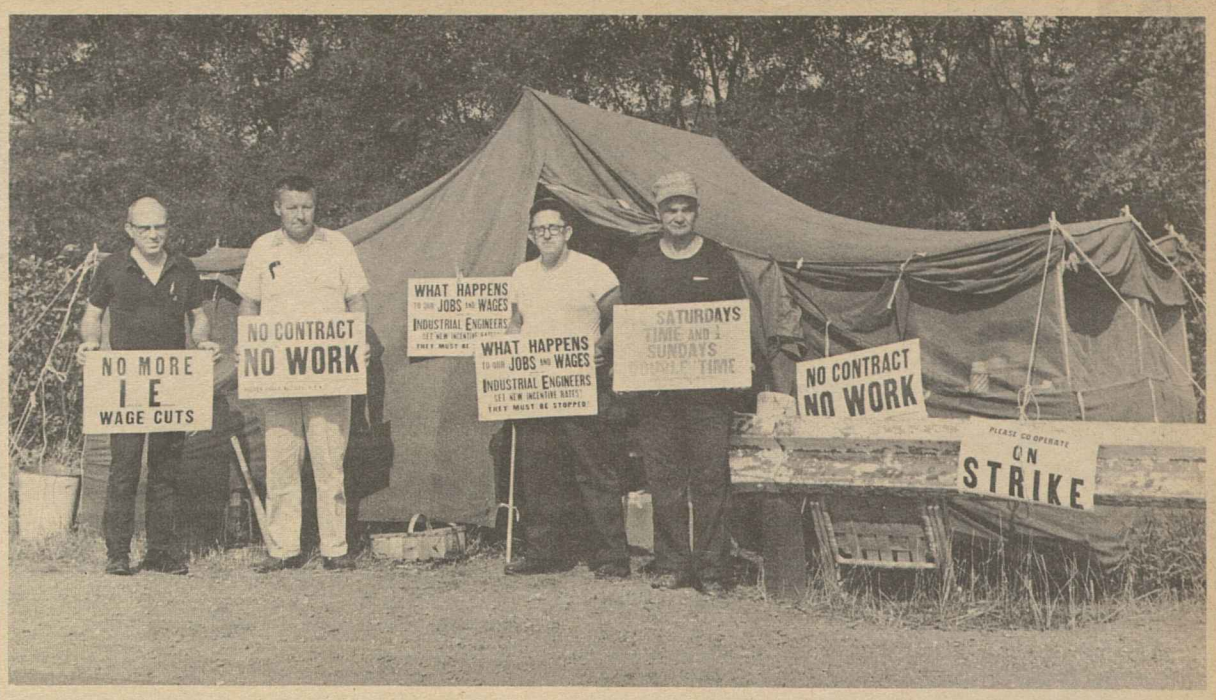
The threatened filibuster against the confirmation of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice put a squeeze on the time available for the Senate's other business.

Amendment Backed

Biemiller expressed hope that the MDTA bill will be brought up quickly and said labor "vigorously supports" the amendment sponsored by Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), and Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.).

He said the amendment would "provide badly needed public service jobs in both public and the private sector" and "meet the urgent needs called for by the Automation Commission, the Kerner Commission, and the Crime Commission."

Looking ahead to 1971, Congress cleared for the President's signature a bill calling for a White House Conference on the Problems of the Aged that year. The first such conference was held in 1961 and many of its recommendations for legislation to aid the nation's elderly have been adopted.



FIRST STRIKE against Wooster, O., plant of Timken Roller Bearing Co. finds members of Steelworkers Local 2730, above, determined to win a fair settlement of major grievances and economic objectives. USWA has maintained picket stations at 25 gates in three Ohio cities since the strike of 10,000 Timken employes began Aug. 25 in Canton, Wooster and Columbus.

U.S. Study Finds Elderly Gouged By High Profits of Drug Industry

A government study group has charged that the drug industry is reaping "exceptionally" high profits and the elderly are bearing the brunt of high drug prices.

A 110-page report of a Task Force on Prescription Drugs has leveled criticism at almost all other facets of the system under which drugs are developed, marketed and prescribed.

The task force, which has been studying the drug industry since May 1967, accompanied its report with more than 20 recommendations for improving such matters as drug control, classification, prescription and pharmacists' education.

In a letter of transmittal to Sec. of Health, Education and & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen, the task force's head, Dr. Philip R. Lee, an HEW assistant secretary, said the group will have additional recommendations in the future.

On the subject of profits, the report cited one study which found that the drug industry never ranked lower than third among 41 industries in annual after-tax income as a basis of net worth between 1956 and 1966.

Another study found that among 31 major industries, the drug industry averaged 18.1 percent return on capital investment, compared with a 9.7 percent average return for the entire group.

Dismissing manufacturers' claims of "financial risks" in developing drugs, the report said, "the exceptionally high profit is not accompanied by any peculiar degree of risk."

In fact, it noted, when a drug maker undergoes any loss on "a gamble" on a drug, "the record would seem to show, he generally covers it by substantial profits on other drugs."

The report found that the elderly had far greater need for prescription drugs than any other population group and that many could not meet their needs out of income, savings and insurance coverage.

"Their inability to afford the drugs they require may well be reflected in needless sickness and disability, unemployability and costly hospitalization," the report said.

Noting that the problem is "destined to become increasingly serious," the task force recommended that the Social Security Administration expedite studies now under way as to the feasibility of including prescription drugs under medicare.

The task force hailed the drug industry's $500-million-a-year research and development program as producing some impressive new drugs, but it stressed that much of the program's output represented duplications or slight modifications that "provide only minor contributions to medical progress."

The report raised a number of basic questions about the ability of American doctors to prescribe the appropriate drugs for their patients.

It said most of the information to physicians comes in the form of "subjective" advertising and mailings of free samples and that many of them lack time to make an objective judgment.

It listed prescription abuses, such as over-prescribing, prescribing drugs that are unsafe or not useful, and prescribing drugs which are essentially the same as less costly products.

In this area, the report said differences between the effectiveness of brand-name drugs and less costly equivalents have been "grossly exaggerated" by advertising. It suggested consideration of marketing new drugs only under their generic names.

Among major recommendations, the report called for:

HEW conferences with the drug industry; organization of doctors and consumer groups to find ways to increase the safety of drugs and bring down their prices; revision of patent and trademark laws on drugs; legislation requiring that all containers of prescribed drugs be labeled for identity, strength and quantity of product; development of better pharmacy courses; publication of continuing guidelines for doctors on drugs, and a "compendium" listing all lawful drugs, their uses and effects.

9-21-68

FCC Charges Conflict of Interest In Huntley's Attacks on Meat Law

The Federal Communications Commission found a "substantial conflict of interest" in news commentator Chet Huntley's attacks on the federal meat inspection law.

It sharply rebuked the National Broadcasting Company for having "fallen short" of its responsibilities to the public by not assuring the integrity of its news operations. Furthermore, the FCC said, the network did not live up to the "fairness doctrine," which requires "a reasonable opportunity for the presentation of conflicting viewpoints."

Huntley had extensive cattle interests during the period of his broadcasts, the FCC noted. But while the network knew of this, listeners did not, and NBC editors passed without change scripts sharply attacking meat inspection, making unsubstantiated charges against federal meat inspectors and ridiculing Betty Furness, the President's consumer adviser, for getting "terribly excited about clean meat."

The FCC's condemnation of the Huntley-NBC role was in effect unanimous.

Actually, it was a 5-1 decision, but the dissent by Commissioner Nicholas Johnson argued that the FCC should have taken stronger action than merely sending "a nasty letter."

Johnson said the Huntley case raises "significant questions" on industry practices involving conflict of interests, especially since so many stations, and even networks, are owned by conglomerate corporations, with extensive financial interests. He said the FCC should have ordered full hearings on the issue in connection with the pending license renewal application of an NBC-owned station in Los Angeles.

The call for an FCC investigation of Huntley's conflict of interest role was originally made by Rep. Neal Smith (D-Iowa), a sponsor of the 1967 meat inspection law.

Among the "gross misstatements" he cited in Huntley's broadcasts over the NBC radio network was a claim that "in New York, this reporter knows, truck drivers and other employes of the wholesale district are now quitting their jobs to become federal (meat) inspectors and they talk openly of the fringe benefits . . . monies under the table in return for that misleading inspection stamp."

In fact, Smith noted, no former truck drivers have been employed as meat inspectors and there has been absolutely no indication, or even allegation, of bribery.

NBC issued a statement following the FCC's blast asserting that the "whole issue is very complicated and we will have to give the matter further study before commenting on it."

Huntley said the FCC "has exaggerated out of all proportion my financial interest in cattle raising."

He said he sold his Montana cattle ranch last spring and his $15,000 investment in a cattle feeding operation in Iowa and ownership of livestock worth about $20,000 together represent only about 2 percent of his net worth.

New Orleans Workers Win Union Rights

New Orleans—This area's labor movement directly, and the American Legion convention indirectly, are credited with helping a new union win recognition from the city Sewerage & Water Board.

The board agreed to recognize newly chartered Local 1992 of the State, County & Municipal Employes after learning that sewer and water employes planned a "work moratorium" on a day that thousands of Legion delegates were in town. They got the word from Local 1992 and from the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO, whose affiliates urged the board to grant recognition.

The board's recognition was reluctant. It agreed to talk over "terms and conditions of employment" with the union, but only for its own members. Talks are due to start at once for the city employes, who have no legally-guaranteed bargaining rights.

Meany: Candidates Judged on Record

AFL-CIO News

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Cites Duty To Inform Members

Vice Pres. Humphrey has earned labor's support through a "perfect" voting record in Congress and by his performance in every public office he has held, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared on a nationwide television and radio broadcast.

Meany appeared on NBC's Meet the Press program to answer questions from a panel of newsmen. Nearly all of the questions dealt with labor's political role in the election campaign.

Meany told the panel the AFL-CIO considers it "part of our job" to inform union members of the records of candidates for public office.

On the basis of the records of the candidates, Meany predicted, "a great majority" of union members will vote for Humphrey, even though some have been "deceived" by the "demagogic appeal" of George Wallace and some are "traditionally Republican."

Meany stressed that "if the record favors Mr. Humphrey and not Mr. Wallace or Mr. Nixon," it is a record written by the candidates themselves in their public careers. "We didn't make the record."

Questioning Meany before the television cameras were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; Hobart Rowen, Washington Post; Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News, and Russ Ward of NBC News. Neil Boggs of NBC was the moderator.

Issues Cited

The AFL-CIO measures candidates by their record on "the things we believe in," Meany said. He cited such issues as consumer protection, social security, housing, medicare, minimum wage legislation, equal rights, safety protection for workers on the job and farm labor protection.

He said there isn't a single area of labor concern "where Humphrey hasn't been leading" the drive for progressive legislation.

A number of questions related to the appeal of Wallace to union members.

Meany noted that union members are not basically different from other voters. "They represent pretty much a cross-section of America" and labor's leadership is probably "ahead" of many union members in its firm opposition to racial discrimination in all areas—off as well as on the job.

"George Wallace's speech—he makes the same speech every evening and maybe two or three times

(Continued on Page 12)

Humphrey Stresses Stake For Workers in Election

Abel Links Wallace to Union Foe

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A top aide of George C. Wallace is ignoring the labor law of the land and is trying to break a strike by the Steelworkers in Selma, Ala., USWA Pres. I. W. Abel charged.

Abel, who is also chairman of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey and president of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept., said "this shows the real feelings of the Wallace camp toward the working man."

He said workers employed at the Bush Hog Co. in Selma selected the USWA as bargaining agent in a recent secret ballot election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The vice president of the company is Earl Goodwin, co-chairman of the national fund raising campaign for George Wallace.

"The company, with Mr. Goodwin helping to call the shots, waged a bitter campaign against the organizing efforts of our union and now the company is violating the law by refusing to bargain collectively with the union," Abel asserted.

He said that after the Steelworkers won the certification election the company charged the union with improper conduct during the election. However, he added, the NLRB conducted a thorough investigation of the charge and upheld the union's right to represent the employes.

"This anti-worker company is now resorting to other legal delays in an effort to thwart the wishes of its employes for union representation," Abel said. "The company is also trying to recruit strikebreak-

(Continued on Page 11)

WARM WELCOME from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) awaited Vice Pres. Humphrey as he campaigned in downtown Boston. Kennedy spoke in strong support of the Democratic presidentia candidate.

Refuses to Bar Strikers:

House Rejects Move To Gut Food Stamps

The House voted down, 187-158, a new Republican attempt tc disqualify strikers, persons involved in any "labor dispute," anc needy students from the food stamp program.

It then went on to give 245-98 approval to a House-Senate conference agreement extending the food stamp program through 197C and raising the amount of money available for the program.

The AFL-CIO had strongly urged the House to approve the conference report and reject a motion by California Republican Charles Teague to insist on the striker ban.

The original House-passed bill had included the prohibition on food stamps for families needing help because their incomes and savings had been depleted by long strikes. The Senate bill contained no such provision and it was dropped by the House-Senate conference committee.

When Teague proposed to senc the bill back to conference witl instructions to restore the anti-un ion measure, Rep. Leonor K. Sulli van (D-Mo.), told the House how Teague and his allies had sought tc gut the food stamp program.

The striker ban motion, she said. "is sponsored by enemies, no friends, of the food stamp program It was originally adopted in committee by the votes of members who then voted against the bill. even as so amended."

Defeat of the Teague motion was accomplished with the the help of a bit of congressional log-rolling.

A number of liberal Democrats served notice on conservative farm area colleagues that they were getting a bit tired of providing the votes needed for farm aid legislation without some reciprocity on bills to help people in cities.

It was no coincidence that a bill extending the basic farm program for another year was brought up in the House on the same day as the food stamp program. It was passed,

(Continued on Page 3)

Raps Nixon Position on Farm Strike

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey stepped up the pace and sharpened the tone of his campaign for the presidency as he delivered slashing attacks on his opponents in addresses to two state AFL-CIO conventions.

Appearing before more than 1,500 delegates to the California AFL-CIO convention in Sacramento, Humphrey assailed Republican Richard M. Nixon for failing to do his "homework" on the Farm Workers' grape strike and boycott. He challenged Nixon to join him in urging growers and the union to negotiate an end to the dispute.

"The alternative is clear," he told his cheering, table-pounding audience: "Bargain or boycott."

A day earlier, at the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention in Minneapolis, the Vice President told 1,000 delegates from unions in his home state that Nixon as a congressman and senator had never voted with working people "on a single issue."

He repeated his challenge to the GOP candidate to meet him in face-to-face debate "so the voters of this country can really compare our stands on the issues that really count."

As for third-party candidate George C. Wallace, Humphrey denounced as a "fraud" Wallace's claim that if elected he would "restore law and order" to the nation's cities. Citing federal crime statistics, the Vice President declared hat the rates for murder and other crimes of violence "were higher in Alabama while he was governor than in any other state."

Humphrey's Sacramento speech

(Continued on Page 12)

Nixon's 'Statistical Juggling' Hit As Scheme to 'Confuse Workers'

Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon is ignoring facts and resorting to "statistical juggling designed to confuse the American worker," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany leveled the charge in refuting a Nixon statement, issued Sept. 23, contending that workers have been "marking time for the last three years because of the economic policies that my opponent applauds."

Meany recalled that Nixon had opened his campaign on Labor Day "with a falsehood," claiming that the average worker has lost $1,000 in income through inflation since the last presidential election.

"The AFL-CIO promptly nailed that claim," Meany said, "pointing out that since the last presidential election the average worker with a wife and two children had gained more than $400 in real wages after deductions for price increases and taxes."

Turning to Nixon's latest charges, Meany said the facts show that pay envelopes over the past three years "have kept pace with, and exceeded, price increases brought on by the profit and pricing policies of giant corporations."

"During this same period," he continued, "the American worker has won substantially higher minimum wages, a vastly improved social security system including medicare, badly needed housing legislation and a federal education program that was long overdue."

Meany also noted that during the past three years the nation "has

(Continued on Page 12)

Vocational Aid Education Bill Moves Ahead

A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on a major expansion of federal aid to vocational education, including new programs strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.

The two bodies had passed similar bills last July by unanimous votes and the final version provides:

- A $537 million spending authorization for the current fiscal year, more than double last year's budget. The spending ceiling

(Continued on Page 10)

Illinois Bell Strikers Vote To Ratify Pact

Chicago—A five-month strike of 12,000 telephone installers and other plant workers against Illinois Bell Telephone Co. ended when members of five Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' locals voted to accept wage increases of $11 to $27.50 a week in a three-year contract.

The strikers returned to work after voting in a referendum conducted by IBEW System Council T-4. The vote was 5,523 in favor of the long-term pact, 192 for an 18-month wage reopener only, and 2,862 for continuing the work stoppage that began Apr. 18.

Illinois Bell said the improvements would add $56 million to its payroll costs. Union Chairman Robert A. Nickey said the strikers accepted the long-term pact because of "economic pressure" and not because they felt the offer was adequate.

The new contract raises the top scale for plant craftsmen from the present $160.50 a week to $188 in three steps: $14.50 this year, an additional $6 next year and $7 more in the final year, plus other contract improvements.

In July the strikers solved a crisis for the Democratic national convention by agreeing to install telephone equipment in the convention hall while continuing their strike at other locations. Payment for the work at union rates was deposited in a fund which the IBEW Council used for strike benefits.

U.S. LABOR'S assistance to unions in Latin America has been an important factor in raising living standards there, Gen. Sec. Olavi Previatti of the National Confederation of Industrial Workers in Brazil told the AFL-CIO Executive Council in New York. He spoke at the invitation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Housing, Food Lead August Price Rises

The cost of living rose three-tenths of 1 percent in August, marking the 19th consecutive month of increase, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Consumer Price Index, at 121.9 percent of the 1957-59 base period, was 4.3 percent above August 1967. Goods and services that cost $10 a decade ago now cost $12.19.

Gross average weekly earnings of production workers rose to a record high of $109.16 in August, an increase of 29 cents since July and $5.86 from August 1967. The pickup over the month was due to a one-tenth of an hour rise in the workweek, as average hourly earnings remained at $2.85.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay averaged $96.29 in August, up 22 cents over the month. A worker with no dependents had a net pay of $87.39, a gain of 21 cents over July.

Real Earnings

After adjustment for the monthly price increase, real spendable earnings averaged $78.99 for the worker with three dependents and $71.69 for the worker with no dependents, down 8 cents and 6 cents, respectively.

Higher prices for housing, up five-tenths of 1 percent from July, led the climb of major items on the CPI. A 2.3 percent rise in mortgage interest contributed greatly to the overall increase in housing costs.

Retail food prices went up four-tenths of 1 percent instead of declining as usual in August. Restaurant meal costs continued a long-term increase. They were up five-tenths of 1 percent over the month and 5.3 percent above a year ago.

Apparel prices, including the cost of boys', men's and women's clothing, rose in August, as did the prices of gasoline, furniture and major appliances. Prices of new cars and television sets declined.

Service Charges Rise

Charges for all types of consumer services rose four-tenths of 1 percent in August. Utility and public transportation costs increased two-tenths of 1 percent, home maintenance services, four-tenths of 1 percent; and personal care services, three-tenths of 1 percent.

Medical care services advanced less than usual, three-tenths of 1 percent. These costs have led the index increase over recent years. Doctors' and dentists' fees and hospital charges were all up from July.

About 100,000 workers will receive pay increases based on the rising CPI. Some 80,000 employes in aerospace industries will receive boosts ranging from 1 to 4 cents an hour. Other increases will range up to 8 cents an hour.

Rubber Workers Urged To Build Defense Fund

Denver—Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers called on the union's 26th convention here to build up a $15 million defense fund and enact a dues increase.

In a report to the 850 delegates, Bommarito said restoration of the fund—depleted by a 1967 strike against the nation's five largest rubber companies—is a key to success in future negotiations.

The dues increase, he pointed out, will help the URW meet ever-mounting expenses, develop new programs and strengthen its current drive to bring more workers into the union.

The convention proceeded into extensive debate on a defense fund and dues increase proposals, which requires a two-thirds approval; heard addresses from a number of speakers, and prepared to act on a long list of resolutions.

The defense fund proposal offered the convention would cost each union member $5 per month for 18 months, beginning Nov. 1, 1968, and ending April 30, 1970. Contracts with the "Big Five" rubber firms expire in April 1970, and 250 other contracts run out between that month and November 1971.

The proposed dues increase would be $1 per month, 50 cents of which would remain in the locals with the remaining 50 cents going into the general fund of the international. Current dues range from $4 to $5.75 monthly, with $1.25 earmarked for the defense fund.

Meanwhile, the delegates unanimously re-elected Bommarito to his second term in office. An ex-tire builder from Detroit, he was first elected in 1966 to succeed George Burdon. Prior to that, Bommarito had been a vice president since 1960.

The convention also unanimously re-elected Kenneth Oldham to his second term as vice president and Ike Gold to his fifth term as secretary-treasurer.

In his address, Bommarito stressed that a strong defense fund will enable the union to enter its next round of negotiations with "a spirit of militancy that will be needed to match the arrogance of the major rubber companies and their mutual aid pact."

He pointed that a defense fund should not be considered a strike fund, but a fund to prevent long, nationwide strikes in the industry, adding:

"We must make this fund a formidable obstacle to future company obstinance and make the companies realize that bargaining in good faith means just what it says."

The situation between management and the union, he continued, is much like two powerful nations, each afraid to move against the other because of the "deterrents" held by both sides.

"The chance of being provoked into a strike in the face of a strong defense fund is much less than when that fund is inadequate—as it was at the time of our strike in 1967."

Gold reported to the convention that the strike last year, which lasted for 14 weeks, cost the union $12.5 million, nearly half of which was borrowed from other unions.

Among speakers addressing early sessions of the convention were Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Charles Levinson, general secretary of the Intl. Federation of Chemical General Workers; and Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Camisa Appointed To Masters, Mates Post

New York—Kenneth P. Camisa, 30, was named research director of the Masters, Mates & Pilots after several years of service as consultant on union pension and health benefit plans. He is a member of the American Pension Conference.

'Due Process' at Stake:

Stalemate Continues In N.Y. School Strike

New York—Representatives of a "decentralized" school board walked out of a meeting with Mayor John V. Lindsay and the Teachers' union and later refused to comply with an order by the president of the city Board of Education to "facilitate the normal return" of 110 teachers to their classrooms Sept. 27.

The stalemate that triggered a strike over job security for teachers continued as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the AFL-CIO Teachers—announced its 53,000 members will stay on strike until 10 teachers dismissed summarily by the Ocean Hill-Brownsville local district in Brooklyn, and 100 others blacklisted by the local board for staying out in support of the fired teachers, are restored to their jobs without harassment or penalty.

The dispute erupted last May when 19 teachers were notified in their classrooms that their services were being dispensed with, effective immediately, without any charges being formulated or any appeal procedure set up.

An additional 300 teachers walked out of the district's eight schools, and 110 of the 310 were still out when the 900-school system was scheduled to reopen in September. The others transferred out of the district.

The union held its members out of their classrooms for two days, until the Greater New York board agreed to guarantee their job security and their right to due process of law. The walkout was resumed when jeering, shouting crowds prevented the return of teachers to class in Ocean Hill-Brownsville. The strike continues, despite assurances from the mayor and the central board that settlement is just around the corner.

"This is basically a dispute over due process," UFT Pres. Albert Shanker told an overflow meeting of the AFL-CIO city central body at Hotel Commodore here.

It is not a racial issue, Shanker said, though a majority of pupils in the eight-school district are Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The issue is whether or not the city, and the central board, will enforce the contract they have with the teachers, he declared.

A group of black trade unionists, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, supported the union's stand in advertisements in New York City newspapers. **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

Michael Harrington, board chairman of the League for Industrial Democracy, released a statement by 20 prominent professors and writers in support of the union's position. It declared:

"The real issue now is job security. It is the right not to be fired arbitrarily by your employer because he doesn't like the color of your skin, or the way you wear your hair, or the political opinion you hold."

The 800 delegates representing 1.2 million union members roared their approval of a motion pledging full support of the teachers' stand. Also they authorized Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO and the other officers to take any further action they deem necessary at a special executive board meeting.

Van Arsdale told the council that the teachers are striking for a basic trade union principle—the sanctity of a legal contract.

Last week the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at a meeting here, pledged full support to the UFT in a statement branding the dismissal of teachers "union-busting." The council accused Lindsay of threatening to jail Shanker for striking but taking no action against the rebellious local school district leaders.

National Health System Urged to Assure Care

Assuring all citizens adequate health care at a reasonable cost as a matter of right is going to require a National Health Insurance system, an AFL-CIO spokesman told a blue-ribbon health panel in Washington.

Existing "non-system" medical care is "uncoordinated, unorganized and fragmented," Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security, declared.

He testified before the National Advisory Commission on Health Facilities named by Pres. Johnson in 1967 to find ways of improving health care. Its 15 members include AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, also president of the Service Employes.

Shoemaker deplored an increasing breakdown in the delivery of health services in a nation that already is spending "a greater percentage of its gross national product for health than any other country in the world."

He cited soaring medical costs, overcrowded hospitals, exhorbitant doctors' fees and the fact that "the much-vaunted 'doctor-patient relationship' is non-existent for a substantial and growing number of people."

Pointing to "lofty and well-meaning statements" that universally agree "that health care is the right of every citizen," Shoemaker emphasized that the "right" can only be attained by "a universal system of financing health services."

Pending the adoption of such a system, Shoemaker urged the commission to call upon the federal government to give support to strengthening comprehensive group practice, prepayment health plans and increasing their numbers.

He pointed to a study by the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower which found that these plans (GPPPs) provide "high quality health care for 20 to 30 percent less cost than the traditional fee-for-service systems."

Other figures submitted by Shoemaker showed that such plans have a hospital utilization rate of but one-half the rate of traditional forms of health insurance and "make physicians' services more efficient so that fewer of them are needed in relation to patient population."

Noting that the nation can be expected to spend many billions in the future to remodel obsolete hospitals, Shoemaker said, "If group practice pre-payment plans were the predominant form of medical practice, we would have more beds and obsolete hospitals could actually be torn down."

And, he added, "If GPPPs were the predominant form of medical practice, we would not need more physicians."

Strike Fund Approved:

IUE Delegates Roar Support Of Humphrey-Muskie Ticket

New York—Enthusiastic endorsement of Hubert H. Humphrey for President and Edmund S. Muskie for Vice President was voted by the 13th convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers here.

The convention re-elected Paul Jennings as president and David Fitzmaurice as secretary-treasurer, by acclamation, for four-year terms.

An IUE strike insurance fund was approved by a 2,186-623 roll call vote. It will be financed by a $1-per-month per-member increase in dues and per capita payments starting Jan. 1, 1969. It would provide at least $12-per-week-per-member benefits to locals on authorized strikes starting July 1.

The nearly unanimous Humphrey-Muskie endorsement—only one delegate voted "no"—came at the end of of a five-day convention. The 800 delegates and alternates and their guests had applauded vigorously each time a speaker referred favorably to Humphrey, who was invited but could not come, and they gave repeated whistling ovations to Muskie, who did come.

Among guest speakers were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Pres. Johnson's consumer aide Betty Furness, Executive Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Executive Dir. William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens and Pres. Shinryo Kiyota of the Japanese electrical workers union, Denki Roren.

The delegates' pro-Humphrey feelings were clear from the start. They lustily applauded Jennings' keynote prediction that the convention would endorse Humphrey.

Jennings declared that "all kinds of appeals of fear" and about "law and order" are being heard and are going to be heard, and "certainly we do need a new respect for law and order." But, he added, "we will not get it from a bully who stood in a school doorway in defiance of law and order" to prevent a girl from attending school because of her color, "nor from a candidate who advocates shooting of looters. This is America, where human life is held in the greatest of respect, not the Berlin Wall.

Not Fear but Challenge

"These advocates of despair who see violence as the only answer are responding to the problem of our nation with fear," Jennings continued, but "fear is the response of the trapped. We are not trapped. We are challenged to rise up and meet the root cause of discrimination, of poverty, of unemployment and, yes, of racism. It is a challenge that America can meet. . . ."

The IUE leader warned that "if we are going to be swept away over a single issue of disorder and lose sight of the many basic problems facing our country, we will wake up on Nov. 6 having put a racist in the White House who will seek to destroy not only the labor movement but all the things that people like us . . . have striven so many, many years to put together."

Meany, to whom the IUE delegates gave standing ovations, recalled the struggles that the labor movement has had to make over the years to get laws on the statute books protecting wage-earners. The laws "did not come as a gift from the political segment of our society," he recalled, "nor from the great captains of industry."

Here Meany cited workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, factory protection laws, social security, medicare, the common school education system, minimum wage laws. Meany, who used to be president of the New York State AFL, recalled the battle "we fought through committees in the state legislature" years ago to compel employers to install exhaust fans to protect workers from inhaling harmful dust. And he recalled, too, "the bitter opposition from the State Manufacturers Association."

Turning to present problems, Meany said, "Yes, we are concerned about law and order. . . . Of course, we feel concerned when we see certain disturbances, but we are practical enough to look behind those disturbances and say, 'Yes we want law and order but we want to correct every injustice that exists that is making a contribution to the disorder we see.'" Citing the problem of the ghettos, the AFL-CIO leader said we must "remake" them, bring in job opportunities, education and decent housing.

"I don't think we should accept the society," he said, "that brings affluence to the great majority and leaves a small minority behind." Among these he included the "working poor"—those who work all week long and are paid so little they have to go to the government for food supplements "to keep their children from starving."

GOP Recessions

Then he looked back to recall that labor's advances came under Democratic Administrations, and he recalled the "shambles" of 10, 12, 14 millions unemployed under Hoover and the three recessions in the eight Eisenhower years, compared to mounting prosperity under the Kennedy-Johnson and Johnson-Humphrey Administrations.

He cited Humphrey's Senate voting record of 199 "right" votes on 199 key issues, as compiled by the AFL-CIO, and contrasted it to Nixon's record of 59 unfavorable votes on the 69 key votes in his Senate tenure.

The strike insurance fund and other constitutional amendments including one on officers' salaries will be sent to the local unions for referendum approval. The salary change would permit the IUE executive board to raise the president's salary by up to $2,500 per year to a $35,000 yearly maximum and the secretary-treasurer's salary by up to $1,875 per year to a $30,000 yearly maximum. The maximums have been $25,500 and $22,500.

MEDAL OF HONOR winner S/Sgt. Kenneth E. Stumpf receives congratulations from Pres. Johnson at White House ceremonies as five Viet Nam veterans were awarded the Medal of Honor. Stumpf, a member of the Lithographers & Photoengravers since 1964, was cited for his grenade attack on several enemy bunkers—knocking out two of them. The apprentice lithographer from Menasha, Wis., is a member of LPIU Local 88(L).

Two Rail Unions Win 10-11% Pay Increases

Chicago—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have negotiated a new contract with the nation's railroads calling for across-the-board 11 percent wage increases over two years plus major new benefits.

BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the settlement provides pay boosts of 2.5 percent effective Jan. 1, 1968; 3.5 percent on July 1, 1968; another 2 percent on Jan. 1, 1969, and a further 3 percent on July 1, 1969.

In addition, BLFE members meeting certain minimum requirements will receive a single sum payment of $50 and firemen in special types of terminal service and runs with total daily mileage of less than 100 miles will get an additional 40 cents a day.

The pact also brings improvements in vacations and holidays, and new liability insurance protecting employes required to travel in connection with their work.

Gilbert said the agreement, covering 30,000 firemen, proves "that solutions can be found to disputes if the parties have a sincere will to find those solutions."

He charged that lack "of the same type of collective bargaining" due to stalling tactics of railroads is keeping the union and the carriers "miles apart" in trying to settle a dispute over the manning of diesels.

Dispatchers Agree

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Train Dispatchers also announced a new agreement covering their 3,400 members on the railroads.

The contract provides a 10 percent wage increase, 5 percent of it retroactive to July 1, 1968, 2 percent effective on Jan. 1, 1969, and 3 percent on July 1, 1969. The ATDA said it already had "the equivalent" of an additional 1 percent won by other rail unions.

The two latest settlements bring to nine the number of rail labor organizations that have reached agreements for their members through 1968 negotiations. The unions, all told, represent some 400,000 workers.

In other areas:

- Government mediation was underway in Washington in an effort to resolve the wage-rules dispute of the Railroad Signalmen. It said that results of a strike vote, to date, finds members voting solidly to strike if necessary to get a settlement.
- Two other unions, the Locomotive Engineers and the Conductors & Brakemen, both unaffiliated, have invoked mediation in their unresolved disputes.
- Six shopcraft unions, who usually bargain through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., are preparing to serve wage notices on the railroads. They are the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers.

$110 Minimum Negotiated at Home for Aged

New York—Pay increases up to 57 percent of former wages for employes of the Workmen's Circle Home for the Aged have been negotiated by Hotel & Allied Service Employes Local 144; affiliated with the Service Employes.

A minimum hiring rate of $110 a week is provided in the final year of a new three-year pact ratified by the union and Louis Silver, home administrator. Formerly it was $70, union Pres. Peter Ottley said.

Wage increases are $18 a week, retroactive to July 1; and additional raises of $12 and $10 a year apart for employes—maintenance workers, porters, kitchen and laundry workers, maids, nurses' aides and orderlies. Also provided is a 35-hour week and overtime at time and a half.

Local 144 represents 18,000 service employes of hotels, nursing homes and hospitals, along with "front service" hotel employes and registered and practical nurses.

House Beats Food Stamps Striker Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

189-172, over strong GOP opposition. Then a number of rural area Democrats, including House Agricultural Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), voted with the liberal bloc to defeat the food stamp recommittal.

The conference report, which still requires final Senate approval, would raise the ceiling on food stamp expenditures from last year's $225 million to $315 million for the current fiscal year, $340 million for the 1970 fiscal year, plus $170 million to continue the program through the first half of the 1971 fiscal year—up to Dec. 31, 1970. The House had originally passed an "open-end" authorization, permitting expenditures of whatever amount proved necessary.

Pres. John F. Kennedy directed an experimental food stamp program immediately after his inauguration in 1961 and Pres. Johnson in 1964 won congressional approval to expand the program and make it permanent.

Low-income families—based on standards set by county welfare agencies—are able to buy food stamps at a discount and use them for food purchases at retail stores. In general, the greater the need, the less the cost of the food stamps.

Improvement of the program was a key goal of last spring's Poor People's March.

THESE PAMPHLETS are a sampling of election issues material now available in quantity at no charge through AFL-CIO COPE, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.

IOWA AFL-CIO CONVENTION delegates in Cedar Rapids take time from their deliberations to join Grain Millers Local 100 on picket lines at Penick & Ford Ltd., where 500 workers have been on strike since Aug. 1 in a contract dispute.

Iowa Delegates Carry Policies to Plant Gate

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Delegates carried their policy resolutions directly to the plant gates during the Iowa State AFL-CIO's annual convention here.

Rising at dawn one day, delegates and their wives fanned out to factory gates and office entrances throughout the city to greet arriving workers with political literature.

The COPE material handed out dealt primarily with the "anti-union record" of George Wallace, showing that "he opposed programs for unions and workers as Alabama's governor," James J. Wengert, state AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, reported.

On another day, the convention adjourned early and delegates joined members of Grain Millers Local 100 on picket lines at Penick & Ford, Ltd., a wet corn processing firm and subsidiary of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Some 500 employes have been striking there since Aug. 1 in a contract dispute.

The delegates, meeting as a State Committee on Political Education, endorsed Democratic Gov. Harold E. Hughes for the U.S. Senate and Paul Franzenburg, Democratic state treasurer, to succeed him as governor, along with Democratic candidates for other state offices.

They also endorsed incumbent Democratic Congressmen John C. Culver and Neal Smith, from the state's second and fifth districts, and Democratic congressional candidates in the first, third, fourth and sixth districts: John Schmidhauser, John Van Eschen, Bert Banstra and Jerry O'Sullivan.

The committee urged unions to bolster their participation in an Iowa Voters Committee, which is conducting a vigorous register and vote drive throughout the state.

Varied Actions

Resolutions adopted by the regular convention, attended by 271 delegates, called for state legislation to require safety standards in employment, a wage collection and wage payment law and a state minimum wage law.

Other resolutions urged a $2-an-hour minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and extension of the law's coverage, full bargaining rights for public employes, a number of improvements for federal workers and support by Iowa unions for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers' fund.

The convention voted an increase in the Iowa federation's per capita dues by eight cents over the next two years to reach a per capita of 23 cents by Jan. 1, 1970. The additional income will go toward financing an Iowa AFL-CIO newspaper.

Convention speakers included Ralph Helstein, vice president of the Meat Cutters who served as president of the Packinghouse Workers until the merger of the two unions, and COPE Dir. Al Barkan.

There was no election of officers, since Pres. Hugh D. Clark, Wengert, and the state federation's vice presidents, were elected to two-year terms at the 1967 convention.

Farm Wage Base Upheld In California

Sacramento, Calif.—The State Court of Appeals voted unanimously to uphold the validity of new and higher minimum wages for 100,000 women and children on California farms and directed the State Industrial Welfare Commission to enforce the new wage floors immediately.

Three 3rd District judges ordered suits by the California Farm Bureau dissolved. Also they upheld payment of a overtime at time-and-a-half rates for all work in excess of eight hours a day, or 40 hours a week, by women and minors hired to pack and process crops on and off the farm.

The new minimums will rise from $1.30 an hour for women farm workers to $1.65 and from $1.10 to $1.35 for minors.

The new rates were established by the Industrial Welfare Commission last September after extensive testimony by the California AFL-CIO and other proponents of higher minimums. They were held in abeyance, however, after the filing of three lawsuits by agriculture and business interests.

The growers argued in their suits that the minimums were illegal and that the welfare commission had no authority to order them under existing federal statutes, including the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act.

Judge Leonard M. Friedman, in a 42-page decision concurred in by Judges Edwin J. Regan and Fred R. Pierce, ruled that the IWC had full legal authority to act.

The ruling came on an appeal to the court on behalf of the workers by California Rural Legal Assistance, an arm of the Office of Economic Opportunity, with the support of State Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch. State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts reported.

O'Callaghan New Chief of Deck Officers

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots elected new top officers and voted to call a special convention to consolidate all MM&P local unions, now semi-autonomous, into an organization with four divisions—offshore, inland, pilots and government employes.

By secret ballot referendum, members chose Capt. Thomas F. O'Callaghan, secretary-treasurer since 1965, as president; Vice Pres. Charles M. Crooks, former president, as secretary-treasurer, and Capt. William M. Caldwell of Portland, Ore., as vice president.

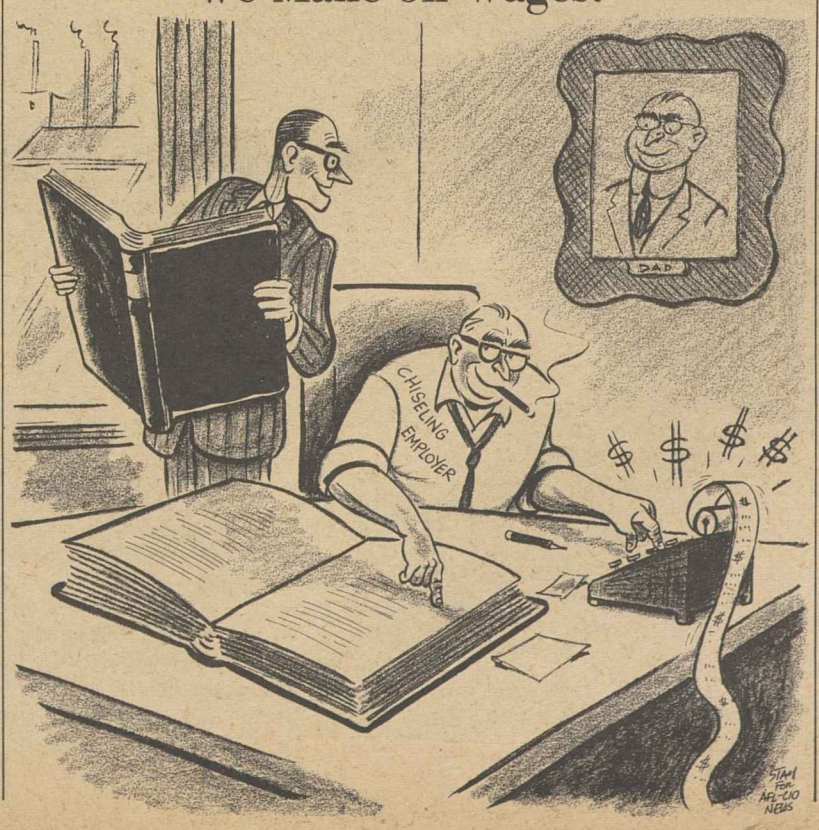
O'Callaghan defeated Pres. Lloyd W. Sheldon, 2,507 to 2,342. Crooks got 2,468 votes to 2,387 for Robert H. Nelson. Caldwell won from Capt. Robert L. Jones of Houston-Galveston, Tex., 2,644-2,210.

Six changes in the union constitution were approved by union members who are shipmasters, deck officers, pilots and marine personnel employed on rivers and harbors. Among the changes was one making the international president the executive officer of the union, and another authorizing the chartering of locals of associated maritime workers.

Offshore members—those sailing in deepsea vessels — approved a change in rules governing their employment through union port offices.

Balloting was conducted by a union committee and a CPA firm.

'Profits Are Great—What Did We Make on Wages?'



To Cure Inequities:

Federal Aid Termed Vital to States, Cities

There is no alternative to federally financed programs if America is to wipe out the "economic and social inequities that divide the nation," an article in the September issue of the American Federationist emphasizes.

The article in the AFL-CIO magazine, titled "Federal Aid—Best Bet to Crack State and Local Problems," tells why states and cities are unable to raise sufficient money for vitally needed education, health, welfare and job programs.

The author, Arnold Cantor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, reports that federal grants-in-aid, "channeled where the needs are greatest," are the most equitable means of financing these programs.

"The concept of the federal government entering into partnerships" with state and local governments to help finance programs dates back to the "land grants" for education in 1862, Cantor says. He notes that from grants for agricultural and highway programs in the early 1900's, the partnerships reached major significance in the depression 1930's in the area of social welfare and have since expanded in education, health, jobs and welfare.

In recent years, he continues, Congress has centered on grants-in-aid for education, housing, community development and anti-poverty programs—and now the focus is on these and other needs as they relate to the nation's urban crisis.

The growth of federal aid for urban areas, with much of it now going into federal programs directly tied to cities, "reflects the emphasis upon pinpointing the needs that are greatest," Cantor writes.

'Undistinguished'

"It also reflects a recognition," he adds, "that state governments have not particularly distinguished themselves in responding to the critical needs of most large cities."

Meanwhile, the cities are increasingly encountering trouble in collecting revenue, he says, because middle-income families and businesses are moving to the suburbs—a situation that steadily "narrows the tax base" of city governments.

In the face of this, the article declares, "the cities' needs for improvements in education, housing, health, mass transit and community facilities and services have soared."

Although states have added new levies and raised tax rates in the past 20 years to finance programs and services, Cantor reports, combined state and local debt rose by some 120 percent over the 1956-66 decade.

In contrast, he points out, federal peacetime expenditures have generally kept pace with receipts since the end of World War II. While the federal debt has increased, it has fallen sharply in terms of total wealth—from 98 percent of the gross national product in 1948 to 44 percent in 1967.

The federal government, the article states, mainly through personal and corporate income taxes has been able to raise the revenues necessary to carry out its functions, including an increase in its grants-in-aid to states and localities.

A Fair System

"And, although there are many loopholes and inequities pointing to considerable room for improvement," it adds, "the federal income tax system is . . . a relatively fair one."

As for the states and localities, not only have they not been able to raise sufficient funds for public service needs, "their methods of taxation seldom result in a fair sharing of the tax burden," the article asserts.

It criticizes states for relying "on sales taxes which unfairly burden low and moderate-income groups" and cities for depending upon "property taxes which seldom meet either fairness or revenue-raising goals."

A Bureau of Census chart, accompanying the article, shows that generally states with the highest per capita income rely least upon the federal government for revenue, while the lowest income states are the most dependent.

Revenue Recipients

For example, New York and Connecticut, among states with high per capita income, received only 8.6 and 12.6 percent of their total revenue from the federal government in 1965-66. Conversely, Alabama and Arkansas, among states with low per capita income, received 27.6 and 27.5 percent of their total revenue from U.S. funds. They ranked fourth and fifth among all states in federal revenue as a percent of total revenue.

The system of federal grants-in-aid is by no means perfect, Cantor writes. Grants can be targeted more efficiently and strengthened and state and local governments "can pull more of their share of the weight in partnerships" by reviewing and performing tax systems, he says.

However, in the final analysis, he concludes, federal grants-in-aid must be given "major emphasis" if America "is to mount a direct frontal attack on the economic and social inequalities that are dividing the nation."

McClennan Takes FireFighters' Reins

The presidency of the Fire Fighters changed hands Sept. 21 as officers elected at the union's convention 30 days earlier began their terms.

W. H. McClennan, who has been vice president for the New England area, began his two-year term as president. William D. Buck, president of the Fire Fighters since 1957, became the union's first president emeritus, with advisory duties and status as a delegate-at-large to the union's conventions.

Per Capita Hike Voted:

Pressmen Delegates Back Merger Move

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Printing Pressmen moved a step closer to merger with the Stereotypers & Electrotypers as delegates to the union's 39th convention here supported a call for the unifying action to balance the power of huge business conglomerates.

Delegates also voted a 15-cent per capita monthly increase for all members and three 10-cent increments for specialty craft members.

Convening earlier in Palo Alto, Calif., the Stereotypers had approved the merger plan with the Pressmen. The final merger agreement must be approved by the membership of both unions.

Although there was opposition for continued merger discussion with printing trades unions other than the Stereotypers, delegates agreed to have the union's board pursue the talks.

In an appeal for support of continued merger efforts, IPP&AU Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade said, "If we don't get together, we are going to die separately."

Also urging merger were guest speakers Pres. John J. Pilch of the Intl. Typographical Union, and Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders.

Pilch told the Pressmen that "industry is well on the way to accomplishing complete conglomeration, while we in many segments of labor suffer from fragmentation."

He said the printing crafts "need merger and welding of conglomerates to combat the industry trend."

Connolly called the union mergers a matter of survival.

The 15-cent dues increase will go into effect next Jan. 1. The first of the 10-cent tax assessments for specialty members will be added in 1970. Two additional assessments will go into effect in 1971 and 1972.

Concerned with the plight of the union's Los Angeles local—and other newspaper craft unions—officers initiated a fund for the embattled members with a $500 donation out their pockets. A collection was taken on the floor for the Hearst Los Angeles Herald-Examiner members and delegates were urged to continue the collections within their locals.

A resolution backing the 2,000 members of the 10 AFL-CIO unions involved in the Hearst strike and lockout urged a unified effort from all labor organizations to give regular financial aid and moral support. It also called on union members to support the "don't buy" campaign against firms who continue to advertise in Hearst publications.

Following an appeal from United Farm Workers Vice Pres. Andy Imutan, the delegates voted a contribution of $5,000 and supported the grape boycott against the California growers. Touched by Imutan's appeal, the delegates also passed the hat and raised an additional $2,315 for the striking grape pickers.

UNIONS MUST UNITE to match the power of huge business combinations, Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade told delegates to the Printing Pressmen's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. The convention moved closer to merger with the Stereotypers and voted to continue talks with other printing unions.

Grady Retires As Officer of Bill Posters

New York—The Bill Posters presented veteran Sec.-Treas. John J. Grady with a gold life membership card and elected John J. Heister of New York Local 2 as his successor at the union's convention here.

Grady, now 76, was first elected in 1944. He declined another term and was feted at the convention banquet after being named secretary-treasurer emeritus. Grady announced he will stay in office only long enough to "break in" Heister, who has been assistant business agent of Local 2.

Pres. John Gavin of Cleveland, O., and four incumbent vice presidents were re-elected for three-year terms. Casper Frederick of Local 94, Detroit, was named to succeed Vice Pres. Orville Sullivan, who did not run for another term.

The delegates voted to raise per capita payments of local unions from $1.40 to $1.50 a month per member; increased the minimum monthly dues of members from $4 to $5; and chose Philadelphia as the site of the 1971 convention.

Grady said a threatened raid on West Coast locals by an unaffiliated union was headed off by agreement.

The Bill Posters were founded in 1901.

700 Join in Tribute To Jacob Friedrick

Milwaukee—Jacob F. Friedrick, whose career as a labor and civic leader spans half a century, was honored here Sept. 21 by about 700 unionists public officials, educators and friends.

Friedrick, 76, will retire next spring after nine and one-half years as president of the Milwaukee County Labor Council and eight years as secretary-treasurer of the old AFL Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

The chief speaker at an appreciation dinner, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, said Friedrick "has no equal anywhere in the United States" among presidents of central labor councils.

Biemiller said Friedrick's greatest influence was in the field of education but that he also was an early champion of civil rights.

Noting that Friedrick tried to abolish a color ban in the Machinist 40 years ago, Biemiller said: "the labor movement has now accepted what he was preaching 40 years ago."

Friedrick is a member of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, the only trade unionist ever to serve on that group. He was president of the board for two terms.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D), who as governor in 1960, appointed Friedrick, said, "I have never been more proud of an appointment."

Sen. William Proxmire (D) said "I cannot think of anybody in labor or education who has contributed more to both fields" than Friedrick.

Mayor Henry W. Maier and County Executive John Doyne praised Friedrick for his service as an informal adviser to public officials.

Friedrick also has had many years of formal public service, including 34 years as chairman of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission and 36 years on the Unemployment Compensation Advisory Committee. He has been on that committee since it was formed in 1932.

Friedrick had helped develop Wisconsin's unemployment compensation law, first in the nation. He worked closely with the late Prof. John R. Commons, noted economist, on both unemployment insurance and establishment of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, a pioneer venture in worker education.

Born in Hungary in 1892, Friedrick came to Milwaukee when he was 13. He attended public schools and learned the machinist trade. He has been a member of the Machinists' union since 1913 and served as business representative from 1919 to 1929.

For the next six years he was labor editor of the old Milwaukee Leader. From 1935 to 1945 he was general organizer for the Federated Trades Council and was AFL regional director from 1945 to '51.

Friedrick was an early advocate of national health insurance and is recognized as an authority on workmen's compensation.

A strong supporter of "the Wisconsin idea," dating back to the times of Commons and the economic reformers at the university, Friedrick has continued to work closely with the academic community. He received an honorary doctorate in 1955.

Under his leadership, the labor council has been an effective lobbying force for education at all levels.

Midwest Labor Editors Weigh 'Generation Gap'

Columbus, Ohio—Serious problems concerning youth confront organized labor today. But the so-called generation gap is not a patented problem for unions. It haunts all of mankind.

It was in this setting that the Midwest Labor Press Association adopted the theme of "Organized Labor and the Generation Gap" for its annual conference Sept. 19-21 at Ohio State University.

In addition to hearing addresses on the subject, more than 50 midwestern editors took to the field in a series of eight on-the-spot workshops to witness how centeral Ohioans are attempting to cope with their youth problems. To conclude their program, the editors exchanged spirited discussion with a panel of newspaper, radio and television reporters.

Keynoting the conference was Prof. Simon Dinitz of the OSU Dept. of Sociology, who declared today's youth problem has come about because of a breakdown of the once bonding family structure and a breakdown of the community concept.

Denzil "Shotgun" Pleasant, a youth leader from Dayton, delivered the MLPA's third annual Eugene V. Debs Memorial Lecture. The speech consisted of questions and answers about what "Shotgun" is doing to help youth in his city. He recently was presented the Liberty Bell Award of the Dayton Bar Association for his role in stopping a riot in Dayton's ghetto area.

At the annual NLPA business meeting, Ray Dickow, editor of the Butcher Workman, was elected president of the association, succeeding Leslie Orear, formerly of the Packinghouse Workers. New secretary-treasurer is William Scoggins of Steelworkers Local 1011, Gary, Ind.

Vice presidents elected to serve one-year terms included Robert Kite, Illinois; Bernard J. Schuck, Indiana; Charles Borsari, Ohio; Leona Nichols, Kansas; Frances D'Hondt and Paul Morris, Michigan; Clarence Lawson, Minnesota; Meyer Goldman, Missouri; Rudolph Desanzo, Pennsylvania, and Fred Nolting, Iowa.

West Virginia Unions Gird for Election Drive

Charleston, W. Va.—Nearly 400 delegates to the fifth special convention of the West Virginia AFL-CIO met here to form political strategy for the November elections.

Delegates reaffirmed their endorsement of Democratic gubernatorial candidate James M. Sprouse, and endorsed five Democratic Congressional candidates in the statewide races.

Sprouse pulled an upset victory in the primary election as a reform candidate backed by the AFL-CIO and the liberal community.

In his opening address, State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley delivered a blistering attack on George C. Wallace and Richard M. Nixon. Stanley called upon former supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to back Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. "I say to them: if you're so mad that you're not going to vote this year, you're not mad enough. If you can't get mad at Richard Nixon and George Wallace, then there is something wrong with you."

Stanley drew applause from the delegates when he labeled the Wallace candidacy as the "growth of a native fascism in America that is every bit as dangerous to America as was Hitler and Mussolini. The movement led by George Wallace has so many parallels to the rise of Hitler, that such comparisons are not funny."

Stanley said the Wallace-Nixon candidacies are a more serious threat to labor than the Goldwater candidacy of 1964. He told the delegates that they have to work harder than ever before to bring the facts to the people.

In other actions, the delegates passed resolutions which included support for open housing, a state labor relations act, consumer protection, and group health.

A banquet session of the convention honored retiring director of Steelworkers District 23, Paul Rusen. Delegates heard a taped message from Arthur J. Goldberg lauding Rusen's "positive contributions to the cause of working people everywhere."

North Dakota Labor Rallies To Humphrey

Fargo, N.D.—A resolution for political "neutrality" was overwhelmingly rejected at the North Dakota State AFL-CIO convention and delegates went on to vote a unanimous endorsement of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

The convention also called for the election of the Democratic candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, Senate, House and state public service commissioner.

A major effort to repeal the state's "right-to-work" law was mandated by the convention in a resolution terming the ban on the union shop "a mockery and an insult to North Dakota labor."

The issue was dormant in the 1965 and 1967 legislative sessions, but State AFL-CIO Pres. Wallace Dockter said the time has come for a vigorous repeal campaign.

Other resolutions adopted included opposition to corporate farming in North Dakota, endorsement of a boycott against Hearst publications in support of the Los Angeles strike, and continued support of COPE.

Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor, addressed the convention banquet, stressing the role of women in the labor movement.

Carl Winn, AFL-CIO regional director, told the delegates the choice was theirs as to whether the program adopted at the convention would remain merely "words on paper" or whether "it will be the inspiration for each of you to take back to your own organization and put into action."

The Wallace Sickness

MR. WALLACE is totally unqualified to be President of the United States. Indeed, he offers his ignorance and inexperience as credentials. Any ordinary citizen, he argues, could do better than the "pointed heads" in both parties who have been running the government. Referring to critics who say that he knows nothing about foreign policy, he said recently to an audience in Cape Girardeau, Mo., "Well, I ask you, what do the Republicans and the Democrats know about it? They've been in charge of the government in the last 50 years and we've had four wars, we've spent $122 billion of our money [on foreign aid], we're about broke, and we've got less friends than we've ever had, and we've got the Communists running wild in the United States."

The country has heard this loose talk before, although Mr. Wallace probably has the distinction of being the first candidate for President to promise that if anyone lies down in front of his car he will murder him by driving over his body.

This lurid threat which is part of Mr. Wallace's standard speech epitomizes his call to violence. He speaks of law and order, but it is the lawless order which the vigilante imposes with his rope and the Ku Klux Klansman with his bullwhip. Mr. Wallace does not attack Negroes by name, but he promises in effect, to curb radical students and hairy Yippies and liberal government officials with the same harsh physical force which the white South once inflicted upon the Negro. He is the political expression of the school burners and the church bombers and the night riders.

AMERICANS HAVE NOW to ask themselves whether their discontents are so fierce, their grievances so woeful, that they are prepared to follow this apostle of violence and anger. . . .

There are businessmen, the so-called "fat cats" of Dallas and St. Petersburg and Los Angeles, who have made great fortunes in the last 30 years while the country was under political leadership which they scorned. Some of these men are now contributing to the Wallace campaign. They have to ask themselves whether in their insensate greed and political recklessness they are prepared to imitate the German industrialists of the early thirties and go on financing a demagogue whose ultimate aims they cannot foresee or control.

There are industrial workers who have achieved in these last years real advances in their standard of living and in economic security. They have to ask themselves whether they want so badly to "zap the Negro"—as one New Jersey labor leader put it—that they will vote for this smooth-talking adventurer.

There are young people who attend the Wallace rallies. They have to ask themselves—whatever reservations they may have about Hubert Humphrey or Richard Nixon—whether they really think the man poking his head above the bullet-proof lectern even remotely approaches the integrity, the intellectual breadth, the charity or compassion required of a President of the United States.

There is a sickness abroad in the land. It cannot be cured by looking away from it or pretending that it does not exist. The Wallace movement is an evil phenomenon. George C. Wallace is not fit to be President of the United States. He is not fit even to be discussed in presidential terms. This country has no need for his falsehoods and his slick innuendos and his invocations to violence and unreason. Every man and woman who casts a vote for him will bring shame upon this country. Let Americans decide now to have done once and for all with this demagogue.

—Excerpted from New York Times editorial, Sept. 22, 1968

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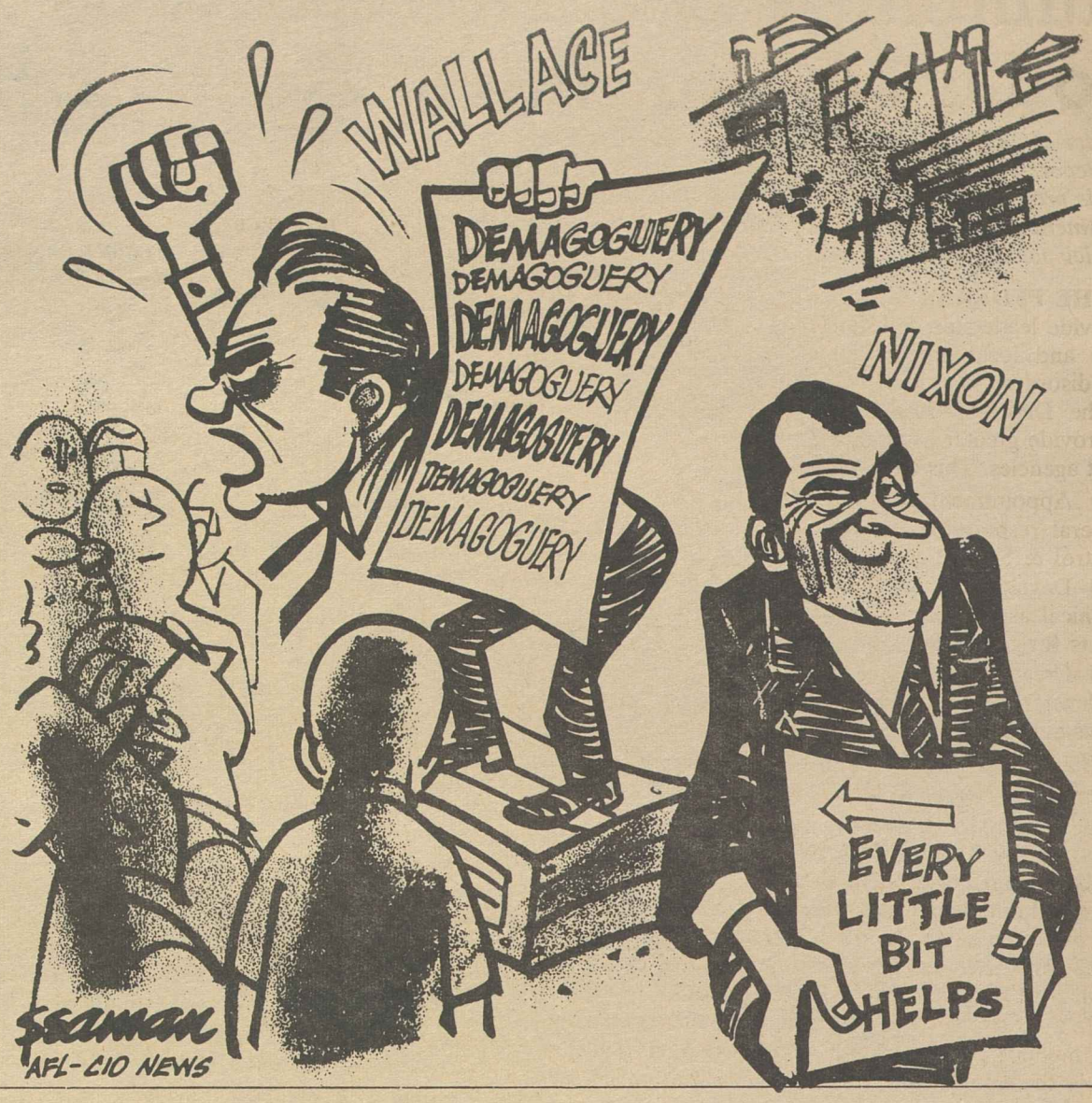
Front Man



Due Process Stressed:

Negro Union Leaders Support Teachers in N.Y. School Strike

The following is excerpted from an advertisement in New York City newspapers entitled "An Appeal to the Community from Black Trade Unionists" signed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and a score of New York Negro trade union leaders.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC schools are being struck by the United Federation of Teachers. The atmosphere of the city is charged with tension. Threats have been made, and there is fear of an escalation of violence.

One of the most dangerous aspects of the conflict involving the UFT, the Board of Education, and the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board is that it has been portrayed as a racial issue—the UFT versus the black community, the UFT versus decentralization.

Nothing could be more tragic than this distortion. Nothing could more sharply aggravate racial strife or more cruelly prolong the school shutdown.

While we have not always agreed with the UFT, we must now speak out to correct distortions and to set the record straight.

We support decentralization and the goals of parents and community representatives, particularly those of the black community, for a meaningful voice in school policy-making. Local participation, to be effective, must occur in a framework which includes due process, a substantial investment of financial resources and a genuine commitment to quality integrated education.

The real issue in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville dispute is not decentralization. The United Federation of Teachers has made it clear that it accepts decentralization and will cooperate in its implementation. Indeed, the greatest peril to decentralization today is not the UFT but the widespread fear that decentralization will mean a repetition, throughout the city, of the confusion, uncertainty and conflict that occurred in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district.

Due process is the central issue. It is the right of every worker not to be transferred or fired at the whim of his employer. It is the right of every worker to be judged on his merits—not his color or creed. It is the right of every worker to job security.

These rights have been denied to teachers in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district by the local governing board. The 10 teachers dismissed by the board have been found innocent of any wrong-doing by the distinguished black judge, Francis Rivers.

If due process is not won in Ocean Hill-Brownsville, what will prevent white community groups in Queens from firing black teachers—or white teachers with liberal views? What will prevent local Birchites and Wallaceites from taking over their schools and using them for their purposes?

In this context we must ask: Will decentralization lead to apartheid education or to maximum feasible integration? Will our schools be dominated by a small minority that does not represent the majority but seeks to impose its will upon the community, or will genuine parent and community groups have a voice in the education of their children? Will teacher unionism—the most powerful force for quality education—be respected or destroyed?

WE RAISE these questions precisely because we realize the New York City school system has failed black and Puerto Rican children. Nevertheless, violations of the basic principles of democracy and trade unionism must not be permitted to continue or our school system will fall into shambles. We have no doubt that it will be the black and Puerto Rican communities and their children who will suffer most since the vast majority of them do not have access to private schools.

We believe that these teachers deserve the support of the entire community. We owe it to black children to speak out, and not to be silenced or cowed by self-appointed "community representatives" whose influence rests on the threat of intimidation or violence. If we do not make ourselves heard, they will appear to speak for the total black community.

Let us speak bluntly. For the black community, more is at stake than the schools. The issue is also whether the community can run its affairs democratically, with freedom of expression for all points of view, or whether we will be strong-armed by small cliques.

We call upon all New Yorkers to support the principle of due process for which the United Federation of Teachers is struggling. We especially urge the authentic voices of the black community—parents, ministers, and civic leaders—to join us in demanding a fair and just settlement of the teachers' strike.

To Curb Crime, Disorders:

Humphrey Backs Plan for Aid To Law Enforcement Agencies

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey has adopted the report of a special panel on order and justice as his program for handling the problem of crime in America. The following is a summary of the special panel's report.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT must provide leadership in establishing a new federal, state and local partnership to deal with crime and disorder.

The Dept. of Justice should be reorganized to provide greater assistance to local law enforcement agencies. This reorganization should include:

- Appointment of a second Deputy Attorney General responsible for administering the Crime Control & Safe Streets Act.
- Development of federal law enforcement technical assistance teams to respond to local requests for help.
- Creation of regional criminal justice centers to develop and evaluate law enforcement programs and new ideas.

Substantial federal financial aid should be provided to state and local law enforcement officials to hire more police, to pay them higher salaries and to train them more effectively.

The federal government should assist in developing and financing techniques and projects which improve police-community relations so that the police can better serve the community and so that it will trust and cooperate with the police.

We must provide our courts with the manpower and modern administrative techniques that will enable them to assume the swift and sure justice essential to protect both the accused and the community.

With a recidivist rate estimated at 70 percent, it is clear that our prisons are becoming schools for crime. We should provide federal assistance to:

- Develop significantly different kinds of correctional institutions that are directed toward rehabilitation, not just custody.
- Recruit and train correctional personnel who can effectively supervise and rehabilitate convicted offenders, so that the public is protected against incorrigibles and other offenders are returned to useful, decent lives.

The federal government must embark on an ambitious and comprehensive research and development program to:

- Learn more about the cause of crime.
- Develop new law enforcement techniques and to design new crime prevention devices.
- Develop new communications, rehabilitation and training systems.

Citizen crime prevention programs should be expanded to enlist support on the local level for a just and efficient criminal justice system.

Since 1960, the increase in over-all crime can be accounted for almost entirely by the increase in juvenile crime. We must redouble our efforts to get at the root causes of crime among young people. We must prepare young people for meaningful employment and find jobs for them, providing better recreational facilities and improve school and home environments.

The active participation of business and labor—increasingly the target of organized crime—must be enlisted in halting the growing influence of this pervasive form of crime in America.

On the narcotics and drugs problem, we should take action to:

- Increase federal funding for treatment programs at all levels.
- Strengthen enforcement of federal narcotics laws—distinguishing between the unfortunate victims of drug addiction and the criminals who exploit drug addiction for profit.
- Strengthen intelligence and border surveillance to control importation of narcotics.

As we eliminate the misery of our slums, establish social justice for all Americans and eliminate discrimination, we will sharply reduce the threat of riots born of discontent. But as we seek solutions to these problems, we cannot tolerate lawlessness and riots.

The recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders to prepare for and deal with riots must be implemented.

The federal government should:

- Provide additional training for National Guard units in riot control, teamwork and planning;
- Maintain small, highly trained National Guard riot-control units on continual alert, for short-term service in any community;
- Stand ready to respond to any legitimate call from states or cities for military manpower in the event of massive disorders.

We need effective legislative action on gun control. Congress should approve this year legislation to ban interstate shipment and sale of rifles, shotguns and ammunition. If the states do not act, there should be federal legislation to require:

- A speedy system of registering all long guns and handguns and licensing all owners.
- Licensing of all importers, manufacturers and dealers in guns and ammunition, under reasonable standards which would assure responsibility.

Labor's Campaign:

Facts, Truth Seen Countering Wallace's Demagogic Spiel

AN AFL-CIO SPOKESMAN scored the George Wallace campaign as "demagoguery" that can best be offset by telling the truth about the kind of national administration Wallace would bring.

"Facts and education are now, and always have been, the answer to a demagogue," declared Albert J. Zack, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations. He made the statement on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

"A lot of union members have been taken in by Mr. Wallace's demagoguery," because they are the group to most recently gain affluence and are "most worried that it might be taken from them," Zack said. But, their best protection, he declared, "is not a Wallace—not a racist—but their trade unions . . . the unions that won for them this affluence."

Organized labor's 1968 political education campaign among union members will lay heavy stress on the fact that "it costs the worker an awful lot of money to live in Wallaceland," Zack said. He pointed out that a worker in Wallaceland loses in his pay envelope, loses in protections against unemployment and on-the-job injuries, and loses the chance to give "his kids a good education—something they don't get in the state that Wallace was governor of—Alabama."

Zack discounted Wallace's chances in November. Wallace can only be a "spoiler," he said, and throw the election to Richard M. Nixon, who is "like an IBM machine—you put in a punch card and out comes a speech, and there is nothing in between."

He recalled that Nixon's political career began with the announced intention to "get the 'labor bosses,' as he calls them," and continues on that tack today by "trying to damage the American trade union movement." He charged that Nixon stands against everything the AFL-CIO and the American people think is good in America.

THE FEDERATION'S endorsement of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket, Zack stressed, was based on both the candidates' records and the 1968 Democratic platform. He said the campaign is tougher and the "stakes even higher" than in 1964. Labor will use all means of communication with union members to show why "Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie are best for America . . . best for the entire world . . . best for the union member," he said.

Reporters questioning Zack were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ALTHOUGH THE 90TH Congress still has major legislation facing it, the political campaign inevitably turns eyes toward the 91st Congress.

Of course no one can predict the outcome of the elections and the make-up of the new Congress. Unquestionably the presidential race will have a major impact.

A Humphrey victory would assure a Democratic Congress.

If Nixon should emerge the victor, we'll obviously see some major changes.

Currently, the Senate has 62 Democrats and 37 Republicans. Before the electorate in November are 23 Democratic seats and 11 Republican seats. Seven of the Democratic seats are held by Southerners and no shift is expected. Republicans would have to win 13 of the other 16 seats to take control, and even their most optimistic boosters are not expecting this.

What does concern many trade unionists and liberals is that if some of their friends in key posts lose out, the result would be that although the Senate would continue to be Democratic, it could be an extremely conservatively-oriented Senate.

Those who think the Senate could be a bulwark against a House and a President, either undercutting or retarding social progress, might well study the history of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

The Republicans would have to gain a mere 30 seats to assume control of the House of Representatives. Currently, there are 245 Democrats in the House, 187 Republicans and three vacant seats.

The vacancies are left by the death of Rep. Elmer Holland (D-Pa.), the refusal of the House to seat Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), and the elevation of Rep. Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.) to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Robert F. Kennedy.

Republican control of the House would put Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan into the office of Speaker. As far as voting "right" for the workingman, according to the COPE record, he did so only once out of some 75 key votes.

Republicans with comparable voting records would take over other key committees. Rep. Frank T. Bow of Ohio would take over the powerful Appropriations Committee. Ultra-conservative H. Allen Smith of California would become chairman of the vital Rules Committee and Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, of similar view, would head Ways and Means.

As the 1968 political campaign progresses, some candidates are trying to disassociate themselves from the presidential nominee of their party. A few may do this successfully but, based upon history, it is hard to see how that will work for most.

THE ONLY TIME in recent history that the party of a successful candidate failed to win control of the House of Representatives was in 1956 when Pres. Eisenhower achieved this dubious distinction. He not only lost the House, but the Senate, too.

It is true that in so-called off-year elections, the party of the occupant of the White House often has lost seats in Congress. But, when candidates have to run in the same election as the presidential nominee of their party, the fate of all the party candidates is usually shared.

It follows that the election of Humphrey or Nixon cannot be isolated from their own political parties, especially outside the South. Although the spotlight may focus on the personalities of the top candidates themselves, other candidates have just as great a stake in the presidential election.

The picture that is most upsetting to most trade unionists and liberals is that of a Nixon in the White House trying to appease a large Wallace vote. And he would have behind him an ultra-conservative Congress.

This is why trade unionists and most liberals now feel that the only hope for continued social and economic progress rests with Humphrey's election.

THE DEMAGOGUERY of George Wallace can best be offset by the truth about the kind of national administration he would bring, AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack, center, tells reporters William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press on Labor News Conference. The public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

How To Buy:

Labor, Credit Unions Promote Group Auto Insurance Plans

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER 20 YEARS of rising auto insurance rates and widespread cancellations, several labor, credit union and co-op housing groups are achieving at least beginning breakthroughs in group coverage.

Group insurance won't solve all problems. But it is one of the most readily available ways to trim part of the present high cost, and also to elimininate arbitrary cancellations.

For example, while auto insurance companies take 25 to 35 cents of your insurance dollar for selling and administration expense on their individually sold policies, Blue Cross takes only 4 cents on its group hospital insurance policies. Even private companies take only 8 cents for group health insurance.

Agent's associations naturally have fought the group auto insurance idea very hard. Until recently, most state insurance departments have refused to approve group plans. Thus, some 15 years ago the Oregon state insurance superintendent turned down the pioneering effort by the state's AFL-CIO council to set up a group plan. Instead the council worked out a modified plan with Nationwide Insurance Co. of direct purchase by individual members.

In New York too, electrical workers in one large Long Island plant were balked by that state's insurance department from setting up a group plan.

Now, however, the Michigan Credit Union League received approval from the Michigan insurance department for a group auto insurance plan for the league's own employes. This is believed to be the nation's first employer's employe "group rated" auto insurance plan, in which all eligible employes pay the same rate.

In California, too, a local union has a group auto insurance contract.

Even more significantly, the New Jersey AFL-CIO is negotiating for the first statewide group auto insurance program for union members. Richard A. Lynch, an executive vice-president, reports that after a steady string of rate hikes, the council first decided that working people needed their own "public defender" to represent them in rate hearings before the state insurance department.

THE LABOR COUNCIL hired a lawer. He showed state Banking & Insurance Commissioner Charles R. Howell that the companies were making more money on their investment earnings than their so-called "underwriting" losses. So Howell denied the latest increase the insurers had sought.

Housing cooperatives also are seeking ways to solve the problem of high costs and arbitrary cancellations for their members. The United Housing Foundation, which operates a number of housing co-ops in New York City, has set up its own insurance agency to provide auto coverage for co-op members at relatively low rates.

Salvatore Mirenda, insurance analyst for the Port of New York Authority, recently reported that some 20 companies in various parts of the country now sell group auto policies to employe groups. He estimates that group rates can and should be at least 15 percent lower than individual coverage

The Michigan league's plan at this time will be limited to its own employes. All are guaranteed coverage, and the rates are guaranteed for three years. Robert Vanderbeek, president of the League Life Insurance Co., points out that rates will be the same for everybody except for possibly about 1 percent of the employes with especially severe records.

The Michigan AFL-CIO also is studying the league's plan to see if it can be adopted for union members in that state.

In the new Michigan plan, the group insurance is placed with a private company (Farm Bureau Insurance Group). However, the league also is studying the possibility of setting up its own auto insurance company to provide insurance for all its members, just as the League Life Insurance Co. now sells life insurance at low rates to Michigan credit union members.

One of several results of the fight labor unions and the labor papers have made on behalf of drivers, is that state insurance departments now are more sensitive to the problem of cancellations. If you do get cancelled, get in touch with your state insurance department at your state capital, or its local office if you live in a large city.

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NEW AFL-CIO-RED CROSS poster was unveiled in Red Cross headquarters in Washington by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis (left) and Gen. James Collins, president of the American Red Cross. Proclaiming "Partners in Community Service," the posters will be available for display in union halls, plants and community bulletin boards across the nation.

Wirtz Cites California Data:

Farm Job Gain Laid To End of Braceros

LABOR SEC. W. WILLARD WIRTZ reported that "not a single foreign contract worker will be employed in California crops in 1968."

This will be the first year since 1942 that the California fruit and vegetable crop has not used foreign contract field hands, Wirtz said.

"The absence of foreign agricultural workers in 1968," he declared, "represents an historic step toward healing the migrant worker sore in California and in the entire United States."

This spring, for the first time in 27 years, no temporary foreign farm workers were admitted anywhere in the United States for employment.

Last year, Wirtz noted, there were no foreign contract workers employed in California crops between January and late September. But by mid-October there were 5,900 working in the state's crops.

Wirtz said that the termination of Public Law 78 in December 1964 "signaled the eventual demise of the century-old practice of importing foreign farm laborers to the United States."

"What has happened in the four years since the end of this infamous program," he said, "represents an impressive story of progress for domestic farm workers in the State of California."

WIRTZ CITED these "heartening developments" since the termination of the mass importation of foreign agricultural workers in California:

- A 15.5 percent rise in man-months of domestic farm employment between 1964 and 1968: from 801,000 to 925,000 for the first eight months of each year.
- A 25.2 percent rise in hourly farm wage rates (without room and board) between 1964 and 1968: from $1.35 to $1.69 an hour.

Wirtz said that in every month of 1968 employment among domestic seasonal farm workers in California has topped employment for these field hands in the 1959-64 period, the last six "bracero" years.

In August 1968, he said domestic farm employment in the state reached 168,600, compared with an average of 130,600 for the month in the 1959-64 period.

Despite the increase in farm wages over the past four years, the U.S. wholesale price index for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables was lower this July than it was in July 1964, he said.

In July 1968, the wholesale price index for these commodities was 108.2, compared with 108:9 in July 1964, the last year of the mass importation of foreign workers in the United States.

It is apparent from this, he said, that wages play a small part in determining the prices farmers get for their produce. Increases in retail prices are largely the result of increased processing and distribution costs.

Wirtz also cited "very impressive" increases in the production of several former bracero-using crops between the 1960-64 period and 1968, showing "progress for California farmers."

He pointed out these production gains in former foreign-using crops between the two periods: tomatoes for processing—up 59.1 percent; strawberries—up 29.8 percent; lettuce—up 27.3 percent; celery—up 12.3 percent.

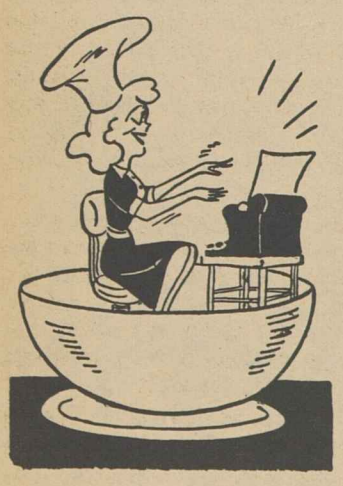
Soup to Nonsense:

September Starts a New Year With Memories of a Pencil Box

By Jane Goodsell

REMEMBER SETTING off for the first school day of the year? Maybe you wore a new plaid dress, stiff new shoes and a bright red ribbon in your hair. You almost certainly had fat new tablets and a brand new pencil box.

I remember lavishing more time on the selection of a new pencil box when I was in the third grade than I now spend choosing a new sofa. The color of the little square pencil sharpener and the shape of the eraser mattered enormously, and I wriggled in agonies of indecision trying to make up my mind which was the very best.



In addition to my bright and shiny new things, I trudged off for the first day of school with bright and shiny ambitions. Each year I resolved not to get confused by long division and fractions, and to keep my new notebooks unmarred by angry red error marks. I promised myself to keep my margins straight, to indent properly and to look up in the dictionary any words I didn't understand.

I still get that back-to-school feeling every year when fall comes around. September is the real beginning of a new year, a fresh start at life. The formal switch-over in January is a meaningless ritual.

January is a droopy, aimless, tag-end time of year. The holidays are over, winter is at its bleakest and spring is still far away. By January, it is evident that this is not, after all, going to be a year of great accomplishment. Too many mistakes have been made and too many error marks chalked up.

SOMEONE (I believe it was W. Somerset Maugham, but I'm not sure) said, 'In hell it is always three o'clock in the afternoon." That's what January is like. Inertia hangs as heavy as the leaden sky, dulling the mind and depressing the spirit.

Autumn by contrast is brisk, zippy, lively. There is an exhilarating tang in the air, and the leaves are turning red and gold. Summer is drawing to a close and, by this time, you've ready to settle down to schedules: getting up to the alarm clock and sitting down to dinner.

September is a new beginning, a time for starting things. It is the season to launch projects, to sign up for committees, to take up jogging, to learn to play the clarinet and to clean out the medicine cabinet.

Millions in Grants:

Union Scholarships Mount As New College Year Opens

More and more young people are being helped to a college education by scholarships and grants from the nation's trade unions as a new academic year begins.

Some of the scholarships are granted without regard to union membership; others are reserved for members and their sons and daughters.

The Service Employes awarded scholarships worth $2,000 each over a four-year period to 10 students. The awards are made annually to children of SEIU members on the basis of high school records and College Entrance Examination Board tests.

Winners are: Robert E. Altomare, Bronx, N.Y.; Rosemary Birardi, North Merrick, N.Y.; John R. Mallin, North Smithfield, R.I.; Charles W. Singer, Jersey City, N.J.; Marvin R. Cox, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Stephen R. Dartt, East St. Louis, Ill.; Jerry DeCicco, Chicago; Nancy Ann Moen, Mt. Vernon, Wash.; Michael T. McGrorey, San Francisco, and Gabriel Edith Heinrich, Atikokan, Ont.

The Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers have announced 10 winners of scholarships of $1,000 each to be paid to the college or university designated. Started in 1959, the John P. Burke Scholarship Awards are a memorial to the man who led the union for 48 years, prior to his death in 1966.

The awards went to Daniel H. Abbott, Rumford Pt., Me.; Teresa Thompson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Edward J. Arcuri, Hudson Falls, N.Y.; Bonita Herndon, West Linn, Ore.; Linda L. Fischer, St. Paul, Minn.; Penny R. Mendennall, West Salem, Ohio; James K. Smith, Williamston, N.C.; Suzanne Lamarre, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Gilles Gaudent, Baie Comeau, Que., and Richard J. Tomas, Campbell River, B.C.

Nine children of seamen are winners of $2,500 annual scholarships for four years awarded by the National Maritime Union. Competition for the scholarships, given each year, is administered for the union by Educational Testing Service. This year's awards bring the total scholarships given by NMU since 1958 to nearly $600,000.

This year's winners are: Charles E. Brooks and Jackie Chuong, New York City; Lillian Mulero, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Linda C. Pierce, Warwick, N.Y.; William B. Westerfield, Maywood, N.J.; Deborah M. Gillespie, Ludington, Mich.; Randall D. Wilkins, Clute, Tex.; Joiclyn M. Lloyd, New Orleans, and Joan Marie Ellingsen, Seattle, Wash.

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced winners of 12 scholarships under its unusual program which provides $2,500 annually in four-year awards to permit IBEW members to study for degrees in electrical engineering. The candidates, union members of five years who are under 30, must be nominated by business managers of local unions.

IBEW Winners

The scholarships went to Michael J. Baldwin, Seattle; Michael A. Bello, Vallejo, Calif.; Jack Clancy, Denver; Richard E. Davis, Chicago; Charles E. Grunewald, Austin, Minn.; James N. Jewett, Kansas City; Lynn G. Manan, Wilmington, Del.; Wallace R. Mayfield, Stockton, Calif.; Paul W. Peresta, Cleveland; Jack C. Rowland, Phoenix, Ariz., and Jerry L. Skinner, Columbus, Ga.

Ladies' Garment Workers Local 190 has granted $2,400 scholarships to five children of workers in the knitgoods industry in the Philadelphia area: Margaret Polich, Nelson Valdes, Deborah Simms, Kathleen Wynder and Annaliese M. Niesz.

Two scholarships, of $500 each, have been awarded by Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 408 in New York. These awards by the optical workers local, open to members under 26 and children of members, are based on college aptitude tests and essays. Winners are Thomas Fazio and Seymour Eisenberg.

Another union granting scholarships on the basis of scholastic records and essays—Utility Workers Local 1-2 in New York—has granted 14 scholarships under its program this year. The scholarships range in value from $2,000 down to $500.

William G. Robinson received the top $2,000 award and Joseph Mayr won the second prize of $1,500. Four $1,000 scholarships went to Matthew K. Gilmore, Mary McCarty, Joseph E. Milvihill and Howard K. Weber. Eight $500 awards were given to Peter P. Farrell, Margaret MacLean, Robin S. Pascale, Jessie A. Rollison, Gerald J. Scilla, Alexander S. Balko, Irene R. Chiucchini and Anthony B. Abbruscato.

California Awards

Awards of $500 each have been granted to 21 students in the 18th annual high school program of the California AFL-CIO. The recipients, who triumphed over more than 900 students participating on the basis of competitive examinations, are:

Kevin B. Collins, Pleasant Hill; Marsha Frances Wecsler, El Cerrito; Carolyn Carrasco, Shafter; Howard A. Sagaser, Avenal; Philip Hagopian, Madera; Alice Williams, San Rafael; Mitchell E. Abbott, Kings Beach; Judith Ann Fitzgerald, San Diego; Delores Ann McKinnon, San Mateo.

Also, Ellen Delany, Robert J. Gonella and Keith Mobbs, of San Francisco; Stephen L. Hartsell and Mason J. Sacks, San Jose; Timothy W. Lutzweith and Fred J. Santana, Jr., of Sunnyvale; Alan C. Sonne, Palo Alto; Brian S. Bentley, Karl M. Keating, Michael J. King, and Janet Scheuerman, of Los Angeles.

Texas Program

Terry Wayne Kirk of Austin won the top scholarship, $1,000, in a program sponsored by the Texas AFL-CIO. Winners of $500 scholarships are Albert Ramirez, Plainview; Pamel Gillis, San Antonio; Nancy Carol Smith, Abilene; Kathy Sue Jone, Marqez; Michalyn Miller, Dallas; Marci Stoterau, Arlington; Jo Nell Salling, Rosenberg; Mary Elizabeth Jones, Houston; Naoma Lane, Coleman, and Rebecca Camacho, Brownwood.

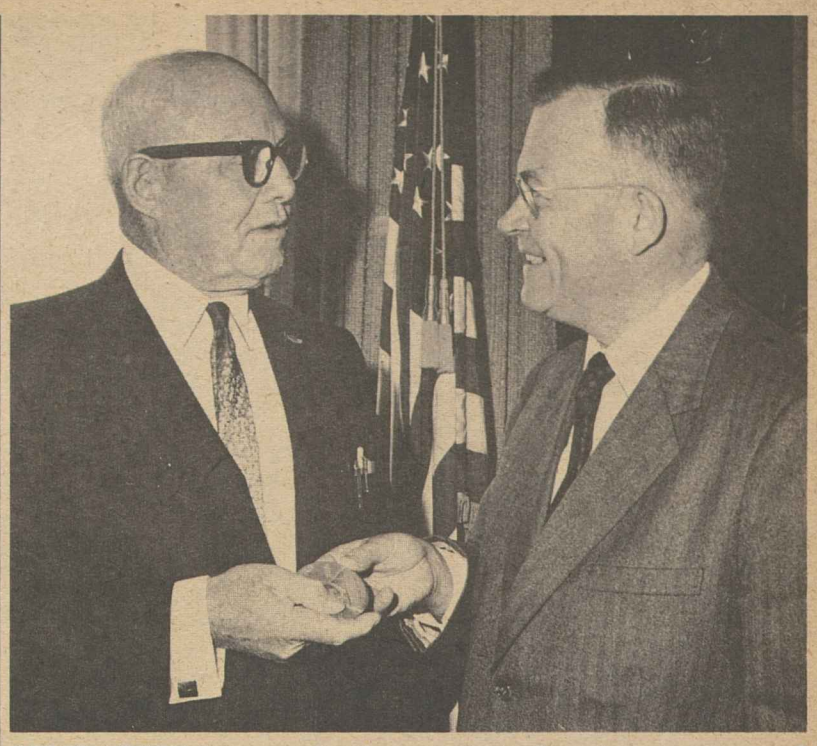
Contestants in the program, sponsored by the State Building Trades Council and 10 AFL-CIO unions, were judged on test scores, school record, financial need and essays written on the subject, "Strikes and Democracy."

Natchez City Workers Vote to Join Laborers

Natchez, Miss.—Employes of the Natchez city sanitation and street departments have voted in a secret ballot to be represented by Laborers' Local 747.

Workers of the departments voted 47 to 8 for union representation in an election authorized by Mayor Tony Byrne and the Board of Aldermen.

NEWEST PICTURE of the five-member National Labor Relations Board shows Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, seated, and standing left to right, members Howard Jenkins, Jr., John H. Fanning, Gerald A. Brown and Sam Zagoria.



SOLIDARITY between the democratic trade union movement of France and the AFL-CIO is reaffirmed by Andres Bergeron, general secretary of Force Ouvriere as he presents his federation's 20th anniversary commemorative medal to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Earlier, in New York, Bergeron addressed the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Tax Equity Stressed To Ease Plight of Poor

San Francisco—Organized labor believes that the nation's tax burden must be shared "equitably" and such equity "is best served through progressive taxes based on income," an AFL-CIO representative declared here.

By that yardstick, unions oppose sales taxes because they "depart from the principle of ability to pay, and shift the burden in the direction of those who can bear it least," said Arnold Cantor, Dept. of Research economist.

Cantor presented the federation's views on taxes at the 61st annual meeting of the National Tax Association. On hand were 600 tax administrators, educators and government officials.

An Unfair Tax

Sales taxes are levied on consumption and based on a premise that income marked for saving "shall enjoy privilege of tax exemption," Cantor pointed out.

Thus, he continued, they cannot help but be unfair to lower income groups since statistics show that "a smaller percentage of a smaller income is saved than that of a larger one."

In fact, he noted, it is mainly at the low end of the income scale where "consumption expenditures frequently exceed income."

Cantor stressed that since the nation now has a commitment to do something about the "crisis of poverty" amidst plenty, it would be foolish to compound the problem with increasingly unfair taxes.

Taxes to support the nation's expenditures to alleviate poverty should be based on ability to pay, he said, adding, "Now is certainly not the time to entertain tax policies that would aggravate a crisis situation."

'Regressive Methods'

Cantor cited statistics which show that general sales and property taxes now account for 60 percent of the tax revenues collected at the state and local levels, while individual and corporate income taxes make up only 14 percent of these revenues.

These figures, he added, prove that the states and localities "have more than exploited regressive tax methods" and now must turn to adopting "truly progressive taxes on income" if they are to provide necessary public services.

Cantor also lashed out at business groups who have recently advanced a "value added" tax as either a partial or full alternative to present federal corporate income taxes.

Although this tax is added during stages of production, Cantor said, it comes out as a "sales tax under another name" and is paid by the consumer in the final cost of the product.

In summary, Cantor concluded that since taxes are being used to iron out cyclical shifts and promote economic growth, "equity, though always important, has now become imperative."

Firm Ordered To Back Up Plea on Wages

A North Miami, Fla., firm failed to bargain in good faith when it refused to give the Steelworkers financial information to substantiate its claim of inability to pay better wages, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled.

The three-judge court upheld a 1964 decision of the National Labor Relations Board that Stanley-Artex Windows, a division of the Stanley Works, was pleading "inability to pay" when it told the union four years ago that it could not pay higher wages and other benefits and remain competitive. The board ordered the company to provide data to back up its claim.

The judges also supported other NLRB findings—that the strike resulting from the company's refusal to bargain was an unfair labor practice strike, that Stanley broke the law by failing to reinstate some striking employes to their former positions, and later by laying off recalled strikers instead of new employes.

On the ability to pay question, the court said company letters to employes, and the statement of a company negotiator, "crystallized into a claim of inability to pay more than it was offering and remain competitive."

If a claim of inability to pay "is important enough to present in the give and take of bargaining, it is important enough to require some sort of proof of its accuracy," the judges said, quoting a Supreme Court decision in NLRB v. Truitt.

The appeals court dismissed other union and company petitions and ordered Stanley to comply with a 1967 NLRB order.

Vocational Aid Education Bill Moves Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

would go up to $852 million for the 1970 fiscal year. Authorizations for most of the programs are continued into the 1971 and 1972 fiscal year, bringing the total for the four years above $3 billion.

- A new program of vocational teacher training grants and inclusion of training for new industrial skills in regular high school courses.
- Earmarking of 15 percent of construction funds for vocational schools and 25 percent of new program funds for ghetto areas.

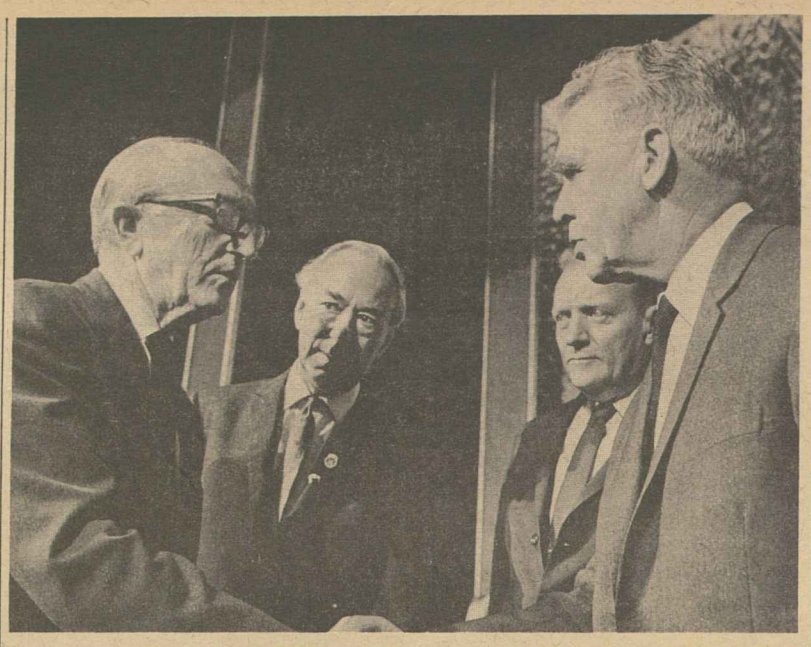
Head Start Study

The Senate bill included a labor-opposed amendment transferring the Head Start program for preschool children from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education. The conferees agreed to leave Head Start in OEO but instructed the President to recommend to Congress by next March whether the program should be shifted to another agency.

The conferees also directed a study, to be completed by next June on whether the poverty program's Job Corps should be phased out in favor of residential skill centers available to all young people.

A key section of the new legislation, which requires final approval by the House and Senate before going to the President, consolidates all vocational education laws within the 1963 Vocational Education Act and applies its standards in the allocation of federal funds.

The effect of this, the AFL-CIO said in testifying for the legislation, would be to provide up-to-date job training "in the total spectrum of all occupations."



FRATERNAL DELEGATES from the AFL-CIO to the British Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, England—Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin, left, and Insurance Workers Pres. William A. Gillen, third from left—exchange greetings with TUC Pres. Lord Wright, second from left, and TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock.

Cigarmakers Pressing Organizing Campaign

The 34th convention of the Cigarmakers in Washington, D. C., focused on two major problems facing the 104-year-old union—automation and runaway cigar manufacturers.

In a report to delegates, Pres. Mario Azpeitia discussed the problems and reported on the union's efforts to offset them through increased organizing efforts.

He noted that while automation came early in the cigar industry—the first cigar-making machine was introduced in the early 1900s—"its impact has steadily increased, with more and more jobs being lost."

Azpeitia estimated that some 25,000 workers employed in the entire industry annually turn out about 8 billion cigars compared with a half century ago, when 125,000 workers produced about 4 billion cigars.

On the runaway issue, Azpeitia noted that three major cigar companies—Consolidated, General and Bayuk—are now operating plants in Puerto Rico.

He discussed the union's efforts in Congress to secure higher wage levels in the commonwealth—to remove the lure to runaways—and also CMIU's attempt to organize the Puerto Rico plants.

The latter effort is hampered, he pointed out, because "while workers there are underpaid by U.S. standards, they find the jobs an improvement over their former lot, and they fear the companies will leave if wages go up."

Southern Drive

To offset its problems, CMIU is "relentlessly" pushing an organizing drive among non-union cigar makers in the United States, particularly in Florida and Alabama, with help from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, Azpeitia said.

New members gained during the past three years "just about balanced out" losses sustained by automation and runaways, he told the convention.

During a tour of Washington, the delegates placed flowers at the statue of Samuel Gompers, the AFL's first president and a pioneer leader of the Cigarmakers. The statue is located on Massachusetts Ave. between 11th and 12th Streets, N.W.

Humphrey Approved

The convention unanimously endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for President. A resolution stressed his strong support for labor's goals and noted his endorsement would be "according to the Gompers' credo of supporting labor's friends."

Azpeita was re-elected to his sixth four-year term, and all of the union's incumbent vice presidents were also re-elected. They are Helen G. Milberger of Scranton, Pa.; Maude Lenz, Richmond, Va.; Mary Barber and Elimina Crews, Jacksonville, Fla.; Leona Wolford, Waycross, Ga.; and Mauricio Torre, Joe Burrescia, Louis M. Diaz and Frank Diez, all of Tampa, Fla.

New Negro Foundation Rejects Race Separatism

Philadelphia—Racial "separatism" as a way of life in America was soundly repudiated at a week-long founding convention of the American Foundation for Negro Affairs here.

Black leaders from all parts of the country, including representatives of labor, participated in the initial meeting of the new organization which will chart a "10-year plan" for Negro progress.

AFNA plans to set up branches in every state and divisions in cities to help direct Negroes into all areas of life, including government, science, arts, civil rights, education, religion, business and labor.

The organization also will serve as an information bureau on all Negro matters and set up ways and means of channeling incomes and resources of the Negro population into productive uses in the economy.

U.S. District Court Judge Leon Higginbotham, the foundation's president, condemned Negro extremists who advocate the separatist idea, which he said can only lead down the road to further "strife and polarization."

The organization, he told the 800 delegates, will seek to have "all the remaining barriers to integration eradicated rather than have barriers continued or voluntarily extended by the black community."

Samuel L. Evans, head of AFNA's board and chairman of the Anti-poverty Action Commission of Philadelphia, also contrasted the new organization's view with that of black power advocates and other extremists.

"Black hands must work together and within America if there ever is to be any hope for a harmonious American community," he declared.

Robert McGlotten of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights spoke up for labor, pointing out that integration of workers in jobs and unions serves as "a complete repudiation of separatism schemes."

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, appearing during a campaign swing through Philadelphia, said the new organization can make certain that "your children won't have to suffer the indignities that some of you have suffered."

Other speakers included Dr. Horace Mann Bond, educator father of Georgia State Rep. Julian Bond, and Gov. Raymond Shafer of Pennsylvania, both of whom praised AFNA's objectives.

Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors Equity is one of nine persons named to serve on the board of directors of the new organization.

NLRB Names Siegal L.A. Regional Director

Abraham Siegal, regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in Los Angeles, will step up to regional director. Siegel will succeed Paul A. Cassady, who is retireing after 20 years on the NLRB staff.

Kouzes Named Deputy In Labor Dept. Office

Tom Kouzes has been named deputy assistant secretary for administration in the Labor Dept. Kouzes, a career federal employe, has been director of the office of financial management and audit in the Labor Dept.'s administrative services since 1965.

'Gimmick' Boomerangs:

Gift Grapes 'Sour,' Congressman Told

California grapes are not wanted, even as a gift, as long as those who pick them are deprived of decent wages and living conditions, Rep. Robert Mathias (R-Calif.) has learned.

Mathias delivered 150 six-pound packages of the grapes to colleagues in the House of Representatives and seemed surprised when some of the recipients returned them to his door.

"I'm squishy soft on California grapes," said Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N. Y.) in a quote recalling one made by Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, the GOP candidate for vice president.

Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.) said some grapes are sweet "but grape workers have suffered with this bitter fruit for too long a time."

Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) said the grape distribution was a "gimmick" and "beyond contempt" because it added up to strikebreaking.

The congressmen were joined by office staffs and others who told Mathias "thanks, but no thanks." They will refuse to eat struck grapes again until the farm workers win "what millions of workers have enjoyed for 30 years—protection under the National Labor Relations Act" in organizing and bargaining, they told reporters.

Growers Adamant

California grape growers headed by the Giumarra Co. have refused to recognize the grape pickers' union or to bargain with it. More than a dozen other employers, including the DiGiorgio Corp., Paul Masson, Christian Brothers and others have signed contracts with the union, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO.

In Delano, Calif., UFWOC announced that Dir. Cesar Chavez returned to light duty after release from O'Connor Hospital in San Jose, Calif. He was treated for an old back injury.

UFWOC also scored Richard M. Nixon, Republican presidential candidate, for saying the grape boycott has nothing to do with wages or working conditions, and that such disputes should be settled by the National Labor Relations Board.

The union said that Nixon, "as a lawyer, if not as a presidential candidate," should know that farm workers are not permitted by law to appeal to the NLRB, since they are excluded from the law's coverage. Also he should know, it said, that consumer boycotts are not illegal, as Nixon implied.

Church Backing

In another development, the general board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA adopted a statement calling on members and affiliated bodies "as a matter of Christian conscience and witness" to refrain "from the purchase or use of California table grapes until such time as union recognition and assurance of good faith collective bargaining are granted by the California growers."

There is "convincing evidence," the church board stated, that the cause of the California farm workers in UFWOC is a just cause and that the growers' resistance constitutes a denial of social justice and provides the basis for "continued exploitation" of farm workers.

Chavez and UFWOC have been trying for more than three years to win better conditions for field workers. Their strike and boycott have the full support of the AFL-CIO.

Walter L. Mitchell Dies At Chemical Convention

New Orleans—Shocked and saddened delegates to the Chemical Workers convention here joined in a memorial service for the president they had re-elected just two days earlier to a seventh term.

Walter L. Mitchell, 53, collapsed in his hotel room Sept. 19 after the fourth day's session of the convention and died soon after in a New Orleans hospital of a coronary occlusion.

The hushed, solemn convention session the next morning opened with a eulogy delivered by Vice Pres. Thomas E. Boyle and a tribute by the convention's memorials chairman.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed his "deep regret" in a telegram to Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer and the convention. He said Mitchell's "long service to the trade union movement has marked him as a dedicated supporter of the interests of working people."

Meany also wired the AFL-CIO's condolences to Mrs. Mitchell, a former labor attorney who met her husband during a Chemical Workers strike in the phosphate mining industry.

The executive board of the ICWU, under the union's constitution, was to meet after seven days to elect a successor from among the board's membership. Terms of union officers had been extended from two years to four years at the convention shortly before Mitchell's unanimous re-election.

Mitchell, a native of Florence, Ala., went to work as a laborer at the Tennessee Valley Authority chemical, phosphates and nitrates plant after he graduated from high school.

He took college courses at night and moved up to a laboratory analyst post at TVA. In 1941, he organized his fellow laboratory workers into a federal labor union, and subsequently became an AFL staff organizer and first president of the TVA Council of Office, Technical & Service Unions.

After wartime service, he was elected a vice president and southern regional director of the newly-chartered Chemical Workers, studied law at night, and went on to earn a master's degree in law. Mitchell was elected ICWU president in 1956 by a 26-vote margin—and was re-elected without opposition at every subsequent convention.

In a brief final business session after the memorial, the convention delegates approved a mandatory strike fund proposal and raised minimum dues to $6 a month. Earlier the convention had voted a 50-cent per capita increase.

Cleveland was chosen as the site for the 1970 convention, and Las Vegas for the 1972 meeting.

Committee Backs Nomination:

Filibuster Launched To Bar Fortas Vote

By David L. Perlman

Michigan Republican Sen. Robert P. Griffin took two and one-half hours to read a 50-page speech to a handful of his colleagues.

South Carolina Democratic Sen. Ernest F. Hollings propped up a book of political memoirs and read page after page to an almost empty Senate chamber.

And Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield warned the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that if it succeeded in preventing the Senate from voting on the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas as the nation's chief justice, it would be "at the expense of the constitutional structure of the federal government."

The long-threatened filibuster against the confirmation of Fortas was on.

After nearly three months of delay and hearings that added up to a thick, 1,404-page volume, the Judiciary Committee had voted 11-6 to recommend that the Senate "advise and consent" to the Fortas nomination.

The committee, one of the most conservative in the Senate, detailed and answered the objections raised to the nomination. It cited the strong endorsement from leaders of the American Bar Association and concluded:

"Based upon the record of the hearing and upon a lifetime of distinguished accomplishment, it is our opinion that Justice Fortas is extraordinarily well qualified for the post to which he has been nominated.

"The Committee on the Judiciary therefore . . . recommends the nominee's confirmation by the U.S. Senate."

The filibuster began when Mansfield made the routine motion to "proceed to the consideration" of the nomination.

The motion is subject to debate, and under the Senate rules it takes a two-thirds majority of senators present and voting to set a time limit on the debate.

In the tradition of filibusters—from civil rights to repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b)—little attention was paid to the speakers who droned away the clock.

One Republican taking part in the filibuster—Hawaii's Sen. Hiram L. Fong—said frankly that he had nothing against Fortas, except that the nomination was made by Pres. Johnson in his last year in office.

"I would vote for Justice Fortas if the new President proposed him," Fong declared.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen earlier indicated his support for Fortas, but the majority of Senate Republicans rallied behind Griffin and his southern allies.

As Mansfield and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) noted, this is the first filibuster in the Senate's history against confirmation of a Supreme Court nominee. There have been times in the past when the Senate has rejected a nominee, but it has never been prevented from voting on the issue.

The Senate set aside a farm tax relief bill which had become a catchall for unrelated legislation to take up the Fortas nomination. One of the "riders" tacked on to the bill was a labor-opposed amendment by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) which would drastically reduce the federal share of medicaid grants for states which have extended the program to persons with low incomes but above the indigent level. The "economy" move was passed, 44-25.

The director of the Agency for Intl. Development, William S. Goud, came before the Senate Appropriations Committee to plead for restoration of $365 million cut by the House from the already heavily slashed authorization for the foreign aid program.

He warned that it would cripple the Alliance for Progress, declaring that the amount voted by the House is "inadequate to meet even minimum objectives." The $1.24 billion House appropriation figure is 51 percent below the President's budget.

The power of the economy bloc which has dominated Congress this year was reflected in the latest appropriations bill enacted.

It carried $625 million for the model cities program—for which the President had sought $1 billion.

It provided $750 million for urban renewal programs—against a budget request of $1.3 billion.

And it provided $30 million of the $65 million sought for rent subsidies for low-income families.

Abel Scores Wallace Aide As Union Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

ers rather than abide by the honest, legally demonstrated desires of its workers."

Abel said that "Mr. Wallace likes to portray himself as a friend of Steelworkers and all others who work for a living, but his labor record in Alabama and the anti-union performance of his supporters expose his real attitude toward the working man."

"The record of Mr. Wallace and his supporters in defiance of the rights of workers stands in sharp contrast to the outstanding record of Vice Pres. Humphrey in support of the objectives of labor," Abel stated.

He also pointed out that "Mr. Wallace likes to talk about law and order yet here is a case of a top Wallace lieutenant, not only ignoring the law, but promoting violence by recruiting strikebreakers."

The Steelworkers president said "it would be a sad day for workers if the anti-worker philosophy of George Wallace ever was allowed to occupy a place of influence in America."

NEWLY-ELECTED officers of the Tobacco Workers pose with their predecessors at the union's convention in Chicago. From left: Homer Cole, who will take office as secretary-treasurer; R. J. Petree, retiring secretary-treasurer; Pres.-Elect Howard W. Vogt; retiring Pres. John O'Hare, and Rene Rondou, who will be the new first vice president.

U.S.-Japanese Labor Set Up Closer Ties

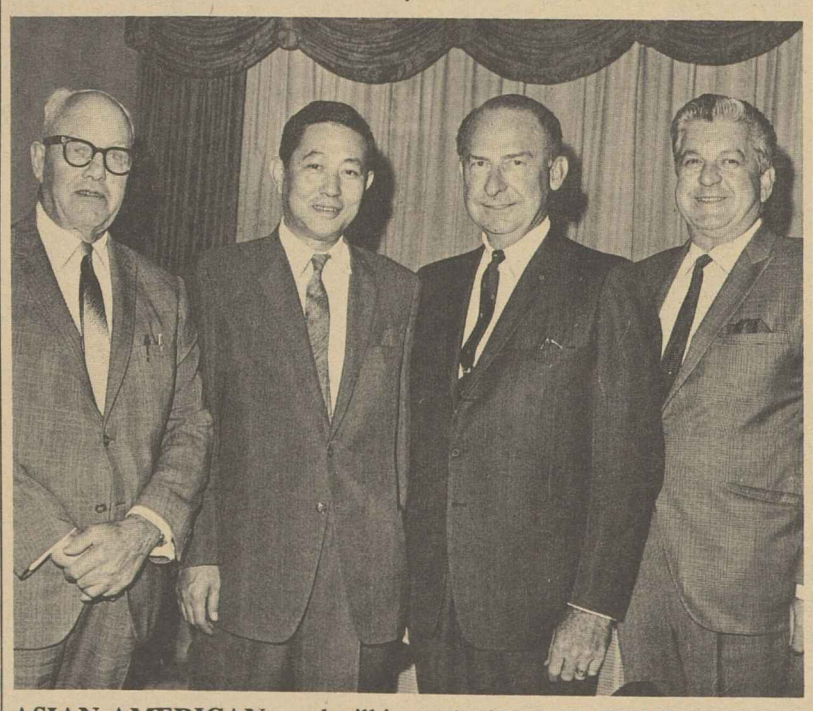
A major step toward closer ties between Japanese and American trade unionists was taken during a recent visit to Washington by members of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI).

Members of the Japanese delegation which included Takuma Shigeeda, DOMEI general secretary, and Osamu Arakaki, DOMEI international affairs director, discussed their relationship with the AFL-CIO during a luncheon meeting which they attended as guests of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany greeted the delegation on behalf of the AFL-CIO and also as president of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI). AAFLI is a non-profit organization formed recently to promote free trade union activity in Asia.

During the meeting, representatives arrived at certain basic agreements between DOMEI and the AFL-CIO which will be discussed further in early November when DOMEI Pres. Takita visits Washington.

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which met after the AAFLI-DOMEI gathering, agreed to form a permanent subcommittee which will continue discussions on a semi-annual basis with a similar DOMEI subcommittee.



ASIAN-AMERICAN good will is marked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Takuma Shigeeda, general secretary of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI). With them are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge and John J. Grogan, right. Photo was taken four days before Grogan's death.

Tobacco Union Elects Vogt, Boosts Dues $1

Chicago—The Tobacco Workers elected new top officers at their 14th convention here; raised dues $1 per month to finance a new-member drive, and called on Congress to remove some restrictions on the tobacco industry's marketing and advertising methods.

Under a constitutional change supported by the officers, John O'Hare, president of the 35,000-member union since 1944, and R. J. Petree, secretary-treasurer since 1940, were mandated to retire at 65. To succeed them the convention named Vice Pres. Howard W. Vogt of Richmond, Va., as president, and Vice Pres. Homer Cole of Louisville, Ky., as secretary-treasurer.

O'Hare will stay on the job in an advisory capacity until next June. Petree will move to Orlando, Fla., in December to "enjoy the company of his grandchildren," he said. Meanwhile the newly elected officers have taken over their jobs officially.

New four-year terms were voted by the convention for Vice Presidents Rene Rondou, Wallace A. Mergler, Roy N. Pegram, William L. Banks, Jr., Wilton M. Parrish and Elizabeth Williams. Elected to fill vice presidential vacancies were Rudolph Hobby of Durham, N.C., Bobby T. Curtis of Louisville, O. J. Shaw of Petersburg, Va., and Leslie D. Branch of Richmond.

In reports to the convention, O'Hare, Petree and Vogt all recommended a dues hike with revenues, to be divided equally between local unions and the international union, to improve services and expand organizing activities.

O'Hare reported that many tobacco firms are expanding into other industries. Vogt noted that a reduction in working hours won by the union in its contracts has helped preserve the jobs of some 1,500 workers.

The convention voted support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and its register-and-vote activities. It urged all consumers to back the boycott of encylopedias and other books produced at the struck Tennessee plant of Kingsport Press; asked improvements in the social security law, and called on Congress to bar federal labor law violators from federal contract awards.

Delegates asked also that the National Labor Relations Act be rewritten to give greater protection to worker rights, including farm workers not now covered by the law. They urged repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) permitting states to outlaw union shop contracts.

O'Hare has worked for the international union since 1935 in union label education work, as a staff representative and officer. Petree started as a local union financial officer in 1931 and became secretary-treasurer of the international in 1940.

Wirtz Order Bars Unproved Tests for Jobs

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has acted to bar federal contractors from using employment tests that fail to accurately or fairly measure a worker's ability to perform the job for which he is being considered.

Wirtz did so by ordering all agencies to require contractors to present "evidence that the tests are valid for their intended purposes" as a condition of eligibility for contracts.

The Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance, with the agency involved, will study the evidence to see that it conforms with Executive Order 11246. This requires government contractors to provide equal employment opportunity.

The order, which sets a series of minimum standards for determining if tests are valid, initially covers present and future contractors with more than 2,500 employes. Coverage will be extended at six-month intervals eventually to include all companies under the Executive Order.

Wirtz's order covers "any paper-and-pencil or performance measures," including those used to judge general intelligence; mental, learning and intellectual abilities; aptitudes; knowledge; proficiency; personality and temperament.

The order will also prohibit the use of other selection tests, such as unscored interviews, application forms and records of educational and work history when these are not valid to job performance, Wirtz said.

"Frequently, such tests have been found to be the principle reason for the failure of members of minority groups to obtain jobs they could perform or to receive promotions they deserve.

"My order is designed to correct this injustice."

Steps Up Campaign:

Humphrey Stresses Stake of Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

focused on statements by Nixon backing the big corporate growers against efforts of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers to win recognition and bargain collectively and labeling the union boycott of California table grapes "illegal."

Nixon should have known, Humphrey said, that "the strike and the boycott arise from the simple fact that there is no coverage for farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act."

The Vice President continued to press the point, declaring that protections under the federal labor law should be available to farm workers just as they are to all other workers and that he will propose such amendments when he is elected President.

Before arriving in Sacramento, Humphrey announced at a campaign stop in Los Angeles that he would also propose a major overhaul of the social security program to include a 50 percent across-the-board increase in retirement benefits over four years plus a "built-in system of automatic increases" to keep pace with rising living costs.

Humphrey's Target: 'Nixon's the One'

Minneapolis—The difference between being President and being Vice President can be seen in the eagles on the two seals of office, Vice Pres. Humphrey told Minnesota AFL-CIO delegates.

The President's eagle, he pointed out, clutches a "whole bunch of olive branches in one claw. and a sheaf of arrows in the other" as symbols of his authority in peace and war.

"But look at mine," he said, pointing to a single olive sprig and a lone arrow.

Asked whom he was saving the arrow for, Humphrey replied:

"Nixon's the one."

His plan, he said, calls for raising the minimum monthly benefit over the four-year span from the present $55 for an individual and $82.50 for a couple to $100 and $150. He would also eliminate the $4 monthly charge for doctor bill coverage under medicare and expand that program to protect the elderly from "the heavy cost of prescription drugs."

'A Real Stake'

Humphrey's speeches to the two labor conventions called on the unionists to carry the message that "every union member—every working man—every person on a salary has a real stake in the outcome of this presidential election."

He ridiculed Republican platform pledges and Nixon's campaign claims concerning the economy as he pointed out that during the eight years when Nixon and Eisenhower were in charge, the nation "had three separate depressions." By contrast, he observed, during the Kennedy - Johnson - Humphrey years since 1960, the nation has had "90 consecutive months of prosperity."

Under these Democratic Administrations, Humphrey noted, per capita income after taxes and allowance for living-cost increases rose 32 percent against only 9 percent under Eisenhower and Nixon.

"That ought to tell you the difference between Nixon and Humphrey, between the Republicans and the Democrats," he said.

"I do not accept the Republican-Nixon 'trickle-down' theory of economic growth—with all the benefits going in at the top and trickling down to the working man.

"I believe in fat Democratic paychecks—not lean Republican ones."

The Vice President stood firmly on the Democratic plank on the war in Viet Nam. It lays out a "path to peace," he said, and "everyone prays for success in the Paris negotiations." He went on:

"I want to make it clear: If the war still continues on Jan. 20, 1969, and if I am your President, the first priority of the Humphrey-Muskie Administration will be to search relentlessly, to use every power of the government to honorably end the war."

He cited his long record for peace—his sponsorship of the Peace Corps, of Food for Peace, of the nuclear test bomb treaty.

Then he called on Nixon once more to support action now on the anti-proliferation treaty now awaiting Senate ratification.

"That treaty must be ratified," Humphrey declared. "Our failure to ratify it would be a terrible blow to humanity."

Noting his opponents' emphasis on the issue of crime and violence, the Vice President pointed to the fact that he is "the only candidate who, as mayor, has actually succeeded in eliminating crime in a major city."

"The first thing I did as mayor of Minneapolis," he said, "was to bring in a program to pay decent salaries to our policemen and establish the first 40-hour week in any police force in the country."

He reminded his audience that Wallace's devotion to "law and order" was "nowhere to be seen when he stood in the schoolhouse door and defied the courts of this land."

Humphrey observed that while Nixon is no "racist," the Nixon-Agnew-Strom-Thurmond "axis" makes for some "strange bedfellows."

He recalled how Thurmond had walked out of the Democratic convention in 1948 after Humphrey had led the fight for a strong civil rights plank. Thurmond, he noted, walked into the 1968 Republican convention with its nominees. And it has been Thurmond and his fellow Dixiecrats, he said, who have persisted in attempting to limit the powers of the Supreme Court ever since its 1954 decision ordering school desegregation.

"That court can be changed for the next 25 years by the next President," Humphrey warned. "I know the forces that are trying to turn back the clock."

LABOR SUPPORTS Vice Pres. Humphrey on the basis of his record in public office, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said on the nationally televised Meet the Press program. From labor's viewpoint, Humphrey "has an absolutely perfect record" as a mayor, senator and Vice President—in sharp contrast to the public records of Nixon and Wallace, Meany said.

Nixon Hit For Juggling Pay Figures

(Continued from Page 1)

been engaged in a massive war effort to preserve the freedom of South Viet Nam and it has met this economic challenge without wage or price controls."

This preservation of a free economy, he added, represents "an extraordinary and unparalleled achievement of Administration policy, under the most difficult circumstances."

'Hard and Clear'

Nixon, he said, ignores these facts, but "no amount of statistical juggling" by the candidate can obscure the "hard and clear" truth:

"The American worker has been better off during the eight years of Kennedy, Johnson and Humphrey than at any other eight-year period in history.

"During that time, the worker engaged in manufacturing, married and supporting two children, has had a total increase in real wages of $14.30 a week. During the Eisenhower-Nixon years, the comparable figure was $6.84.

"During the eight years of Kennedy, Johnson and Humphrey there has been no recession; the Eisenhower-Nixon record was three recessions in eight years.

"During the past eight years, 10 million more people have become employed and unemployment has dropped by one million, a decline of almost 26 percent."

These are truths, Meany concluded, "and campaign oratory won't change them."

TOP OFFICERS of Steelworkers greet Sen. Edmund S. Muskie in Pittsburgh as the Democratic vice presidential candidate brings his campaign to western Pennsylvania. From left, USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, Pres. I. W. Abel and Muskie.

Meany Terms Records Key to Labor Support

(Continued from Page 1)

during the day—is directed toward all of the gripes and grievances that the people of America have," Meany commented.

"But we know Wallace's record. We know the standard of living in Alabama.

"We identify Wallace for what he is, not what he says he is, but what he is. And he is a racist, there's no question about it. He has proved this over the years."

And, Meany noted, while some union members in the North as well as the South "are being taken in by this demagogic appeal," it is misleading to single out union members as a base of Wallace support. "Wallace is going to get votes from other people than trade union members, I am quite sure."

Meany sharply rejected the suggestion that the labor movement has become "too tied to the establishment."

The union movement, he said, "is responsible for the fact that we have a dynamic high wage and affluent society, but the organized trade union movement has not forgotten that there are millions of people in this country who are left behind, who are not sharing in this affluent society."

As to whether labor has become "too affluent," Meany replied, "Well, I don't buy that. I don't think it is quite affluent enough."

The AFL-CIO president said he did not consider it either politically necessary or even possible for Humphrey to "move away from the President and the Administration" in the campaign. "After all," he said, "there is such a thing as the Johnson-Humphrey Administration" and it is hardly possible "that a man can run for President by repudiating his own administration."

Meany acknowledged and reiterated his condemnation of "dirty-necked and dirty-mouthed" demonstrators. When asked, "Didn't labor unions achieve their successes through picketing and demonstrating?" he replied:

"Not by putting obscene phrases on their foreheads or doing the things that I have seen, myself, done in Chicago, which you couldn't possibly describe on a program.

"Yes, we picketed. That is showing protest and that is showing dissent and we have no objection to dissent. We have no objection to protest. In fact, we have had long experience with picketing and protesting. . . . But these organized demonstrators in Chicago, for instance, went far beyond the normal avenues of protest."

No, Meany assured the press panelists, he doesn't plan to resign if Humphrey is defeated in the election. The labor movement, he said, continues to "make advances" despite setbacks. "You do the best you can. . . . So far as the idea of my resigning is concerned, just forget it. I have no intention of resigning."

As for the Alliance for Labor Action recently formed by the Auto Workers and the Teamsters, Meany said: "I think it is kind of a strange alliance, but . . . when I heard about it, I just said 'mazel tov' "—the Yiddish phrase of congratulations.

On organizational rivalry, "We are not going to try to raid their members. If they raid us, then naturally our unions will retaliate. . . . We have no desire to engage in a war. The AFL-CIO is a voluntary institution. Anyone who wants to leave it has a perfect right to leave it. But if they leave and raid, that is another thing. We will raid back, I suppose."

9-28-68

'Independent' Joins Furniture Union

South Haven, Mich.—Employes of the Everett Piano Co. voted to join the Furniture Workers after 30 years of affiliation with a small "independent" union.

The firm was a small family-owned concern until its sale to the giant Hammond Organ Co., Chicago. Shortly after the takeover, the company began a production speedup and rate cuts designed to increase profits, UFWA said. At that point the workers found their small union was powerless to deal with a huge corporation.

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Humphrey Drive Picks Up Momentum, New Support

HOME STATE LABOR gave Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey a roaring welcome at the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention attended by 1,000 delegates. There and before 1,500 delegates to the California AFL-CIO convention Humphrey assailed Richard Nixon as a congressman and senator who never voted with working people on a single issue.

Muskie Hits Key Theme In Election

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie contrasted Democratic prosperity with Republican recessions, lashed at the "hate" candidacy of George Wallace, silenced hecklers and won applause and cheers in campaign appearances criss-crossing the nation.

In Detroit, at the Michigan State COPE convention, and in a tour of midwestern industrial cities, Muskie spoke of jobs, unemployment and opportunity for a better life.

He reminded his audiences that in 1961, at the start of the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey era, "the economy was stagnant and sluggish—still suffering from the third recession" in eight years of a Republican Administration.

By contrast, Muskie noted, "the Democratic Party has managed the longest and most productive period of economic growth in American history. For 90 consecutive months, there has been economic expansion with no recession.

"During the years when Mr. Nixon was Vice President, the rich got richer. But ordinary people didn't do so well."

'Dismal' Wallace Record

As for Wallace, Muskie ticked off the dismal record of Alabama under Wallace as governor—its low ranking in labor laws, education, workmen's compensation, and its high ranking in crime and disorder.

"George Wallace's record is one of indifference to the welfare of those who work for wages, who want a better education, and those who want a better life for themselves, their families and their neighbors."

The Democratic vice presidential candidate returned to Washington to cast his vote in the Senate for ending a filibuster—and to field questions from Washington newsmen at a National Press Club luncheon.

He told the newsmen that the key issue in the election is whether Americans can live together in harmony. If we cannot, he warned, the "consequences will be disastrous."

Wallace, he said, is "probing all the sore spots in America in simplistic terms—and getting a response."

Countering this "divisive appeal," Muskie declared, is "the highest priority action program" in the campaign. "It would be an incredible tragedy" if Wallace were elected, he said.

In another appearance, Muskie described Nixon as "somewhat of a modulated Wallace. . . . He's say-

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Broadcast, Rallies Lift Campaign

By John M. Barry

A new, buoyant mood marked the campaign of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey amid growing signs that his drive for the presidency was beginning to gather momentum.

Humphrey himself exuded confidence as he capped one of his best weeks since winning the Democratic nomination with a three-day swing through the South, declaring that his campaign had "turned the corner." And observers agreed that the crowds that greeted him at stops from the Pacific Northwest to Jacksonville, Fla., were picking up steadily, both in size and enthusiasm.

The week also included a major foreign policy address to the nation over network television. The Vice President announced in the broadcast that if elected he would seek to shorten the war in Viet Nam by risking a halt in the bombing of the North if Hanoi showed genuine interest in peace.

Humphrey continued to hammer away at the conservative economic record of Richard M. Nixon, his Republican opponent, and the "strategy of organized hate" adopted by George C. Wallace, the third-party candidate.

In Portland, Ore., he recalled the "dismal, disheartening years of

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AFL-CIO Blasts Filibuster:

'Tragic' Vote Kills Fortas Nomination

"The Senate abdicated its responsibility" in allowing a filibuster to prevent a vote on the nomination of Justice Abe Fortas to Chief Justice, the AFL-CIO declared. It warned that this "craven performance" could, if allowed in the future, "make government impossible."

Federation Pres. George Meany pointed out in a statement that the use of the filibuster to block the nomination was "even more nefarious" than its use to block legislation because the Senate is "mandated by the Constitution to 'advise and consent' on such presidential appointments."

Meany noted that the Senate neither advised nor consented nor refused to consent, thus abdicating its responsibilities under the U.S. system of government.

The filibuster against the Fortas nomination, led by Senate conservatives, was to some extent an attempt to seek revenge against the rulings of the Supreme Court.

After the motion to shut off debate and kill the filibuster failed, Fortas asked the President to withdraw his nomination. He noted that the Supreme Court was about to go back into session and said continuation of the controversy would be damaging to the court and the nation.

"I hope that my withdrawal will help to put in motion a process by which there will be an end to destructive and extreme assaults upon the court," Fortas wrote.

Meany said the AFL-CIO deeply regrets the action and that "we share the President's great faith in Justice Fortas and firmly believe he would have made a fine Chief Justice." Terming the filibuster "that shabbiest parliamentary tactic," Meany added, that "once again the democratic process has been thwarted by a minority of senators who refuse to allow a vote on the issue."

Pres. Johnson described the Sen-

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Spurs Strike Aid to Upholsterers

Members of the Upholsterers have been on strike against Hillenbrand Industries since June 2 over basic trade union issues and should have the "complete support of the united labor movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message to all union presidents.

More than 700 union members have been picketing Batesville, Ind., plants of the Batesville Casket Co. and the Hill-Rom Hospital Equipment Co. without much public attention.

Meany said one major problem facing the strikers is the "complete management domination of Batesville, including ownership of the

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Grape Boycott Sends Sales Down Sharply

Baltimore, Md.—Grape sales in this area dropped 48 percent in the first two months of a union-organized boycott against California table grapes, the Baltimore Sun reported.

The same paper quoted the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the California State Dept. of Agriculture as saying that table-grape shipments to the nation's 20 largest metropolitan areas have declined an average of 15 percent below last year, though this year's crop is 13 percent larger.

The Los Angeles Times noted that "behind the boycott of California's table grapes is the decades-long, bitter and unsuccessful effort to organize farm workers who are among the lowest paid workers in the nation."

Its news service reported recently that small bands of farm workers have visited every major city in the United States, and several in Canada, in the "most massive boycott of its kind in history"—an effort that has become a new cause for organized labor, in cooperation with churches and other groups.

The AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, chartered three years ago with Cesar Chavez as director, has succeeded in winning more than a dozen collective bargaining agreements from the wine grape industry but none from the united table grape growers.

It launched its nationwide boy-

(Continued on Page 11)

Broadcast Series Set on '68 Issues

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make a series of four five-minute, nationwide radio broadcasts on the issues in the 1968 political campaign, the federation announced.

The series, directed to AFL-CIO members and their families, will be on the National Broadcasting Co. radio network. The programs will be aired Friday evenings at 7:45 p.m. (EST) starting Oct. 11.

Some stations may carry the broadcasts at a different hour, the AFL-CIO said, and it advised checking with local stations for the exact broadcast time.

House Upholds Desegregation Enforcement

The House reversed itself and upheld the right of the government to withhold federal funds from school systems that use subterfuge to avoid desegregation—in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

It took intricate parliamentary maneuvering and two rollcalls to accomplish. But at the end, language which would have barred the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from enforcing school desegregation was stripped from an $18 billion appropriations bill.

The language had originally been written into the bill by a Mississippi congressman—Rep. Jamie Whitten—and accepted by the House.

The Senate had then taken the segregationist sting out of the restriction. It said HEW would be prohibited only from withholding funds from schools which do not transfer students to overcome racial inbalance. Since HEW has never had such a policy, the modified language would not affect its program.

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LABOR AND CIVIC LEADER Jacob F. Friedrick, retiring next spring as president of the Milwaukee AFL-CIO, was honored at a dinner in the Wisconsin city. From left, seated, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Friedrick and Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). Standing, Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.); Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier; Editor Ray W. Taylor, Milwaukee Labor Press; Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.).

Taft-Hartley Injunction Suspends Dock Strike

New York—The Longshoremen directed 75,000 striking members to return to their posts in ports from Maine to Texas in compliance with a federal restraining order under the injunction process of the Taft-Hartley law.

ILA members struck after their contract expired Sept. 30 and returned Oct. 3 to the job of loading and unloading some 100 ships in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

It was the seventh time that a T-H injunction has been used against the ILA, and the 29th time against any union. ILA members have struck again, in every case but one, after the 80-day "cooling off" period expired.

Pres. Johnson halted the dockers' strike when a three-member inquiry board he had appointed held hearings here and reported to the White House that the U.S. economy and the national defense effort would be imperiled if the work stoppage continued.

Military Cargoes O.K.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason denied this. Not only are union men continuing to handle military cargoes, as in past ILA strikes, but the national economy has not been damaged, he said in announcing the union will appeal the injunction to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Gleason told the presidential inquiry board that the T-H injunction route is preferred by employers because it frees them from the need for bargaining. He asked: "Why should they reach agreement with the union when they know the government will bail them out with an injunction?"

U.S. District Judge Sylvester J. Ryan issued a 10-day restraining order and set Oct. 9 as the date of a hearing on whether the injunction should be extended to the full 80-day period ending Dec. 19.

The union has been trying since July to negotiate a new agreement replacing the four-year pact expiring this year.

In August, Gleason and other members of the union's Atlantic Coast District wage scale committee made a new proposal for settling the argument over wages and conditions, and asked the employers to respond by Sept. 15.

Major Issues

Major issues in the negotiations for a master contract covering not only New York but all the other ports are these, the union said: a guarantee of 2,080 hours work a year; wages of $4 an hour the first year; pension benefits of $300 a month at age 50 after 20 years of service; a provision that all containers be loaded and stripped at the pier.

The employers, represented by the New York Shipping Association, agreed shortly before contract expiration to the union's proposed wage minimums, guaranteed work hours and pension terms. But, the union said, they wanted to set aside a 1967 arbitrator's award on seniority and also to weaken the royalty fund set up in 1959 to protect workers who lose worktime on containerships—those carrying cargo in containers or boxes.

An improved pension plan would, the union said, remove 3,000 longshoremen from the work rolls in New York Harbor alone.

The ILA said two representatives of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service have sat in on all negotiating sessions since the talks began — Daniel Fitzpatrick and Robert Kennedy. Just before the strike started, the President named an inquiry board including David L. Cole, chairman; Msgr. George G. Higgins and Peter Seitz.

AFGE Gains Biggest Unit At Air Base

Oklahoma City—The American Federation of Government Employes won a smashing 3-1 victory at Tinker Air Force Base here to win exclusive bargaining rights for more than 21,000 workers.

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner said the base, made up of both blue collar and white collar employes, is the largest single bargaining unit ever won in the federal service.

The vote for AFGE's Local 916 was 11,424 to 3,936 for no union. An additional 1,500 challenged ballots were not counted because they would not have affected the outcome.

Griner said the AFGE, with more than 300,000 members, now holds bargaining rights for more than 450,000 federal employes in nearly 900 bargaining units.

Conservative Alliance Bars Fortas Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

ate's failure to act as "historically and constitutionally tragic."

The President expressed the hope that the Senate would never again fail to carry out its constitutional duties and "hereafter will act by majority rule."

A coalition of most Republicans and conservative Democrats launched a filibuster which prevented the Senate from even voting on a motion to consider the Fortas nomination—which had been approved by an 11-6 vote of the Judiciary Committee.

Under the Senate rules, it takes a two-thirds vote to limit debate. The majority for halting the filibuster was a narrow 45-43—although several of the senators voting against cloture had indicated they favored the nomination.

The cloture effort—an uphill battle in any event—was doomed when Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen announced a few days before the vote that he would not support debate limitation.

Dirksen had earlier praised Fortas highly and expressed support for the nomination. But his enthusiasm dimmed as a majority of Senate Republicans swung behind Michigan Republican Robert P. Griffin, who organized the filibuster.

On the rollcall for cloture, 35 Democrats and 10 Republicans voted to limit debate; 24 Republicans and 19 Democrats were opposed.

The withdrawal of the nomination left Earl Warren continuing as Chief Justice, despite his announced desire to resign. It also nullifies the President's nomination of Homer Thornberry as associate justice of the Supreme Court, since there is now no vacancy.

A mixture of motives was apparent in the filibuster. Some Republicans said frankly that their only interest was in allowing the next President—who they hoped would be Richard Nixon—to make the appointments.

The southern opposition to the court was largely because of its leadership in desegregation rulings, beginning with the 1954 decision ending segregated school systems.

And some senators of both parties saw an opportunity to make a record of protest against unpopular and often little-understood Supreme Court decisions dealing with rights of defendants, due process of law and free speech.

'Rebel' District Defiant:

N. Y. Schools Open, Dispute Simmers

New York—More than 53,000 public school teachers returned to their classrooms after an 11-day stayout but a renewed revolt in a "rebel" school district provoked the threat of another walkout.

Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) and the school superintendent reached agreement with the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the AFL-CIO Teachers—on ending the work stoppage caused by the refusal of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville community school board to reinstate 110 teachers dismissed last May. But when schools reopened Sept. 30 the semi-autonomous Brooklyn district defied the agreement and voted not to accept the teachers.

Disturbances at several of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville schools were so menacing to teacher safety, UFT Pres. Albert Shanker said, that he foresaw a "50-50 chance" of another strike. The union's future course of action was being debated by the UFT executive board as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In another development, the city met the threat of strikes by 43,000 of its uniformed employes —firemen, police and sanitationmen — by calling on former United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg to mediate the contract disputes. Members of all three unions voted to reject city contract offers they called inadequate to meet rising living costs.

Trouble between the teachers and the "decentralized" Brooklyn district board began at the end of the last school year. The board, moving to gain complete control of teacher hiring, sent notices to 19 teachers that their services were no longer required, effective immediately.

The action was protested by the union as a violation of its contract with the city and an invasion of teacher rights to due process—the right of an accused individual to know the charges against him, to face his accusers and to have a fair hearing. None of these rights were observed, the UFT charged.

When the district board refused to budge, 300 other teachers walked out and 100 of them were still out when the new semester began. The union continued pressing the city to enforce its orders but no real enforcement effort began until the union agreed to end its stayout.

The city assigned uniformed police to prevent disorder at eight of the district schools.

In a later development, the Ocean Hill-Brownsville board directed School Administrator Rhody McCoy to refuse reassignment to the fired teachers. McCoy told newsmen he will act "in due time" to carry out the order.

Senate Rollcall Vote On Fortas Filibuster

The Senate on Oct. 1 voted 45-43 in favor of halting a filibuster against a motion to consider Pres. Johnson's nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas for Chief Justice. The effort to limit debate failed because it did not receive the two-thirds majority required by Senate rules.

Labor supported the position of the 35 Democrats and 10 Republicans who voted to end the filibuster. Opposed were 24 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

FOR CLOTURE

Democrats 35

Anderson (N.M.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Brewster (Md.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Pell (R.I.)
Burdick (S.D.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Pa.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Harris (Okla.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Tydings (Md.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Williams (N.J.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Inouye (Hawaii)	Moss (Utah)	Young (Ohio)
Jackson (Wash.)	Muskie (Maine)	

Republicans 10

Brooke (Mass.)	Goodell (N.Y.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Case (N.J.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Dominick (Colo.)		

AGAINST CLOTURE

Democrats 19

Byrd (Va.)	Hill (Ala.)	Russell (Ga.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Long (La.)	
Fulbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	

Republicans 24

Allott (Colo.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Murphy (Calif.)
Bennett (Utah)	Griffin (Mich.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Nebr.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Nebr.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Williams (Del.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Miller (Iowa)	Young (N.D.)

Paired for cloture: Morse (D-Ore.) and Church (D-Ida.).
Paired against cloture: Gruening (Alaska).
Absent and not paired, but announced they would have voted against cloture if they had been present: Aiken (R-Vt.), Bible (D-Nev.), Ellender (D-La.) and Smith (R-Me.).

Unanimous Vote:

Rubber Union Backs Democratic Ticket

Denver, Colo.—Rubber Workers' delegates wound up their 26th biennial convention by voting unanimously to endorse the candidacies of Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie and all other liberal candidates.

They pledged to "urge and encourage all union members, their families and friends to devote all possible time to electing the Humphrey-Muskie team, and to senators and congressmen and all other candidates who are favorable to the platform which is good for America."

The resolution stressed that "the Republican Party along with the American Independent Party have nominated candidates for the presidency of this country who have voted for and supported legislation that would weaken and destroy the labor movement in the United States."

A surprise visitor to the convention on its final day was Mrs. Edmund Muskie, who was campaigning in the Denver area for her husband.

The convention earlier had reelected the union's three top officers and voted a constitutional change which will raise dues and build up a $15.3 million strike benefit fund.

ALA Studied

The closing session also saw the delegates debate the union's relationship to the Alliance for Labor Action (ALA). They authorized the officers to explore affiliation with the ALA but made clear they had no desire to jeopardize the URW's standing with the AFL-CIO in order to do so.

A resolution authorizing the URW executive board to attend a proposed conference of the ALA in early 1969 and to join the alliance was amended to read: "That such action by the Intl. Executive Board would not take place if it has been finally determined that such action would result in expulsion from the AFL-CIO."

Much of the debate centered on whether affiliation with the ALA would mean disaffiliation with the AFL-CIO. Both Pres. Peter Bommarito and Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold took the microphone to urge passage of the resolution as amended.

Stating the position of the officers, Bommarito said, "There is no purpose for the officers to disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO. If there is a meeting called, we will attend and we will listen. If we think it is not harmful, if it is a good thing, if we think it will benefit our union, we will recommend joining. If it leads to disaffiliation, we will not join the ALA."

Gold also stated the view of the URW administration. "We will drop out of the ALA rather than be subject to being expelled from the AFL-CIO," he declared.

The amendment carried by a standing vote of 363 for to 281 against. The resolution as amended was declared adopted by the chair after a voice vote.

After two and a half days of debate, a constitutional amendment was adopted by the required two-thirds vote to build up a $15.3 million defense fund over an 18-month period beginning Nov. 1, 1968. The 180,000 members of the union each will pay $5 per month into the fund, which was renamed the URW Membership Strike Benefit Fund.

Defense Fund Strengthened

The existing monthly strike and defense assessment of $1.25 was modified to provide $1 for the strike benefit fund with the 25 cents to go for payment of legal fees, auditors and arbitrators in labor disputes. Thus a total of $6 per month from each member will go into the strike fund for the 18-month period.

The administration strongly recommended the $5 assessment in order to restore the fund, which had been depleted during the union's bitter, 14-week strike in the spring and early summer of 1967. The dispute cost the union more than $12.5 million, nearly half of which was borrowed from other unions.

The convention passed resolutions thanking both the AFL-CIO and its affiliates and the Auto Workers for their financial and moral support during the strike.

The dues increase of $1 per month also will go into effect Nov. 1, 1968. Fifty cents will stay with the locals and the remaining 50 cents will go into the international's general operating fund.

The yearly salary of Bommarito was raised from $18,060 to $25,000. Vice Pres. Kenneth Oldham and Sec.-Treas. Gold were voted salaries of $22,000, up from $15,060. Members of the URW staff were voted pay raises of $40 weekly.

A ROUSING WELCOME went to Mrs. Edmund S. Muskie, wife of the Democratic vice presidential candidate, when she visited the Rubber Workers convention in Denver. With her, from left, URW Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold; Steve McNichols, Democratic senatorial candidate in Colorado; URW Vice Pres. Kenneth Oldham and URW Pres. Peter Bommarito.

THREE WORKER DELEGATES from their respective countries listen to a speaker during a session of the Intl. Labor Organization's sixth Asian regional conference in Tokyo. From left, Pres. T. E. Skinner of New Zealand's Federation of Labour; S. J. H. Zaidi, general secretary, Malaysian Trades Union Congress and AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

ILO Asian Conference Spurs Jobs, Training, Social Programs

Tokyo—Joint action by nations to provide jobs, job training and better living standards for Asia's impoverished millions was urged by the Intl. Labor Organization's sixth Asian regional conference here.

The appeal came in a resolution adopted unanimously by the conference, attended by 164 delegates and technical advisers representing governments, workers and employers from 21 countries and territories.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, worker delegate from the United States, addressed one of the sessions. He also served on the conference's social security committee and helped draft its resolution in that area.

Waldemar Stack, AFL-CIO Asian representative in Okinawa, was Seidman's adviser. He served on the committee on management development and spoke in support of its resolution.

The resolution urging concerted action for jobs and social progress called upon the ILO to formulate and implement an Asian Manpower Plan when the UN agency holds its 50th anniversary conference next year.

The Asian plan will dovetail with similar plans advanced for Latin America and Africa by the ILO's Conference of American Member States in 1966 and its African Advisory Committee which met last year. The three plans are expected to form part of an ILO world employment program.

ILO Assistance

Once the plans are adopted by the ILO, the agency will set up teams of experts to collect and exchange economic information among countries and assist them in developing their own job programs.

ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse told the conference that "failure of Asian countries to use to the full their human resources is at the root of their problems of poverty, backwardness and glaring inequality."

The ILO will have the responsibility with help from other international organizations in carrying out the Asia plan, Morse said. However, he emphasized that it is on individual governments "that the final responsibility of achieving the plan will fall."

Seidman pointed out that economic development in Asia and other continents must have a two-fold goal: to narrow the "unfortunately widening gap" between developing and developed nations and "bring about more equitable distribution of incomes within the developing nations themselves."

In this regard, he said, the American labor movement deplores the "indifference of some industrial nations, including some misguided elements in my own country, to the continuing need" of wealthier countries helping the developing ones.

As far as American labor's position is concerned, he continued, it was clearly set forth by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he told the platform committees of both the Democratic and Republican conventions that:

"The challenge to America is to find pragmatic means to continue, expand and improve economic and technical aid to developing countries so that they can evolve viable economies, democratic institutions and rising standards for their people."

Seidman said that along with expanding job opportunities, the developing nations must also adopt "effective labor standards" to assure "decent conditions of employment for workers."

He further emphasized the importance of strengthening free collective bargaining in developing nations and giving unions "the fullest possible opportunity to participate in the decision-making for economic development."

A resolution adopted by the conference set forth a series of recommendations to be followed by Asian countries in initiating social security programs, where none exist, and in strengthening existing programs.

It stressed that programs, where they do exist, are too limited in their coverage and often "fail to adequately protect in practice" persons who are supposedly covered. It called upon employers and employes to cooperate in developing and improving programs.

Illinois Labor Is Urged To 'Parade' to the Polls

Springfield, Ill.—"If you really want what labor says it wants, you will schedule another Labor Day parade to the ballot box on Nov. 5 and start with Hubert Humphrey."

Illinois Atty. Gen. William G. Clark (D) put the case for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket in those terms to 2,500 delegates to the 11th annual convention of the Illinois AFL-CIO here. Clark is a candidate for the U.S. Senate seeking to unseat Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen.

The delegates responded with an almost unanimous endorsement of the Democratic presidential slate and reaffirmed their support of the state Democratic ticket.

Clark called Dirksen a champion of the open shop forces in the country. He said the Republican has opposed the progressive aims of organized labor for the last 34 years and sees labor as some kind of evil, not really as working men and women.

Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro, seeking his first full term as governor, reviewed his record as a union member, state legislator, and lieutenant governor. He vowed to continue to support labor's goals of a state minimum wage, improvements in jobless aid and job injury benefits and collective bargaining rights for public employes.

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers predicted that Illinois would come through for Humphrey and Muskie the way the state came through for John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson.

Keenan said organized labor will publicize the anti-union record of George Wallace and his administration of state government in Alabama.

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois AFL-CIO lashed out at the state General Assembly and Congress for failing to respond to the needs of working people.

"Why do some of our lawmakers go to church on Sunday and pray and then turn their backs on humanity?" he asked.

Soderstrom said many lawmakers seek investigations of crime, but do nothing to wipe out the causes of crime; that many want probes into riots but won't give the cities the help needed to solve the problems that lead to disorder.

The convention voted to change the site of the 1969 convention from Peoria to Chicago as a vote of confidence in Chicago as the convention capital of America.

The Price of Sitting It Out

AS THE PRESIDENTIAL election campaign turns the corner into the final four weeks there are increasing reports that a larger-than-usual number of voters may "go fishing" on election day.

Sitting out elections is not new in America. In the last three presidential elections about one-third of the eligible voters did not vote.

But this year many citizens who normally are deeply committed to the democratic process of voting as the "fundamental act of self-government" are sitting on the sidelines and vowing to register what they consider a protest against all the candidates by not voting on Nov. 5.

Many in this group are nominally liberals or progressives who have in past years clearly understood the threat to the nation from the rightwingers, the racists, the "aginners." That threat is very much with us today and in fact has taken on a new menacing reality in the candidacies of Richard Nixon and George Wallace.

Disaffected liberals who choose to sit out the election will, by not voting, in effect be aiding Wallace and Nixon—a choice it is hard to imagine they would knowingly make if they step into a voting booth.

For it is becoming clearer with each passing day that Hubert Humphrey is the liberal, progressive voice in this campaign, dealing directly and honestly with the critical problems of the cities, poverty, racism, crime, economic progress and peace.

* * *

FOR THOSE who carelessly cast aside the voting privilege on the grounds that their individual votes do not really matter, a quick check of recent electoral history should dispel this myth.

A shift of one-half of one percent of the votes in all of the nation's elections precincts would have elected Nixon over John F. Kennedy in 1960. A shift of a few hundred votes in a few states would have defeated Harry S Truman in 1948. There are numerous elections won by margins of less than 100 votes, or fractions of a percentage point.

For those who adopt a nihilist point of view that refusal to vote is in itself a protest against the election of any of the candidates and that it doesn't really matter who is the next President, the answer is simply that a democracy cannot function in any meaningful way by withholding of participation. This is the road to totalitarian dictatorship.

* * *

BECAUSE THE AMERICAN democratic system reflects the agonies of free choice and the conflict of ideas and interests it is not a completely perfect instrument. But it is as close as man has come to the basic problem of self-government. It can be strengthened only if the people exercise their rights and privileges of saying how they want to be governed and who shall be the governors.

In this critical year the democratic answer must be a great outpouring of all eligible citizens to the polls. The price of sitting out the election is too high; the results could be disastrous.

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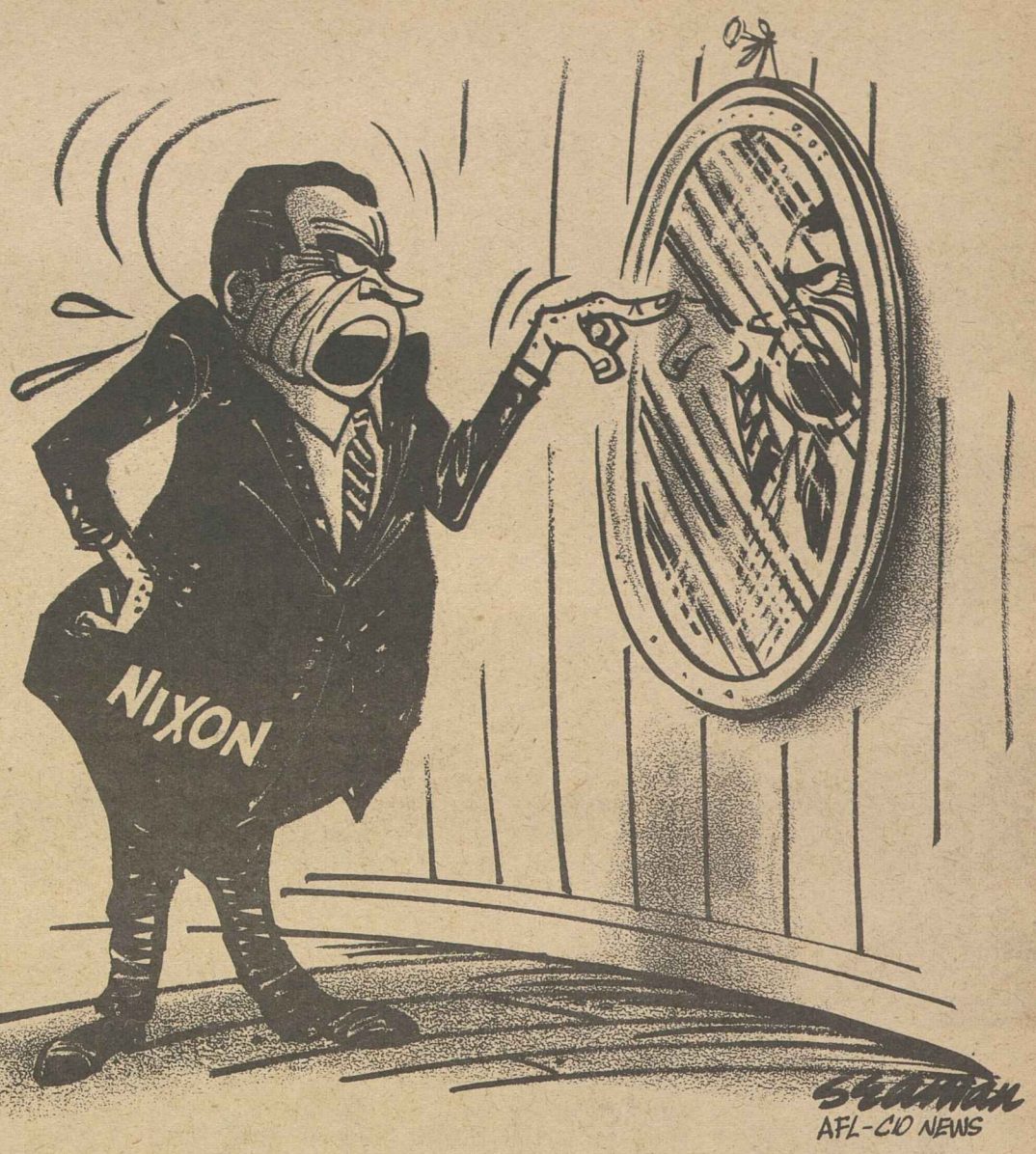
'You Fear Nothing–Not Even a Debate! Right?'



Rally 'Round an 'ism':

Wallace Emerges as Front Man For Radicals and Hate Groups

The following is excerpted from an article by C. R. Baker in the September 1968 issue of Homefront, the monthly publication of the Institute for American Democracy.

IN GEORGIA, Roy V. Harris, past president of the (White) Citizens Councils of America and publisher of the racist Augusta Courier, is state chairman of the Wallace-for-President campaign.

In Arkansas, the chairman is Judge Jim Johnson, a director of the (White) Citizens Councils and a finalist in the gubernatorial race two years ago.

The Louisiana State chairman for Wallace is Leander Perez, described by Life [magazine] as the "segregationist political boss of Plaquemines Parish."

While outright racists hold the key campaign posts in most southern states, members of the John Birch Society hold down the key spots in many state committees. Birch bigwig Col. Laurence Bunker heads a JBS-dominated slate of Wallace electors in Massachusetts, for example, and Bircher William Flax of Cincinnati, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of White People, filed the American Independent (Wallace) Party incorporation papers in Ohio.

In most states where Wallace has even an outside chance of winning in this hurly-burly election year, racists, bigots, Birchers and assorted other far rightists dominate the slates of electors and the campaign machinery.

Ever since the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy died, the American far right has been a movement in search of a national leader. Since the Birch Society sets the propaganda themes which are echoed by the scores of interlocked far right organizations, we have called the far right ideology "Birchism," for it is a phenomenon, as yet, without a name.

Wallace, who openly called for Birch Society support in 1964, has never wavered. In 1965, he helped the society launch its "Support Your Local Police" front committees by posing with the Alabama SYLP committee, an event pictorially recorded in the November 1965 JBS Bulletin.

The far, far right started laying the base for the present Wallace campaign late in 1965. The November 1965 issue of Birch-linked Liberty Lobby's Liberty Letter trumpeted the news that it had heard "rumblings" of a Wallace-for-President Committee.

On Nov. 6, 1965, Wallace conferred in Montgomery with Ned Touchstone, editor of The Councilor, the publication of the (White) Citizens Councils, Birch graduate Richard Cotten, an anti-Semite with close ties to the far right elements of the U. S. military, and Judge John Rarick, the Louisiana racist who is now Liberty Lobby's best friend in Congress.

During 1966, the far rightists began organizing Wallace-for-President clubs across the nation. One of the pioneers of this effort was Asa (Ace) Carter, once described by Alabama Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers as a "widely known Klansman and rightwing agitator." Carter has close ties to the anti-Semites going back to the mid-1950s, and was termed a disciple of the old hate merchant, Gerald L. K. Smith.

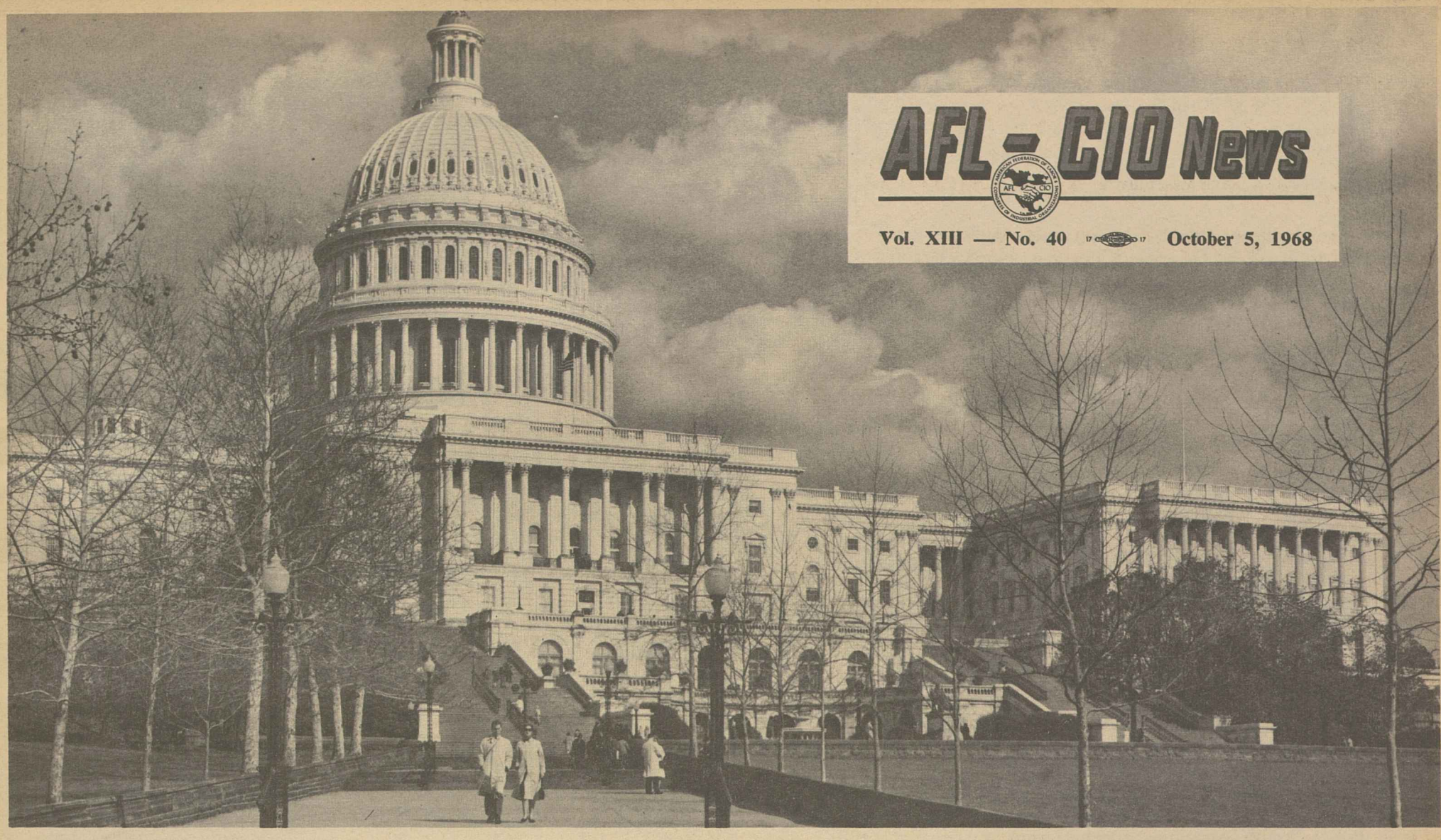
At the same time, Kent Courtney of New Orleans, an avowed Bircher, and co-proprietor (with his estranged wife, Phoebe) of the third party-backing Conservative Society of America, joined in the effort to establish local Wallace clubs.

EX-SELMA SHERIFF Jim Clark also started setting up Wallace Clubs in 1966 while he was the speaker in greatest demand on the John Birch Society's American Opinion lecture circuit. For a period, Clark was billed as the "National co-chairman of the Wallace Committee," but of late he has not been visibly employed by Wallace forces.

In January 1967, Courtney announced the formation of "A New Political Party" to support Wallace. Among those listed as contacts were Robert Dilley of Des Moines, a member of Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade advisory board, publisher of the Birch-endorsed True News, and still Wallace's Iowa chairman; Oscar N. Davis, a Liberty Lobby supporter who is now on the list of Wallace electors in Kansas; Glenn E. Brenner and Patricia M. Snyder, both on the slate of Wallace electors in Illinois and Dr. William Campbell Douglass, the Bircher and founder of Let Freedom Ring, the "dial a smear" telephone set up.

According to The Citizen, one of the (White) Citizens Council's publications, Wallace was the featured speaker as "some 400 accredited delegates from 21 states" gathered in New Orleans for the late winter "leadership conference."

The Klan, the Minutemen (through the American Patriotic Party), the Nazis and the far-out groups have endorsed Wallace and the campaign machinery seems safely in the hands of those sympathetic to the Birch ideology.



AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIII — No. 40 October 5, 1968

The 90th Congress: A Report

By Andrew J. Biemiller

Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

Liberals in the 90th Congress fought with courage and determination to prevent the anti-labor conservative coalition from cutting back and destroying the social progress achieved during the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey Administration.

Unfortunately, this defensive battle was not always successful. Again and again conservative Republicans and their conservative Dixiecrat bedfellows joined forces to chop, slash, undercut, or starve the basic programs that help working people and their families.

If a direct, frontal attack didn't work, the coalition raised an "economy" battle-cry, the traditional roundabout back-door attack of conservatives opposing popular programs like education, health, labor, welfare, anti-poverty, housing, and conservation.

Thus, the AFL-CIO was forced to fight to protect the social gains of the New Deal, Fair Deal, New Frontier and Great Society. Instead of plowing new ground, we had to protect medicare, aid to education, improved social security benefits, civil rights, and anti-poverty measures from being weakened or destroyed.

The reactionary anti-civil rights, anti-civil liberties, anti-democratic bias of the conservative coalition has emerged clearly in the 1968 fight on the Fortas nomination. Republican Sen. Robert Griffin, Dixiecrat-turned-Republican Strom Thurmond, and Dixiecrat Sen. Sam Ervin have led an outrageous attack on the Supreme Court, using as a pretext the nomination of Justice Fortas to be Chief Justice.

GOP-Dixiecrat teamwork forced a "states' rights" amendment into the 1967 aid-to-education bill, seriously weakening the bill.

An anti-civil rights amendment aimed at weakening federal school desegregation guidelines got coalition approval in 1968.

The anti-labor compulsory arbitration proposal rammed through the 90th Congress in 1967 forced striking railroad shopcraft workers back on the job. action was a serious setback to the cause of free collective bargaining.

Fortunately, in spite of the victories won by the conservative coalition, liberals in the Senate and House were able to muster a majority on a number of key issues.

When Republican Sen. John Williams tried to stop AFL-CIO's COPE collection of voluntary dollars for political contributions to COPE-endorsed candidates, we won by a healthy 49-19 margin. Republicans cast 18 of the anti-labor votes and the 19th came from a Southern Democrat.

A landmark civil rights law with strong, wide-ranging "fair-housing" requirements was passed in 1968 after the Dixiecrat-Republican filibuster in the Senate was broken.

A far-reaching, massive $5.3 billion housing law—with new programs to help low and moderate income families get adequate homes—was approved in 1968.

Four major consumer protection laws—truth-in-lending, meat inspection, poultry inspection and a new Commission on Product Safety—won approval in the 1968 session. These programs the conservative coalition didn't dare oppose.

We must not let the conservative coalition strengthen its position in the 91st Congress. There is too much at stake. The loss of even a small number of liberal congressmen will almost certainly mean further dismantling of the important social programs already under attack in Congress.

We must not let a conservative candidate win the presidency in 1968. Election of a conservative President would bring a flock of new conservative congressmen into office. Election of a conservative President would open the door to a new anti-labor campaign by the conservative coalition.

Our choice is clear. The AFL-CIO has endorsed the election of Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie and all candidates for Congress who share their views and ours.

Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic candidate, has a 100 percent perfect record on our COPE score sheets. Time after time during a national career spanning more than 20 years, Humphrey has spoken up and voted for every good, decent, constructive, progressive cause. He is a tried and true friend of labor.

The Republican candidate, Richard Nixon, also has a long public career and he should be judged by that career. Nixon claims he was elected to Congress in 1947 "to smash the labor bosses." Maybe he didn't deliver on that promise, but he managed to vote wrong 86 percent of the time as congressman and senator, casting his lot again and again with the anti-labor, anti-people lobbies like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the American Medical Association.

The next three pages carry labor's report card on the 90th Congress as it neared adjournment.

Congressmen have been judged on 13 key issues; senators on 12. The symbols—"R-right" or "W-wrong"—are based on the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation.

Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and why it was important to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in most cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

The third party candidate, George Wallace, has no platform, no policies, and no program—nothing except racism and hatred. His record as governor of Alabama makes a mockery of his claim to be a friend of labor. Alabama's regressive, soak-the-worker sales taxes are among the highest in the history of the United States—after Wallace promised not to raise them. Low wages, poor working conditions, high crime rates, high illiteracy rates, anti-unionism, segregation, and prejudice in Alabama all testify to the kind of America that Wallace wants.

The national campaign for the Presidency holds the center spotlight Nov. 5—but the shape of the future is also taking form as liberals and conservatives fight for control of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives.

The loss of more than 40 liberal congressmen in the 1966 elections made the difference between the fabulously productive liberal 89th Congress and the conservative-dominated 90th Congress. If more liberal congressmen lose their seats in the 1968 elections, we face a serious anti-labor campaign.

We can expect the conservative coalition to push "labor court" legislation, compulsory arbitration, a national "right-to-work" law, bills applying anti-trust laws to labor unions, bills banning nation-wide bargaining and anti-COPE legislation.

The build-up is planned and coordinated. It is being cultivated in Congress by the conservative coalition. It is spearheaded in the public forum by the giant business associations, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The signs point inescapably to the conclusion that these anti-labor forces are counting on conservative political gains in 1968 to pave the way for restrictive labor legislation in 1969.

We must carry the fight at the national level, in the states, and in every congressional district to win a liberal majority in the 91st Congress. Only with a liberal President and a liberal Congress will the 91st Congress improve on the sorry, conservative record of the 90th Congress.

From the 91st Congress we must get a massive new job program, occupational safety, expanded health, education, manpower training, anti-poverty programs, organizing and bargaining rights for farm workers, situs picketing rights in the construction industry, and adequate funding to meet the urgent needs of the urban crisis.

This voting record tells how senators and representatives answered the roll calls on the major issues of the 90th Congress. With this information, working men and women can make their informed judgment and decision on Election Day.

How Your Repre

1. House Rules

Conservatives of both parties ganged up on the opening day of the 90th Congress to restore to the House Rules Committee some of its power to stall legislation indefinitely.

The vote served notice that the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition was back in the saddle. It was a major step backwards from the accomplishments of the liberal 89th Congress.

A motion to continue the rules reform which had been adopted in the 89th Congress was defeated, 196-225, on Jan. 10, 1967.

For—right; Against—wrong.

2. Aid to Education

The thrust of the federal program of aid to education has been to encourage local school districts to develop programs to meet the special education needs of children from poor families who live in slum areas and start life with two strikes against them.

But the House adopted a "states' rights" amendment which turned over federal funds to the control of state boards of education instead of putting it where the need is greatest.

The labor-opposed amendment passed the House, 230-185, on May 24, 1967.

For—wrong; Against—right.

3. Compulsory Arbitration

Striking railroad shopcraft workers were forced back to work when Congress passed a compulsory arbitration law.

The labor movement vigorously opposed the law, warning that collective bargaining couldn't work if management knew that its workers would not be permitted to strike.

Rail management supported compulsory arbitration, adding to the evidence that management's bargaining tactics were based on a conviction that Congress would outlaw a railroad strike.

The House voted for compulsory arbitration, 244-148, on July 17, 1967.

For—wrong; Against—right.

4. Federal Pay Raise

A three-step pay raise sought to bring salaries of postal and other federal employes closer to private industry levels.

The House narrowly defeated a Republican motion to kill the second and third step of the increase, leaving only the first step.

The pay-cutting move was rejected, 199-211, on Oct. 11, 1967.

For—wrong; Against—right.

5. Appropriations

Late in the first session, conservatives sought to force an $8.5 billion cut in the President's budget. The brunt of the cuts would have fallen on education, health, housing, anti-poverty and similar programs.

The Senate managed to reduce the amount of the 1967 cut, but the action foreshadowed the big victory of the economy bloc in the 1968 session.

The House voted for the budget slash, 238-164, on Oct. 18, 1967.

For—wrong; Against—right.

6. Taxes—Budget Cuts

Conservatives insisted on—and got—a deep budget cut in return for going along with a tax increase the President said was essential to the nation's economy.

Earlier, Administration supporters sought to reduce the amount of the budget slash—a compromise which would have permitted high priority programs to continue while reducing funds for less urgent matters.

This compromise was rejected by the House, 137-259, on May 29, 1968.

For—right; Against—wrong.

7. Meat Inspection

One of the big accomplishments of the 90th Congress was extension of federal meat inspection standards to the billions of pounds of meat which had been exempt because it wasn't sold across state lines.

The Senate made major improvements in the original, very weak House bill. The conservative coalition voted down a motion to accept the Senate amendments which required states to match federal inspection standards.

A public outcry finally brought approval of a good bill, but this attempt to strengthen the meat inspection law was beaten, 166-207, on Nov. 29, 1967.

For—right; Against—wrong.

	House Rules	Education	Compulsory Arbitration	Postal and Federal Pay	Appropriations	Budget Cuts	Meat Inspection	Civil Rights	Housing	Model Cities	Food Stamp	Rat Control	Anti-Poverty Funding
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALABAMA													
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Andrews (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Nichols (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
5. Selden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
8. Jones (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
ALASKA													
AL Pollock (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
ARIZONA													
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
ARKANSAS													
1. Gathings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Mills (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R
CALIFORNIA													
1. Clausen (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R
7. Cohelan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W
11. McCloskey (R)	*	*	*	*	*	W	*	R	R	*	*	*	R
12. Talcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
13. Teague (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
17. King (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—
18. Mathias (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
19. Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
24. Lipscomb (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
27. Reinecke (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
28. Bell (R)	W	R	W	R	—	—	W	R	—	R	W	W	R
29. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
31. Wilson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
33. Pettis (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
35. Utt (R)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
36. Wilson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
38. Tunney (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
COLORADO													
1. Rogers (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W
CONNECTICUT													
1. Daddario (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. St. Onge (D)	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
4. Irwin (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Meskill (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
DELAWARE													
AL Roth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA													
1. Sikes (D)	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Herlong (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Gurney (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Cramer (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
GEORGIA													
1. Hagan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. O'Neal (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	—	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Davis (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
10. Stephens (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W
HAWAII													
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
AL Mink (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
IDAHO													
1. McClure (R)	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—
ILLINOIS													
1. Dawson (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R
2. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Ronan (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
12. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R
13. Rumsfeld (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
15. Reid (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
17. Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
19. Railsback (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Springer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
23. Shipley (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
24. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA													
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Halleck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
4. Adair (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5. Roush (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Bray (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Roudebush (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
IOWA													
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W
2. Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Smith (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
7. Scherle (R)	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
KANSAS													
1. Dole (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2. Mize (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY													
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
3. Cowger (R)	W	W	R	W	W	—	—	R	R	R	W	W	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
6. Watts (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LOUISIANA													
1. Hebert (D)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Willis (D)	—	—	W	—	R	W	—	W	—	—	—	R	W
4. Waggoner (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	—
8. Long (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
MAINE													
1. Kyros (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MARYLAND													
1. Morton (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
2. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R
3. Garmatz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Fallon (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Machen (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
6. Mathias (R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Friedel (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Gude (R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS													
1. Conte (R)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Philbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Morse (R)	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
6. Bates (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. McCormack (D)							Speaker						
10. Heckler (R)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Keith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
MICHIGAN													
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Esch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R
3. Brown (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	W	R
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Ford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	R
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
7. Riegle (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R
8. Harvey (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	R	R
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	W	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R
19. McDonald (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R
MINNESOTA													
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	R
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	—	W	W
3. MacGregor (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W	R	—	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W
7. Langen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI													
1. Abernathy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
3. Griffin (D)	*	*	*	*	*	W	*	W	R	*	*	*	W
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI													
1. Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	—
2. Curtis (R)	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
6. Hull (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
7. Hall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	W
10. Jones (D)	W	—	W	W	—	—	W	—	W	W	—	W	—

sentatives Voted

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MONTANA													
1. Olsen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Battin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
NEBRASKA													
1. Denney (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
3. Martin (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEVADA													
AL Baring (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
1. Wyman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY													
1. Hunt (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	—	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R
6. Cahill (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
7. Widnall (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Joelson (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Helstocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0. Rodino (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Minish (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Dwyer (R)	W	W	W	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Gallagher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO													
L Morris (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W
L Walker (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
NEW YORK													
1. Pike (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	R	W	—	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R
5. Tenzer (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Halpern (R)	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
0. Celler (D)	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Brasco (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Kelly (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Podell (D)	*	*	*	*	*	R	*	R	R	*	*	*	R
4. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Carey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
6. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Kupferman (R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Powell (D)						NOT SEATED							
9. Farbstein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Scheuer (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
2. Gilbert (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Fino (R)	R	R	—	R	W	W	R	—	R	W	R	R	W
5. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Reid (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Dow (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
8. Resnick (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—
9. Button (R)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
0. King (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W
1. McEwen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
2. Pirnie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
3. Robison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
4. Hanley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Stratton (D)	R	R	W	W	R	W	—	R	R	R	—	W	R
6. Horton (R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	—
8. Goodell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	—	R
9. McCarthy (D)	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	W	R
1. Dulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA													
1. Jones (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Gardner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
5. Galifianakis (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W
6. Kornegay (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
7. Lennon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Jonas (R)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
0. Whitener (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
1. Taylor (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA													
1. Andrews (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W
2. Kleppe (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
OHIO													
1. Taft (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	R
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
8. Betts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1. Stanton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	R
2. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
3. Mosher (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	R
4. Ayres (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	—	R
5. Wylie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
6. Bow (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W
7. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Hays (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R
9. Kirwan (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0. Feighan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Bolton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
3. Minshall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
4. Lukens (R)	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA													
1. Belcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	—	W	R	W	R	W	W
5. Jarman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
OREGON													
1. Wyatt (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	—	W	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	W
3. Green (D)	R	W	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
4. Dellenback (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
PENNSYLVANIA													
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Rhodes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
8. Biester (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R
9. Watkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—
10. McDade (R)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13. Schweiker (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	—	R	R	R	W	R	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
18. Corbett (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
20. Holland (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	—	R	—
21. Dent (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	—	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
27. Fulton (R)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
RHODE ISLAND													
1. St. Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA													
1. Rivers (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. Watson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Ashmore (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. McMillan (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA													
1. Reifel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
2. Berry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE													
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
3. Brock (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
4. Evins (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	—	R	R	R	—
5. Fulton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	R	—	R	R	W	R	W	—	R	R	R	R
7. Blanton (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
8. Everett (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
TEXAS													
1. Patman (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Collins (R)													
4. Roberts (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
6. Teague (D)	R	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
7. Bush (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	W	R	R
11. Poage (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	R	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
13. Purcell (D)	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	R
14. Young (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R
16. White (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Price (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
22. Casey (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
23. Kazen (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
UTAH													
1. Burton (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
VERMONT													
AL Stafford (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
VIRGINIA													
1. Downing (D)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W
2. Hardy (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	R	W	R	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. A. Tuck (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Marsh (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
WASHINGTON													
1. Pelly (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	—	W	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. May (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA													
1. Moore (R)	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	R	—	W	R	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN													
1. Schadeberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
7. Laird (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	R	—	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	—	W	R
WYOMING													
AL Harrison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
— Absent and not paired.
* Elected after vote on issue.

The number before each name shows the congressional district. AL means At-Large.

8. Civil Rights

Final passage of the 1968 civil rights legislation would have been endangered if the House had not agreed to accept Senate amendments and instead insisted on sending the bill to a conference committee. The legislation outlawed housing discrimination, protected civil rights workers, and made it a federal crime to enter a state with the intent to take part in a riot.

A conference would have opened the door to a new Senate filibuster and endangered the legislation. Church, labor and civil rights organizations pressed for a House vote on acceptance of the Senate-passed bill.

The resolution which cleared the way for final passage was adopted, 229-195, on Apr. 10, 1968.

For—right; Against—wrong.

9. Housing

Decent homes for all Americans would go a long way toward meeting the nation's most pressing problems. An important step was taken in this year's housing legislation. It provides for building 1.7 million new or rehabilitated housing units in the next three years for low and moderate income families. It includes interest subsidies to help low income families buy homes and incentives for apartment-builders to provide low-rent units.

Other sections of the legislation expand rent supplement and model cities programs.

The housing bill was passed, 295-114, on July 10, 1968.

For—right; Against—wrong.

10. Model Cities

A Republican amendment would have wrecked the model cities program last year by eliminating $225 million to help cities renovate entire neighborhoods through a combination of better housing and better services and facilities.

As it is, the money available has been inadequate to meet the needs of the cities. The program, launched by the 89th Congress, has been one of the most promising approaches to the nation's urban problems. The battle in the 90th Congress has been over the financing needed to make this promise a reality.

The motion to gut the program was rejected, 193-213, on May 17, 1967.

For—wrong; Against—right.

11. Food Stamps

Millions of poor people have been able to eat better because the food stamp program enables them to buy stamps worth several times their cost when exchanged for food at a store.

Pres. Kennedy directed an experimental food stamp program immediately after his inauguration in 1961. Pres. Johnson in 1964 won congressional approval to expand the program and make it permanent.

An Agriculture Committee amendment would have led to the abandonment of the program in most states by forcing the states to pay 20 percent of the program's cost.

The amendment was voted down, 173-191, on June 8, 1967.

For—wrong; Against—right.

12. Rat Control

To a majority of the House, on July 20, 1967, a federal program to help cities exterminate rats which bring disease and danger into slum homes was a joking matter.

Public outrage eventually brought approval of the program. The conservative coalition had, for once, overstepped itself. Later, somewhat shamefacedly, money was provided in another bill.

But on this first vote, the House refused, 176-207, to even take up the rat control legislation.

For—right; Against—wrong.

13. Anti-Poverty Funds

A Republican motion to slash $100 million from anti-poverty funds would have deprived thousands of children of participation in the Head Start program and forced the closing of 13 Job Corps centers—slamming the door shut on training opportunities for young men and women.

Adoption of the motion would have served notice that Congress and the nation was preparing to abandon the war on poverty as "too costly" for the world's richest nation.

The cutback was rejected, 181-220, on June 26, 1968.

For—wrong; Against—right.

How Your Senators Voted

1. Filibuster Rule

The Senate's Rule 22 requires a two-thirds vote to stop a filibuster. Because of this. the Senate has been unable to act on repeal of Taft-Hartley's Sec. 14(b) and major civil rights bills. The filibuster has also been used to block any change in the rule. On Jan. 24, 1967, the Senate voted 53-46 for Majority Leader Mansfield's motion to close debate on the rules change, but it was defeated for lack of a two-thirds margin. For—right; Against—wrong.

2. Compulsory Arbitration

Sen. Ralph Yarborough sought to balance the compulsory arbitration bill by an amendment impounding 10 percent of the railroads' profits during the period in which rail workers were prohibited from striking—thus creating an incentive for a voluntary settlement of the dispute. The amendment was rejected, 23-59, on June 7, 1967. For—right; Against—wrong.

3. Congressional Redistricting

A House-passed bill would have allowed states to evade one man-one vote standards for congressional districts until 1972. An amendment by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) improved the bill by limiting the population variation to no more than 10 percent, beginning with 1968 elections, and barring gerrymandering. It was adopted, 44-39, on June 8, 1967. For—right; Against—wrong.

4. Political Contributions

An amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) to an election reform bill was aimed at the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. It would have prevented COPE from giving dollars voluntarily contributed by union members to endorsed candidates. The amendment was rejected, 19-46, on Sept. 11, 1967. For—wrong; Against—right.

5. Social Security

The Senate social security bill was greatly superior to the House-passed bill. An amendment to reduce benefits to the level of the House bill was defeated, 22-58, on Nov. 21, 1967. For—wrong; Against—right.

6. Aid to Education

A "states' rights" amendment to give control of federal school funds to state boards of education was rejected, 35-38, on Dec. 11, 1967. For—wrong; Against—right.

7. Civil Rights

A filibuster against the fair housing civil rights bill was broken when a motion to limit debate received the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote to end the filibuster was 65-32, on Mar. 4. 1968. For—right; Against—wrong.

8. Runaway Shops

Many cities have used tax-exempt industrial bonds to finance plants as a lure to runaway industry—along with low wages and a non-union workforce. The Senate on Mar. 28, 1968, voted 50-32 to end this tax exemption. For—right; Against—wrong.

9. Rent Supplements

Funds for rent supplements to help poor families live in decent housing would have been cut in half under an amendment rejected by the Senate, 34-55, on Sept. 20, 1967. For—wrong; Against—right.

10. Emergency Jobs

A labor-supported proposal by Sen. Prouty (R-Vt.) would have set up a one-year, $925 million emergency job program—a step in the direction of the large-scale program urged by the AFL-CIO and the Urban Coalition. It lost, 42-47, on Oct. 4, 1967. For—right; Against—wrong.

11. Head Start

Pre-school children have been helped to overcome poverty handicaps through the Head Start program. An amendment by Sen. Clark (D-Pa.) to appropriate $25 million for Head Start was approved, 43-42, on Mar. 11, 1968—after Vice Pres. Humphrey cast the tie-breaking vote. For—right; Against—wrong.

12. Anti-Poverty Funds

A House-Senate conference committee recommended knocking out $75 million for the 1968 summer youth manpower training programs and $25 million from Head Start. The conference report was rejected, 24-54, on Apr. 10, 1968. For—wrong; Against—right.

	1 Senate Rules	2 Compulsory Arbitration	3 Congressional Redistricting	4 Election Reform	5 Social Security	6 Education	7 Civil Rights	8 Runaway Shops	9 Rent Supplements	10 War on Poverty Jobs	11 War on Poverty Funding	12 War on Poverty Funding
ALABAMA												
Hill (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Sparkman (D)	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	—	R	W	W	W
ALASKA												
Bartlett (D)	W	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Gruening (D)	W	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA												
Hayden (D)	W	—	—	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
Fannin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—
ARKANSAS												
Fulbright (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	—	R
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—
CALIFORNIA												
Kuchel (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Murphy (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
COLORADO												
Allott (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
Dominick (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
CONNECTICUT												
Dodd (D)	R	—	R	—	—	—	R	R	R	W	R	—
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE												
Boggs (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
Williams (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA												
Holland (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Smathers (D)	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	R	—	W	—	—
GEORGIA												
Russell (D)	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Talmadge (D)	W	—	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
HAWAII												
Inouye (D)	W	—	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fong (R)	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
IDAHO												
Church (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R
Jordan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
ILLINOIS												
Dirksen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	W	—
Percy (R)	R	W	W	—	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA												
Bayh (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
Hartke (D)	R	—	W	—	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R
IOWA												
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Miller (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
KANSAS												
Carlson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
Pearson (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
KENTUCKY												
Cooper (R)	R	W	R	R	—	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
Morton (R)	R	W	—	—	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
LOUISIANA												
Ellender (D)	W	—	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Long (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
MAINE												
Muskie (D)	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R
Smith (R)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
MARYLAND												
Brewster (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
Tydings (D)	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS												
Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Brooke (R)	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MICHIGAN												
Hart (D)	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Griffin (R)	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
MINNESOTA												
McCarthy (D)	R	R	—	R	—	—	—	—	—	R	—	—
Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI												
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stennis (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI												
Long (D)	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	W	R
Symington (D)	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MONTANA												
Mansfield (D)	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R
Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
NEBRASKA												
Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Hruska (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
NEVADA												
Bible (D)	W	W	R	—	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
Cannon (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	W	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
McIntyre (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R
Cotton (R)	W	W	R	W	R	—	R	R	W	W	W	R
NEW JERSEY												
Williams (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
Case (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO												
Anderson (D)	R	W	W	—	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
Montoya (D)	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	—
NEW YORK												
Goodell (R)	See House Record											
Javits (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA												
Ervin (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	—	W	W	—
Jordan (D)	W	—	W	—	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA												
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R
Young (R)	W	W	W	—	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
OHIO												
Lausche (D)	W	W	R	—	R	W	R	—	W	W	—	—
Young (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
OKLAHOMA												
Harris (D)	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R
Monroney (D)	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
OREGON												
Morse (D)	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	—
Hatfield (R)	R	W	W	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA												
Clark (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Scott (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
RHODE ISLAND												
Pastore (D)	R	W	R	—	R	R	—	W	R	—	—	—
Pell (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Hollings (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA												
McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
Mundt (R)	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE												
Gore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	—	—
Baker (R)	W	W	R	—	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R
TEXAS												
Yarborough (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tower (R)	W	—	—	W	—	—	W	W	—	W	W	W
UTAH												
Moss (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
VERMONT												
Aiken (R)	R	—	—	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R	—
Prouty (R)	W	W	W	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R	R
VIRGINIA												
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Spong (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
WASHINGTON												
Jackson (D)	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA												
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Randolph (D)	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN												
Nelson (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Proxmire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
WYOMING												
McGee (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Hansen (R)	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
— Absent and not paired.

100% for Labor:

Liberal, Progressive Record Makes Humphrey Clear Choice

The following editorial, "Humphrey: A Clear Choice," by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears in the October 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

ON NOV. 5, the American people will choose their President for the next four years. They can vote for either—

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, a staunch friend of the worker throughout his public life and a supporter of unions in good times and bad; or

RICHARD M. NIXON, friend of corporations and the wealthy and a co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act; or

GEORGE C. WALLACE, a racist and demagogue, once governor of a state known for low wages, poor working conditions and weak unions.

Their campaigns are as different as the men themselves and as different as their records.

Humphrey has run on his record as a proven liberal, talking to the country of his plans and programs, and his party's platform—one that is sound, sensible and achievable.

Nixon has failed to discuss any major issues; refused to debate; placed an embargo on questions about key problems; adopted the Dewey technique of pretending he is above political discussions. His party's platform is one of reactionary generalities designed to appease the Strom Thurmonds in the party.

Wallace has offered no programs or proposals except racism; has attacked every liberal law and sought to arouse fear and prejudice. He has no platform, but is attempting to divide America at a time when division aids only the enemies of the United States.

Humphrey's campaign has been hampered by a concerted, well-planned and well-financed attempt to drown out his voice and his reasoned discussion. In state after state, the same groups of loud-mouthed disrupters—calling themselves liberals—have attempted to keep their fellow citizens from even hearing Humphrey's words.

Nixon's campaign has been marked by the most expensive, well-planned, blanket of political advertisements on television, radio and in the press in the nation's history. He has substituted glamour and razzle-dazzle for discussion.

Wallace's campaign has been confined to a single speech—repeated endlessly—which can only be characterized as a litany of fear.

How should workers judge these three men? The AFL-CIO believes they should be judged on their records.

HUMPHREY'S APPEAL has been honest and forthright. He has asked for labor's support on the basis of his 100 percent record of support for labor. He has been the worker's friend and he deserves the worker's support now.

Nixon has attempted to conceal his record and avoid the issues. He has promised to support tax gimmicks to make America's profit-swollen corporations even more profitable.

The Wallace record is the record of Alabama—naked race discrimination, low wage rates, high crime rates, poor compensation for workers when they are unemployed or injured on the job, poor schools, little help for the poverty stricken and high taxes for workers and low taxes for corporations.

What would be the result if each were elected?

Wallace would undertake to smash America's unions—for they stand as a firm bulwark against dictatorship and the only way Wallace could redeem his promises would be as a dictator.

Nixon would seek to pass the anti-union bills now pending in the Congress—many authored by Strom Thurmond, the man who engineered Nixon's nomination.

Humphrey would be a liberal, as he has been during all his public life, dedicated to improving and extending the legislative victories workers have won in the eight years of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Unions would grow, union-won benefits would be improved and America would continue to move forward.

To American workers, the choice must be clear. Humphrey deserves, should have and will have our enthusiastic support.

One more point must be added:

Wallace has no chance of victory. Every vote he receives outside the South is really a vote for Nixon.

Few self-respecting trade union members would ever vote for Nixon, but any union member who allows his fears to outweigh his judgment and casts his vote for Wallace is only aiding Nixon.

I am confident the workers will weigh all the facts. They will realize that everything they have won because they were united in their unions can be taken away by an anti-union President. They will realize that medicare, social security, aid to education, decent housing legislation, a good minimum wage bill—all of their legislative victories—will be in danger.

I am confident that when workers consider the alternatives they will vote for their friends—Hubert H. Humphrey for President and Edmund S. Muskie for Vice President.

That is the way to victory—for workers, for America, and for the free world.

Biemiller Hits 'Parsimony':

90th Congress Stalls Progress By Choking Off Needed Funds

THE MAJOR SHORTCOMING of the 90th Congress has been its failure to adequately fund existing economic and social programs, the AFL-CIO legislative director said. He predicted the next Congress would be "better."

"Important bills have been passed" this year, especially consumer protection legislation, said Andrew J. Biemiller, but the "parsimony" of the 90th Congress held back needed progress in education, civil rights and other areas. He made the statements on the AFL-CIO-produced public service interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The former Wisconsin congressman said he based his prediction of a "better Congress" next year on the belief that Hubert H. Humphrey will be elected, along with progressive congressmen, and the re-election of the "small bloc . . . of liberal Republicans" in the House.

"We don't count in terms of just Democrats and Republicans; we count in terms of those members of the House who we think are good liberals." he said.

Biemiller reported Richard M. Nixon had made few inroads into trade union ranks. "Not many of our members are falling for the blandishments of Nixon . . . they know how anti-labor he has been—as a member of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and as Vice President," he asserted.

"THEY ALSO don't like his (Nixon's) general attitude on life," he declared.

Biemiller said that the labor movement is alert to the probability that Nixon's election would bring anti-labor legislation to the fore. "Nixon owes a great deal to Sen. Strom Thurmond" who "has a pet bill to completely ban any kind of nationwide bargaining," he said. Organized labor is concentrating its efforts in emphasizing these issues and is "getting a good response" where it does, he added.

Among labor's major goals in the 91st Congress, he said, will be restoration of "fairness" to the labor laws and measures to continue the nation's economic growth, so that gains achieved "can be maintained and strengthened."

Reporters questioning Biemiller were Kenneth Crawford of Newsweek magazine and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF YOU'RE FEELING the tax bite these days—and most people who work for a living do—the 1968 elections have great meaning.

The wide gulf on the taxation issue between Humphrey and Nixon, between the Democratic and Republican platforms, goes to the heart of contrasting economic philosophies.

The prime issue in taxation, is equitability where low income, medium income and high income groups are all treated fairly on the basis of ability to pay—progressive taxation. However, with the vast loopholes in the current tax laws, taxation has, too often, become retrogressive.

Former Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, probably the most outstanding economist ever to serve in the U.S. Senate and a former president of the American Economic Association, once estimated that as much as $50 billion are being lost annually through tax loopholes.

If your income is your paycheck, withholding is taken out each pay period and you pay your full share of taxes. There are no loopholes which help you.

It's the rich who benefit from tax loopholes and these loopholes, in turn, make your taxes so high they hurt.

Recently, on the floor of the House of Representatives, Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) dealt with the question of tax reform in its true sense—as it affects the low and middle income groups.

"It is reprehensible that some Americans with fabulous incomes should escape their share of the tax load," he declared. "The tax gimmickry in vogue is appalling. A portfolio of tax-free bonds permitted 35 Americans with incomes of over $500,000 to pay no taxes whatsoever in 1965.

"In 1966, 18 persons with annual incomes over $1 million paid no income taxes. Wealthy taxpayers manipulate charitable giving into tax savings, others operate through so-called charitable foundations. If these individuals paid their fair share, everyone's tax burden would be less."

Some of the loopholes cited by Vanik are in tax write-offs in farms and the oil and mineral depletion allowances which cost the Treasury several billion each revenue year. There are also stock options, capital gains and other gimmicks. Corporations and corporate executives have an endless number of tax loopholes they can utilize to reduce their taxes to a fantastic degree.

The Research Institute of America has a weekly service for executives which advises them of legal steps that can be taken to avoid taxes. RIA entitles it "The Way Executives Cut Taxes."

HERE ARE A FEW of the suggestions: tax-wise handling of compensation from a business . . . how to give stock profits to charity and avoid taxes . . . the tax deduction of an "office at home" . . . how to reduce tax on personal investment income . . . club dues and spending that are tax deductible . . . how to buy tax-exempt bonds . . . tax free life insurance for executives.

The Republican platform gives you little hope in this direction. Its primary emphasis is on giving more tax write-offs to business "to strengthen our industrial competitiveness in the world."

The GOP specifically states it will keep depletion allowances, for example.

The Democratic platform, on the other hand, offers a program directly aimed at the tax loopholes and stressing ability to pay.

"Today," say the Democrats, "those who receive billions in capital gains from stock market and real estate transactions, from tax-free interest from state and local bonds, from oil and other unjustifiable mineral depletion allowances and from other forms of unearned income, still enjoy special tax shelters."

The Democrats say that "thorough loophole closing is essential because it will raise billions in additional revenue needed to help meet America's international obligations and vital homefront public service costs."

"PARSIMONY" was the major shortcoming of the 90th Congress, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, said on Labor News Conference, but he predicted that the next Congress will be "better." The former Wisconsin congressman was questioned by Neil MacNeil, left, of Time magazine and Kenneth Crawford of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

ICWU Board Names Boyle New President

Akron, O.—The executive board of the Chemical Workers has elected Thomas E. Boyle to succeed the late Walter L. Mitchell as the union's president for the next four years.

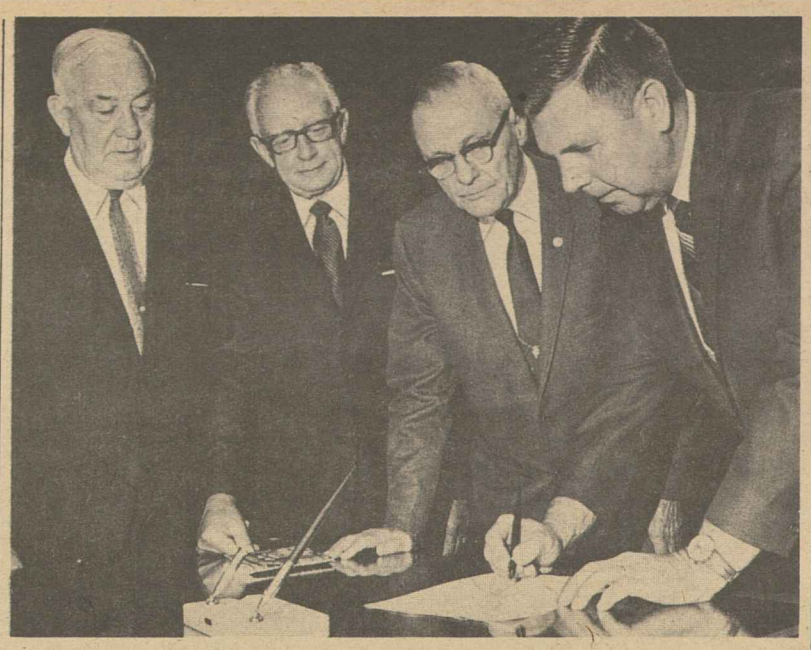
Boyle, 52, has been vice president and director of the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania region since 1956. For 10 years before that, he had been an international representative of the union.

Mitchell had been unanimously re-elected to a seventh term as president at the Chemical Workers convention in New Orleans, after delegates had approved a constitutional change providing a four-year term instead of the previous two years for the officers. The same day he took the oath of office, apparently in good health, but collapsed and died that night.

The Chemical Workers board, following procedures specified in the constitution, met seven days later in Akron and unanimously picked Boyle for the presidency. Boyle then named Richard J. Whalen, 50, of New Brunswick, N.J., to fill the new vacancy as vice president.

Boyle is a vice president of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, a member of the New Jersey Vocational Training Commission, and in 1967 was a candidate for the state legislature.

The ICWU board also announced that the union's new headquarters, scheduled for completion next spring, will be named "The Walter L. Mitchell Building."



OATH OF OFFICE is signed by Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at IBEW's headquarters in Washington. Pillard was chosen by the union's executive council to succeed Pres.-Emeritus Gordon M. Freeman, second from right, who retired. Looking on from left are IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan and E. J. Fransway, council chairman.

Trainmen Ask Action On Railroad Safety Bill

Hollywood, Fla.—Railroad Trainmen's Pres. Charles Luna called upon Congress and the nation's labor movement to work together to end unsafe practices and conditions in the railroad industry.

After Luna made his plea in an address to the BRT's convention here, the 1,100 delegates acted to make safety the union's top legislative goal.

In other actions, the convention unanimously re-elected Luna; L. E. Chester, assistant to the president; and Al Chesser, national legislative representative. John Shepherd was elected secretary-treasurer, succeeding W. E. B. Chase, who is retiring at the end of this year.

The convention urged enactment of a far-reaching rail safety bill, introduced in this Congress, that would let the federal government set standards for equipment and rolling stock not now under its jurisdiction.

The delegates—brakemen and conductors—proposed that the Dept. of Transportation hold public hearings on the safety needs of the industry.

Through a resolution, they also specified that "if necessary to improve safety on U.S. railroads, we recommend that the issue be made a matter of collective bargaining."

Such a recommendation, which now becomes official BRT policy, could surpass the crew-consist issue—the makeup of train crews—as the number one problem separating the railroads and the BRT.

In another action, delegates chipped in $26,000—an average of $25 each—to help BRT members currently engaged in strikes on the Belt Railway of Chicago, Florida East Coast Railroad, Winston-Salem City Coach Lines and Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad.

Upholsterers Backed Against Feudal Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

town bank and newspaper" and subservience of city officials.

"It is a company town in the complete sense," Meany reported. Noting that the union has launched a nationwide consumer boycott against the Batesville "Monoseal" casket and Hill-Rom hospital furniture, he urged "your complete support of this boycott, including publicity in labor publications."

Batesville, snuggled in the softly rolling hills of southeast Indiana, is one of the nation's last remaining company towns. Descendants of John Hillenbrand, who founded it more than a century ago, have their fingers in every aspect of community life—politics, publishing, banking or industry.

Members of UIU Local 1525 went on strike to break the family's paternalistic hold on their lives and, despite the usual forms of intimidation, still walk the picket line firmly determined to gain 20th Century working conditions from the Hillenbrand empire.

The strike started when a three-year contract expired on June 1. Although there has been a history of unionism in the plants for the past two or three decades, the companies were in a position to dominate union members because most of them lived right in the town.

The final company offer was a wage increase of 50 cents an hour in three steps—22 cents, 15 cents, and 13 cents—over three years. Local 1525 members turned it down because they felt the time had come to fight for things more important than wages.

Their demands included the right to question company-set production standards, seniority, job bidding, a real health and welfare program, an improved pension plan, return of strikers without seniority loss, the right to have a union representative come into the plant to handle grievances, and a union shop.

"Our biggest demand," says James Stephenson, president and business agent of the local, "is simply for better working conditions."

The present pension plan, according to Charles Baker, strike captain and a worker in the Doll (another Hillenbrand "family name") plant of the casket company calls for $1 a month pension for each year of work. "In other words," he says, "if you work 40 years you get $40 a month—but if you quit or are laid off and come back, you start all over from scratch."

Since the strike began, the union reports, not a word about it has appeared in the local newspaper, pickets have been shoved around by police, teenagers (too young to operate machinery under Indiana law) have been hired as strikebreakers, and private police have been brought in to harass strikers.

In another move, the company has sent letters to strikers saying they are being discharged because "of misconduct on the picket line."

This brought an immediate appeal from union officials to Gov. Roger D. Branigin to step into the situation and investigate the "firing" of the strikers as well as the hiring of underage youngsters.

Tom Telles, landlord for the union headquarters in downtown Batesville, has received threatening telephone calls saying that "something can happen" if he doesn't evict the union.

Meanwhile, strikers are collecting $30 a week strike benefits and two church groups have offered to help those in "dire need."

Very little is being produced or shipped—one shipment took two weeks to go 100 miles—and strikers remain strong in their determination to gain real union protection.

Delegates Mourn Grogan:

Shipbuilders Elect Pettis as President

Miami Beach—Andrew A. Pettis was unanimously voted president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers here by delegates to the 24th biennial convention.

A pall of deep mourning overshadowed the opening of the four-day session as delegates voiced their sorrow for deceased Pres. John J. Grogan, 54, who died suddenly Sept. 16 in Jersey City, N.J. Grogan had occupied the presidency for the past 18 years and also was a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Pettis, 62, had been vice president and legislative head since 1951, after serving as New England regional director.

For the past 17 years Pettis has been the Shipbuilders chief contact man on federal legislation. As president, he will keep his Washington, D.C., base in the Philip Murray building, 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W.

Pettis got his start in union affairs during World War II when he was active in Local 505, the CIO union at the South Portland, Me., shipyard.

He was local union president in 1944 and 1945 until he resigned to become the union's New England regional director. In 1946 he was elected to the national executive board of the union and in 1951, when Grogan moved into the presidency, he was named to succeed him as vice president. He was subsequently re-elected seven times.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned the delegates that every election year "from this election year on, will be critical for labor."

"Employers and industry associations," Schnitzler said, "have discovered that what they couldn't get at the negotiating table they can get more easily on the legislative level. Once in power, these reactionaries, even though they are unable to repeal beneficial social legislation, will act to efface appropriations and to nullify them."

Discussing the "real test" for selection of a presidential candidate, Schnitzler compared the voting records of Humphrey and Nixon, and said that the Democratic candidate had voted "right" on 199 issues designated by AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education as crucial to labor and had a "perfect score."

Leo Perlis, head of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, told the delegates not to permit themselves to be "exploited by the fires of fears, hates and tension stoked by the demagogues and extremists of both left and right."

O'Sullivan Wins Race For Top NABET Post

Chicago—Timothy J. O'Sullivan was elected to a three-year term as president of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians by delegates to the fifth constitutional convention here.

O'Sullivan's first ballot victory bested the incumbent, Eugene P. Klumpp, on a constituency vote of 4,250½ to 3,290½. A third candidate, N. James Greene, San Francisco, also was in the race.

Re-elected to office were Sec.-Treas. Arthur Hjorth, Chicago; Vice Pres. James Harvey, Washington, D.C.; and Ronald Pambrun, Vancouver, vice president for Canadian affairs.

Harvey beat out four opponents for his second three-year term.

O'Sullivan, NABET member and staff representative for more than 18 years, had been serving most recently as director of Region 5 with offices in Hollywood. For many years he was director of network affairs in Canada. He also worked as an organizer and contract negotiator in cities in the U.S. and Canada.

Klumpp, who served for more than four years as head of NABET, will return to his former position as engineering supervisor at WBEN, Buffalo.

The convention also made several fundamental changes in the structure and operations of the union. Two more regions were authorized for Canada, making four regions for the more than 2,500 members of NABET north of the border. An additional region for the United States also was created, to be known as Region 10.

Each of NABET's 10 regions is represented by an elected regional vice president who serves on the international executive council, the union's highest-level policy body.

The 65 NABET delegates turned down a proposal for the direct election by the membership of international officers, thus retaining the present method of selection by the convention. However, the membership was authorized to call for special conventions to deal with specific problems.

Another constitutional change provides for a substantial enlargement of self-government for the Canadian membership.

The delegates approved a measure to allow a member to hold office at both the local and international levels. Previously, he was required to relinquish one office upon election to the second post.

As an outgrowth of last year's upheaval in NABET ranks, the convention voted to refund to the union's three largest locals a sum of 30 percent of the dues paid in by the respective locals to be used as seen fit by those locals. Each local union is free to petition for similar treatment.

Laborers Win Union Shop Despite State 'Work' Law

De Soto, Kan.—The Laborers have won a union shop contract clause at a munitions plant here despite the Kansas "right to work" law outlawing such agreements in the state.

The breakthrough was achieved with the aid of the union's legal department. After extensive research, the department provided legal proof that most of the state's civil laws, including its anti-union shop law, do not apply at the Sunflower plant of Hercules, Inc., because it is on federal property and under exclusive federal jurisdiction.

The contractor, who had first cited the R-T-W law as prohibiting a union shop, withdrew his objection and a new contract with the union shop clause was ratified Oct. 1 by Local 605 members.

The Laborers called the prospects "significant" for winning the union shop from private contractors on other government installations but union Gen. Counsel Robert Connerton cautioned that each case will depend on the circumstances involved.

The question will turn in each case, Connerton said, on the manner in which the federal government acquired the land, and on the date.

Local 605 previously represented all employes in the Hercules bargaining unit but several hundred had refused to pay dues or support the union. The new contract changes that possibility.

Maps Aid to Strikers:

California AFL-CIO Spurs Hearst Battle

Sacramento—a six-point plan to escalate labor's battle against the struck Los Angeles Herald-Examiner won quick and emphatic approval from the California AFL-CIO convention which met here last week.

The plan calls for a 5-cents-per-member-per-month voluntary contribution to support the nine-month-old strike and lockout on a continuing basis. It asks both the California Labor Federation and the national AFL-CIO to help bring Hearst management to the bargaining table. Other points in the program are:

- A boycott of advertisers who continue to use the struck paper.
- A Dept. of Labor probe of Hearst's use of professional strikebreakers.
- A Dept. of Justice investigation of the Hearst corporation's monopoly practices.
- An Internal Revenue Service review of the use of tax write-offs and carryback procedures to force U.S. taxpayers to bear the losses resulting from Hearst's anti-union drive.

The delegates put an enthusiastic stamp of approval, too, on a long-range program to "bring farm workers into the mainstream of the nation's economic life."

The program supports coverage of farm workers by the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act. It renews the federation's efforts to bring farm workers under the state unemployment insurance program.

It calls for necessary steps to insure that no alien "greencarders" are employed where a labor dispute has been certified by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz told the delegates that for the first time since 1942, "not a single foreign contract worker will be employed in California crops in 1968."

Since the termination of mass importation of foreign workers in 1964, domestic farm employment has increased 16 per cent; hourly farm wage rates have risen 25 per cent, Wirtz noted.

Despite the increase in farm wages, wholesale prices of fruits and vegetables were lower in July than in July 1964. It is apparent, the secretary said, that wages play a small part in determining the prices farmers get for their produce. The price rises are largely the result of increased processing costs.

Wirtz told the delegates, too, that he had torn up his government travel order and paid his own expenses so he could make a tough, hard-hitting appeal on behalf of the presidential team of Humphrey and Muskie.

Vice Pres. Humphrey presented his own case to the delegates the following night and won foot-stamping, table-pounding cheering endorsement.

In other actions, the convention boosted its per capita tax from 5 cents to 8 cents, reelected Pres. Albin Gruhn and Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts and 35 vice presidents to new terms.

RECENTLY ELECTED Retail Clerks Pres. James T. Housewright, sixth from left, re-elected Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire, on his left, and 10 union vice presidents are sworn in by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at an RCIA inaugural banquet in Washington. Seated at the left is Pres. Emeritus James A. Suffridge, who retired after heading RCIA for 24 years. Union officers were chosen in balloting among the locals in June.

Civil Rights Act Upheld In House School Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Most important of all, the Civil Rights Act would be upheld.

But in a House-Senate conference committee, the southern-led Senate negotiators gave in, and agreed to recommend language very similar to the original House restriction.

It was this language which civil rights, labor and church groups successfully urged the House to reject.

The first key test was won on a 175-167 rollcall. The victory was clinched on a 166-155 vote. The result was that the Senate version, rather than the House restriction, became part of the appropriations bill.

Withholding of federal funds from state and local agencies which discriminate on the basis of race is mandated by Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

In other congressional developments:

- A House-Senate conference committee agreed to lift the ceiling on the amount of tax-exempt industrial bonds a community can issue to build plants for new industries—a device often used to lure runaway shops. Earlier this year, Congress had set a $1 million limit on any such bond issue. The new provision, written into an unrelated bill, allows up to $5 million in tax-exempt bonds to benefit a single corporation over three years.
- The Senate Appropriations Committee sought to salvage the foreign aid program by voting to restore $313 million cut by the House. Even with the added money, the total would still be the smallest in 21 years. Most of the funds added were earmarked for the Alliance for Progress.
- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended that the Senate approve the treaty intended to stop the spread of nuclear weapons to nations which do not now have them. But it proposed that the President hold off the final stage of ratification until a majority of other nations have signed.

Hugh Sedgwick Dies, IATSE Canadian Leader

Hamilton, Ont.—Hugh J. Sedgwick, Canadian vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes from 1952 to July 1968, died here after surgery. A member of Moving Picture Machine Operators Local 303 since 1916, he served as secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Dept. of the former Canadian Trades & Labor Congress.

Iowa Institute Explores Use Of Job Tests

Iowa City—A group of union representatives spent a week at the University of Iowa here focusing on an increasingly controversial subject—the use of tests by employers to hire and promote workers.

The occasion was the second annual AFL-CIO Institute on Testing which brought together 20 full-time representatives of eight unions and a faculty drawn from universities, the labor movement and the government.

The institute is sponsored by the research and education departments of the AFL-CIO and the University of Iowa's Center for Labor & Management.

Areas explored included the development and validity of tests, their administration, the union's right to bargain over them, how to adapt tests and the employers' obligation to furnish full information on them.

A number of speakers, including AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis and Rudy Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, described ways in which managements are using the tests to undercut union seniority clauses.

They cited a number of arbitrators' rulings of misuse of the tests. One session was devoted to preparing and presenting an arbitration case on tests.

Platform

Grape Boycott Sends Sales Down Sharply

(Continued from Page 1)

cott this year after the growers had rejected all attempts to get them to start contract talks, or to recognize the right of employes to pick a bargaining agent. The farm workers called 7,500 grape pickers to their cause in the San Joaquin Valley of California and won widespread public backing for the pickers who are not protected by any labor laws.

Last May the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed the boycott and called on all labor to support the struggling union. It noted that farm workers do not enjoy the legal protections of the law in organizing, and charged California growers with entering into a conspiracy to destroy the union.

The growers have since issued statements belittling the boycott as a minor irritation. Presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie, his running mate on the Democratic ticket, strongly backed the grape pickers. GOP Candidate Richard M. Nixon called the boycott "illegal", a charge the AFL-CIO said revealed Nixon's "ignorance" of federal labor law.

Other developments:

- The mayors of several major cities banned the buying of all California grapes for city institutions "for the duration."
- Lawrence Cardinal Shehan, Baltimore declared "our refusal to buy table grapes at this time is a small deprivation for the sake of the human rights of a most neglected segment" of society.
- Bishop John Wright, Pittsburgh, announced he has stopped eating grapes and hopes people will follow his example. He said "I like grapes but I like people more."
- The general board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America called on members to refrain from eating California grapes until union recognition or good-faith bargaining is assured.
- The Minnesota Rabbinical Association and other church groups also backed the boycott and urged their congregations to do likewise.

UFWOC headquarters in Delano, Calif., estimated its boycott has cost the growers $3.7 million so far this year in lost wholesale sales.

The area of largest decline, according to Agriculture Dept. reports, is New York City where shipments declined 58 percent below last year's figures. In Boston as well as Baltimore, the decline was 48 percent.

In Baltimore a survey of major grocery chains showed drops of 15 to 65 percent in grape sales. An A & P chain spokesman was quoted as saying "sales have been rapidly declining in response, we presume, to our lack of advertising and to growing sympathy for the strikers."

UFWOC Vice Pres. Andrew Imutan said 17 neighborhood committees, made up mainly of housewives, have agreed to begin picketing later this month at independent groceries selling the struck California grapes.

Baltimore area unions have distributed more than 300,000 handbills asking consumers not to buy the grapes, Imutan said.

2 Shoe Unions Win 44c Hike For 14,000

Boston—Two unions announced here that conclusion of joint contract negotiations with Interco, formerly known as the Intl. Shoe Co., will give 14,000 members a package increase of about 44 cents an hour over two years.

Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers and Pres. George Fecteau of the Shoe Workers said employes in 32 Interco plants will get wage increases of 17 cents an hour the first year and another 15 cents in 1969 for hourly paid workers. Piece rate workers get percentage increases averaging 17 cents the first year, 15.3 cents the second.

A union announcement said the contract provides two significant gains: a severance pay plan giving lump sums based on years of service in the event of a factory closing or removal, and a schedule of minimum hourly rates at least 15 cents above federal wage minimums.

Severance payments will be at the rate of $30 for each year of service for workers with at least 15 years of service. Improved pensions and vacation schedules, and Good Friday as a paid holiday were gained. Increased surgical and hospital allowances will give better coverage, the two unions said.

Crowds, Response Grow:

Humphrey's Drive Gathers Momentum

(Continued from Page 1)

Republican economic mismanagement" and contrasted them with "the 90 months of sensational economic growth and uninterrupted prosperity" since 1961.

"The American worker," he suggested "will remember when he opened each pay check with the dread that he might find a layoff notice in his envelope."

In the South, Humphrey took out after Wallace on the latter's home grounds. Addressing a noon rally of nearly 12,000 in downtown Jacksonville, he charged that despite the former Alabama governor's claims, he is actually an "enemy of the working man."

Wallace's "strategy of organized hate," Humphrey declared, can, if left unanswered, "lead America to disaster just as surely as the radical tactics of the shouters and disrupters."

'Divisive' Campaign

"The more serious threat," he continued, "arises from his calculated campaign to divide this nation, to deliberately inflame the fears, frustrations and prejudices of our people, to bring this nation to the brink of broad scale civil disorder."

To a crowd of more than 20,000 at the Charlotte, N.C., sports arena —three to four times more than Nixon and Wallace drew in previous appearances—the Vice President charged that Nixon is trying to "out-Wallace Wallace." He called the GOP candidate "a man who deliberately courted the most radical extremist element in his own party, who continues this appeal in his speeches, and who will be fully in their debt should he win the presidency."

Humphrey continued to press Nixon to break his silence on key issues in the campaign and to agree to a nationally televised debate, referring to his opponent as "the shadow" and "Brand X." But Nixon, who fared poorly in a series of televised debates with the late Pres. John F. Kennedy in the 1960 campaign, so far has refused to accept the challenge.

Foreign Policy

The Vice President's foreign policy address was taped in Salt Lake City and televised nationally. The key paragraphs said:

"As President, I would stop the bombing of the North as an acceptable risk for peace because I believe it could lead to success in the negotiations and thereby shorten the war. This would be the best protection for our troops.

"In weighing that risk—and before taking action—I would place key importance on evidence—direct or indirect—by deed or word —of Communist willingness to restore the demilitarized zone between North and South Viet Nam.

Good Faith Required

"If the government of North Viet Nam were to show bad faith, I would reserve the right to resume the bombing."

The speech drew warm praise from a number of supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who had opposed Humphrey for the Democratic nomination and criticized the Administration's conduct of the war.

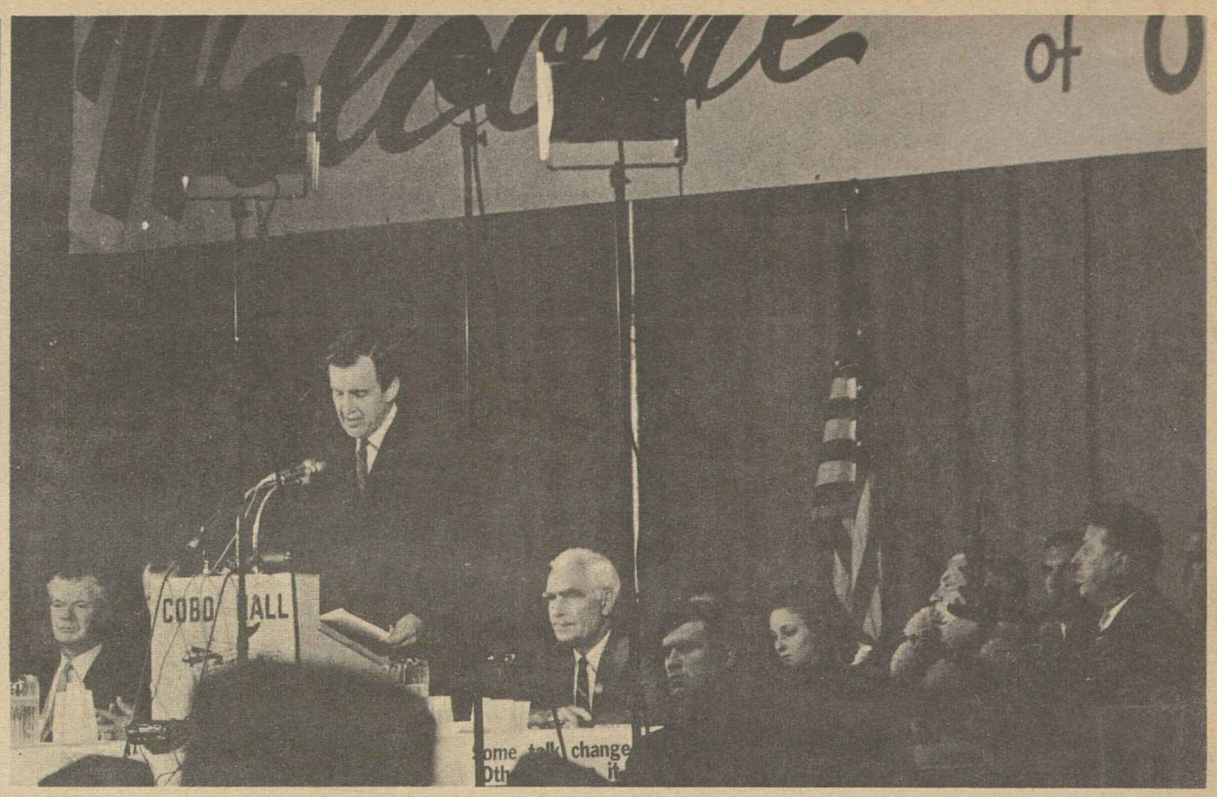
In Paris, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, chief U.S. representative at the peace talks, promptly denied a charge by Nixon that the Humphrey speech hampered the negotiations.

Kennedy Approves

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who had previously given a strong endorsement to the Vice President, hailed the speech in a telegram to Humphrey.

"To all who look for peace in Viet Nam," Kennedy said, "you have given great encouragement and hope. You are the only candidate for the presidency who has offered the American people proposals for ending the war. . . ."

In addition to the bombing halt, Humphrey proposed a "de-Americanization" of the war by shifting the military responsibility to the South Vietnamese, an internationally supervised cease-fire and supervised withdrawal of all foreign troops, and free elections among the people of South Viet Nam.



MICHIGAN COPE CONVENTION in Detroit heard Sen. Edmund Muskie, Democratic vice presidential candidate, expose the anti-labor records of Nixon and Wallace. Seated from left, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins; State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, partially obscured, third from right; and COPE Dir. Al Barkan, at the right.

Muskie Stirs New Spirit In Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

ing you can solve all the problems with the policeman's clout."

Muskie, of Polish descent, stressed that 40 million immigrants found a good life here because America "was an open society." It must remain "free and open," he declared.

"Building walls with the idea that they can provide safety and security" is not the answer.

Muskie differentiated between the "hard-core trouble makers" who have tried to disrupt campaign appearances and the "decent human beings" among the protesters, young people who feel helpless to influence "the impersonal machinery of government."

Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle made a similar distinction in his keynote address to the state COPE convention. But he warned that "in a democratic society, you don't adopt tactics of a fascist state by booing, jeering and shouting." These tactics, he declared, are repelling "many of us who had been sympathetic toward some of their objectives."

Scholle said the disrupters of meetings are trying "to prevent the most liberal individual nominated in this country, Hubert Humphrey, from speaking."

He asked: "If they destroy the only liberal, progressive guy that's running, what do they want—Tricky Dick or do they want Wallace and the police state?"

Agnew Steps Up Pace— Two Goofs in One Day

Toledo—Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew managed to do it again —and again—during a one-day visit here.

The Republican vice presidential candidate added to his list of "foot-in-the-mouth" bloopers during an outdoor rally in downtown Toledo.

First he described himself as "a labor lawyer by trade" and denounced the boycott of struck California grapes as an "unfair tactic."

Instead of a boycott, Agnew said, the union's representatives should be "sitting across the bargaining table" and trying to settle their dispute "in the traditional American fashion."

Just a few weeks earlier, Richard M. Nixon likewise denounced the grape boycott as "illegal" and said the issue should be settled by the National Labor Relations Board.

He was promptly reminded by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee that farm workers are not covered by federal labor law and, since the grape growers refuse to recognize the union or bargain, the workers must strike and boycott.

A Lawyer Should Know

As a lawyer as well as a presidential candidate, the union suggested, Nixon should know that.

But Agnew, as a self-styled "labor lawyer," apparently didn't know it either—even though extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers has been blocked by a Republican-Dixie coalition in Congress.

Then Agnew sharply criticized Toledo's Mayor William Ensign, a Democrat, for not meeting him at the airport. He had to get the traditional "key to the city" from a Republican member of the city council, Agnew complained.

The next morning, the Toledo Blade ran a front page picture of Mayor Ensign presenting the city's traditional glass key to Agnew at the airport. The mayor was quoted as saying that he had "a large tag" on his lapel identifying himself.

An aide to Agnew said there would be no apology. The Republican candidate, he said, was apparently "misinformed as to who the guy was" who presented the key.

10-5-68

Iron Worker Muskie Hits Trail for Ed

Los Angeles—Iron Worker Eugene Muskie is on the campaign trail.

He is barnstorming through the country's 12 most populous states working for the election of his brother, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie—the running mate of Democratic presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey.

Muskie, a member of Iron Workers Local 433 in Los Angeles since 1946, has been temporarily assigned by union Pres. John H. Lyons to full-time duty with COPE.

Assisting Muskie on the campaign tour is Jake West, business agent of the Los Angeles local.

The two-man Iron Workers' team has been hop-scotching around the nation for the past few weeks. After getting their assignment in St. Louis at the Iron Workers headquarters, they continued their trip and made stops in Washington, D.C., and Phoenix.

They are visiting central labor councils, workers on the job, and other labor groups spreading the word about the pro-labor Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

Muskie and West took to the campaign trail with the best wishes of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO. An early stop was the State AFL-CIO convention in Sacramento.

CAMPAIGNER Eugene Muskie, right, brother of Democratic vice presidential candidate Edmund S. Muskie, confers with Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons in St. Louis. Muskie is a member of Iron Workers Local 433 in Los Angeles.

Hayes J. Alvis Named to N.Y. Red Cross Post

New York—Hayes J. Alvis, supervisor of social services for Musicians Local 802 here for the past five years, has been named labor liaison officer for the American Red Cross in Greater New York.

The appointment was made by ARC on the recommendation of Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO. Alvis succeeds John Burnell, who has become director of the city federation's Neighborhood Youth Corps Committee.

ILGWU Sets Radio Series On Campaign

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers have launched a series of 15-minute radio programs over the National Broadcasting Co. network to explain the issues in the 1968 elections.

Featured speakers on the programs, to be broadcast by more than 300 stations every Thursday evening will be Pres. Johnson, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sen. Edmund Muskie and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The kickoff program, with Johnson speaking, will be aired Oct. 10. Meany will speak on the Oct. 17th program followed by Muskie on Oct. 24 and Humphrey on the concluding broadcast, Oct. 31.

The programs, also featuring prominent actors and entertainers, will be aired at 7:45 p.m. (EST), 6:45 p.m. (CST), 5:45 (MST) and 7:45 p.m. (PST). The union advised that listeners check local station listings in their newspapers.

LBJ Warns GOP Will Pull Nation Apart

AFL-CIO News

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Strong Plea Voiced for Humphrey

Pres. Johnson warned the American people that the Nixon-Agnew ticket will "pull this nation downward . . . into another cycle of Republicn reaction and inaction . . . they really promise to pull America apart."

His warning came in a nationwide radio broadcast over 300 stations sponsored by the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union in which he gave a ringing endorsement to the Humphrey-Muskie ticket "as strong and forceful voices for creative new programs and for the enduring values of our democracy."

Declaring that "Americans are too wise to waste their votes on a false prophet of fear," George Wallace, the President singled out Nixon as the major target in the election. The former Vice President, Johnson said, opposed aid to education, medicare and "much vital and progressive legislation" and has called for delay in adopting the treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons.

To Wallace's campaign theme that "there's not a dime's worth of difference between the major candidates," the President said:

"There is all the difference of daylight and darkness between the Nixon-Agnew Republican record of reaction and recession —and the kind of forward-looking leadership that the Humphrey-Muskie ticket offers to you Americans."

Noting that the people rejected "do-nothing, stand-pat politics" in 1960 and 1964, the President in his address over NBC said it is not enough to stand still, that there are too many challenges still unmet.

Tracing his friendship with Humphrey over a 20-year period, the President ticked off his leadership and initiative in legislation securing the Peace Corps, the nuclear test ban treaty, Food for Peace, medicare and many others. He said he asked Humphrey to be his running mate in 1964 "because I believed him to be the best qualified man to serve as President." Humphrey's choice of Muskie is similarly wise he added.

"Few men that I have ever known have understood our urgent national needs so well as Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie," and they will carry forward the

(Continued on Page 12)

IAM Wins Major Pact At Boeing

Seattle—Machinists at Boeing plants and missile bases around the nation have voted acceptance of a new three-year contract valued by the union at $1.03 to $1.13 an hour.

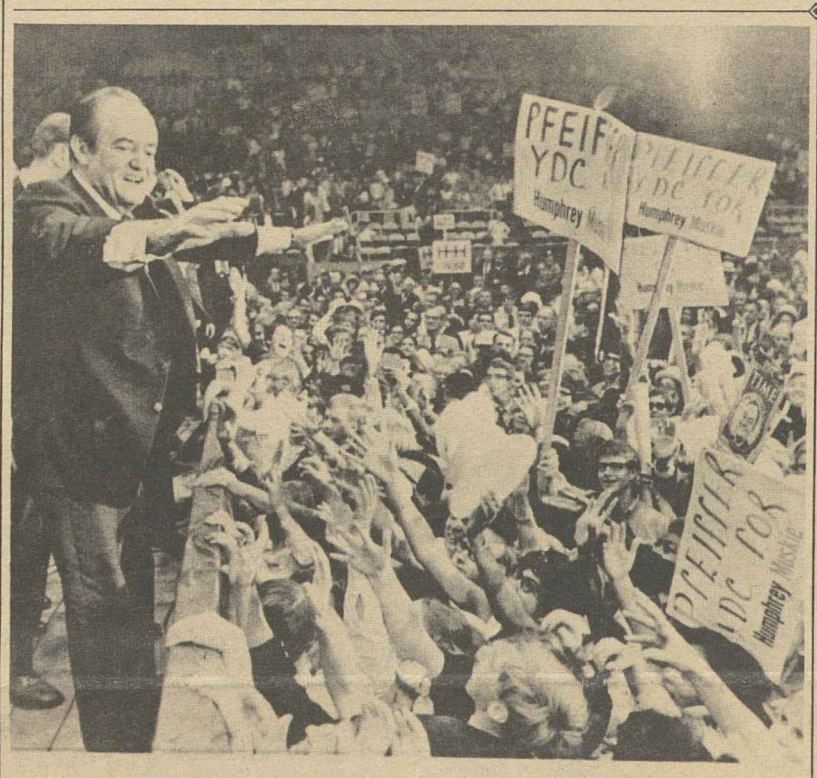
The vote to ratify among units representing 68,000 employes of the world's largest producer of commercial planes was by margins of about 4-1, the union said.

IAM Vice Pres. Charles F. West, chairman of the union's Aerospace Conference, called the settlement "an outstanding breakthrough." It was the fourth of the kind at major installations, with three still to go in this year's round of negotiations.

Still up for settlement are contracts expiring Nov. 3 at the McDonnell Douglas plant in St.

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Cites 8-Year Gain In Urging Humphrey Vote



CHEERING SUPPORTERS greet Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey at the Charlotte Coliseum during his campaign visit to North Carolina. The Humphrey rally got a big boost from labor as almost 75 busloads of trade unionists made the trip to Charlotte from around the state and from South Carolina. The Charlotte turnout for Humphrey was larger than for earlier visits of Nixon and Wallace.

Bids Workers to Guard Investment

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on American workers to protect "the investment we have made in America in the past eight years" by doing their best to help elect Hubert Humphrey as President, Edmund Muskie as Vice President and congressional candidates "who believe, as we do, in a better America for everyone."

Meany issued the appeal in the first of a series of five-minute radio messages over the National Broadcasting Co. network on the issues in the 1968 political campaign. Three further programs are scheduled for successive Fridays at 7:45 p.m. (EDT).

The Nov. 5 election Meany said, poses "a crucial decision" for the nation and the American trade union movement "has a vital interest" in that decision.

"In a time when the world is in ferment, and in a time when there is contention at home, the decision we make on these matters is not one to be made on the basis of whim, or fear, or hate," Meany declared. "It is a decision that demands thought and an objective assessment of where we've been, where we are, and where we hope to go.

"My concern, and I believe the concern of all working men and women in this country, is that we not squander the investment we have made in America in the past eight years. They have been years of productivity and creativity that have no parallel in history."

Meany ran the record of accomplishments during the last eight years of "uninterrupted economic growth":

- "We have made basic social reforms within the framework of our democratic society.
- "The real income of the overwhelming majority of Americans has constantly risen.

(Continued on Page 12)

Jobs Level Stays Firm For Nation

By Robert B. Cooney

The job situation across the nation remained strong in September while the unemployment rate of 3.6 percent held close to the post-Korean War low, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's monthly report showed non-farm payroll employment increasing by 123,000 to 68.5 million, seasonally adjusted.

Compared to September 1967, there has been a gain of 2.1 million jobs, the report said. Two-thirds of the increase came in the areas of retail and wholesale trade, services and state and local government.

The August to September job pickup was the smallest in four months, the report noted, reflecting more modest gains in the service-producing industries while employment remained stable in the goods-producing sector.

The situation for the fulltime breadwinner remains one of "low levels of unemployment," summarized Harold Goldstein, Labor Dept. manpower expert.

The report showed jobless rates

(Continued on Page 3)

Renews Debate Challenge:

Humphrey Charges Foe Dodges Issues

By John M. Barry

Vice Pres. Humphrey renewed his challenge to Richard M. Nixon to end his "silence" and agree to "go before the American people" to debate the issues in the presidential election campaign.

Humphrey received no response from his Republican opponent, however, to a telegram asking Nixon to join in urging Congress to suspend the equal time provisions of the Communications Act so that television debates could be arranged to include third-party candidate George C. Wallace.

Instead, Republicans in the House engaged in a "mini-buster" to delay passage of the legislation and the measure was put aside in the Senate when GOP leaders threatened a full-scale filibuster. **(Story, Page 5.)**

Nixon has taken the position that he will not engage in any debate that includes Wallace. But he has also ducked the Vice President's proposals for head-to-head television debates "under whatever circumstances and financing could be arranged."

Humphrey said the two candidates "could have as many debates as we want, even one a week until election day. . . . I am ready and I've been waiting."

The Vice President repeated his challenge again and again in another encouraging week of campaigning that took him through major industrial centers of the Northeast.

In Utica, N.Y., and Erie and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., he charged that

(Continued on Page 12)

Nixon Keys Well-Oiled Campaign To Fears, Frustrations of Public

By David L. Perlman

Minneapolis—Richard M. Nixon is seeking the presidency that narrowly eluded him eight years ago with a "sock it to them" campaign keyed to the fears and frustrations of the American people.

In suburban shopping centers and in city auditoriums, as the Republican presidential candidate criss-crosses the nation, the litany is the same.

War, crime, riots, high prices and high taxes are laid at the doorstep of the Democrats.

Under his Administration, Nixon promises grandly, "we'll have prosperity without war; progress without inflation."

He does not say how. But the thousands bused to rallies by efficient Republican organizations respond with enthusiastic applause. Cheer leaders at microphones start the chant, "We want Nixon." Well-scrubbed, cleancut suburban teenagers bring the enthusiasm of a high school pep rally to the campaign trail.

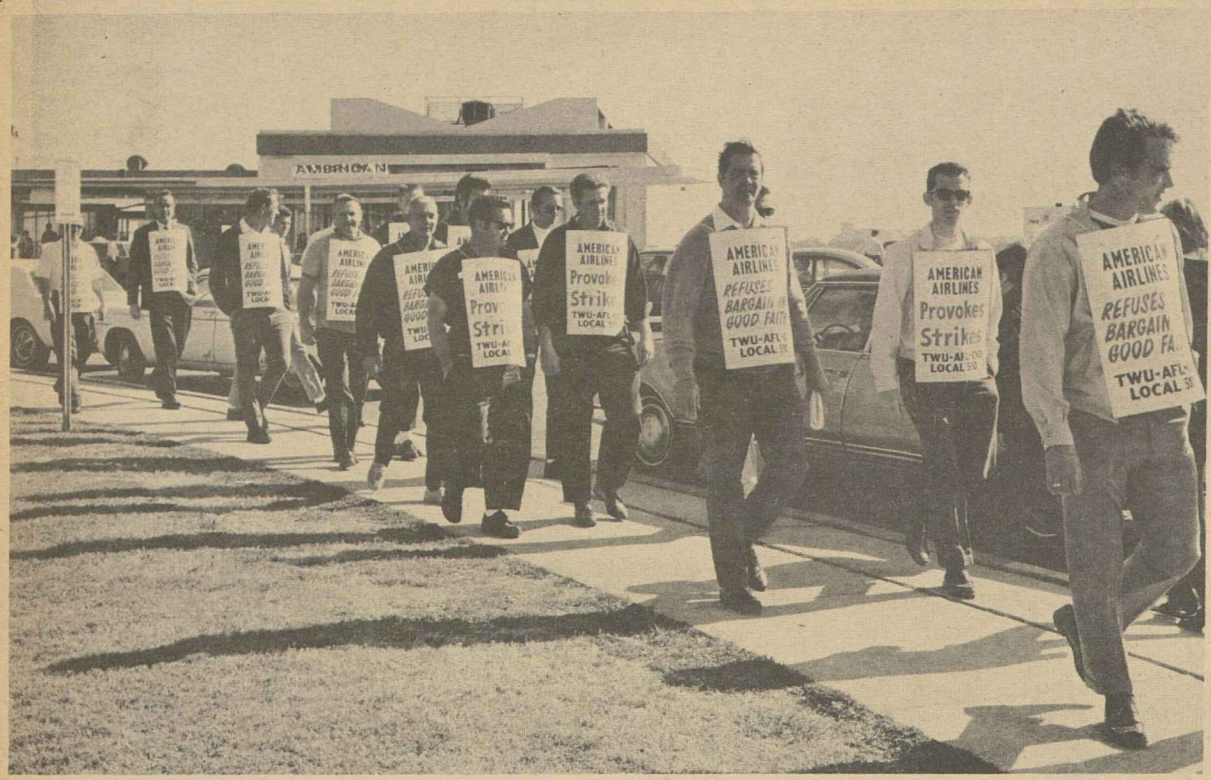
In bits and pieces in his longer public speeches and in more sedate surroundings, such as a question and answer session with a large group of editors, Nixon spells out a philosophy—if not a program—of government.

Its thesis is that the federal government should get out of the business of helping people and trying to overcome national problems with federal programs or funds.

If federal aid is essential, money should be turned over to the states to spend as they wish.

As far as solving problems of

(Continued on Page 10)



PICKETS REPRESENTING 13,000 American Airlines mechanics, stores and service and communications employes march at Washington National Airport to protest company "stalling" in contract negotiations with the Transport Workers that began last May. The union announced at simultaneous picketing around the country that further delays could cause a walkout.

Teachers Union Enlisting Support For Program to Upgrade Schools

The American Federation of Teachers has called on the labor movement to help America's public schools achieve the standards of excellence they must have to do their job properly.

The nation "needs to start as soon as possible," the AFT said in a report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, on a balanced 10-year program requiring "a massive infusion of funds, new and adequate federal legislation" and "related efforts at all levels." More school funds would come, under the AFT program, from federal sources and less from state and local taxes.

The educators' union, basing its recommendations on a study by a professional staff under Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, said the program can be made "a legislative item of the highest priority in the 91st Congress" with the support of the labor, liberal and civil rights community of organizations.

"The problems of our public schools and what to do about them," the report said, "are neither debatable nor postponable."

Declaring "the facts are indisputable," the AFT ticked them off in this order:

- Ten percent of the children who should be in the public schools are, in some states, "not there at all."
- The shortage of teachers, especially fully-qualified teachers, is acute in many areas.
- Teachers' pay is "grossly inadequate." Last year it averaged $6,830 a year, nationwide.
- Many classrooms are overcrowded, and much of the physical plant is "shabby, outmoded or even dangerous."

The report, adopted as union policy by the AFT's 1968 convention, calls for a rise in total school expenditures from $28.3 billion in 1967 to $70.1 billion by 1977.

Under the union's program, the federal government's share of the cost of public school education would rise from 8.1 percent to 38.9 percent. Local and state governments would pay 61.1 percent in 1967 as against 91.9 percent for 1967.

In 1967, the report said, state and local governments paid $26 billion of the total cost, federal taxes $2.3 billion. The proportion should be turned around, the Keyserling study maintained. It set these main goals for the nation:

Per pupil outlays for all public school purposes should be raised in the next 10 years from an average of $660 to $1,534.

Enrollment should be increased from 43 million to 45.7 million, or 6.3 percent, by accommodating through the 12th grade every youth aged 5 to 17 not now served by private schools.

Classroom teachers should be increased from 1.8 million to 2.3 million, or 27.8 percent. Including replacements, more than 2.1 million new teachers will be needed over the decade.

Average teacher salaries should be raised from $6,830 as of 1967 to a minimum of $10,711 by 1977—an average annual increase of 4.6 percent, not counting needed living-cost increases.

Non-teacher instructional staffs should rise from 188,000 to 1.5 million—some principals, supervisors, librarians and guidance personnel but mostly assistant teachers not fully accredited to teach alone, at salaries rising at the same pace as those of teachers.

Noninstructional outlays need to be "increased greatly" for administration, plant operation, salaries, and programs for summer schools, adult education and school lunches.

The available supply of classrooms, the report advised, should be raised from 1.6 million to 2.285 million to accommodate increased enrollment and to reduce class size from the present average of 24 pupils per teacher to an average of 20 for the nation.

"We can well afford the cost of the program," the union told the AFL-CIO. A nation which proposes to spend $89.5 billions in fiscal 1969 for national defense, space technology and international affairs can budget $32.9 billion for all educational expenses by 1977 if it really desires to do so, its report noted.

Keyserling's study pointed out that America's economic growth should pay for the program, with "freedom and flexibility at state and local levels," without raising federal taxes.

It concluded that only half of 1 percent of the national product is spent on public school education. The federal government, it noted, pays 50 percent of the cost of building U.S. highways and 100 percent of the cost of developing supersonic air liners, but only 8 percent of public education costs.

AFT Pres. David Selden recalled in submitting the report that "the labor movement is historically identified with support to public education." While public school conditions, because of the legislative activities of the AFL-CIO, are far better than they would have been without such action, "our public schools are still far behind where they ought to be, and will fall even farther behind in the years ahead," unless a corrective program is "quickly set in motion," Selden asserted.

NEW PRESIDENTS of AFL-CIO unions are Timothy J. O'Sullivan, left, of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians, and Thomas E. Boyle of the Chemical Workers. O'Sullivan won a three-year term at the NABET convention in Chicago. Boyle was chosen by the ICWU executive board to serve a four-year term as successor to Walter L. Mitchell, who died unexpectedly after his re-election.

At Labor Party Conference:

British Unions Lead Wage Policy Attack

Blackpool, England—The British Labor Party conference here, attended by many of the country's union leaders, rejected the Labor Government's prices and incomes legislation.

The vote against the measure, which allows the government to delay wage increases negotiated by unions, was 5,098,000 to 1,124,000. Only a month ago the British Trades Union Congress also called for repeal of the bill by a 7-to-1 margin.

The conference ignored pleas by Employment & Productivity Minister Barbara Castle and Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins for support of the act.

Despite the outcome of the vote, Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the delegates that the government would not change its wage and price policy.

Mrs. Castle was slightly more conciliatory when she offered to set up discussions between the Government and the TUC to decide what policy should follow the Prices & Incomes Act when it expires at the end of 1969.

The attack on the policy was led by Hugh Scanlon, Engineers leader, and Transport & General Workers' leader, Frank Cousins, who resigned from Wilson's Government because of the incomes policy in 1966.

But the harshest attack came from one of the Labor Party's own members in Parliament, Michael Foot. "As a Socialist, I am not prepared to tolerate the scourge of unemployment at the rate we have had it over the years," he stated.

Criticism of the Labor Government was the harshest in years at a Party conference, and it reached its peak when the address by Party Chairman Jennie Lee was interrupted by mine workers protesting at the Government's pit closure policy. Miners have always been regarded as Labor's most loyal supporters.

Indeed, Government ministers were afraid of losing control of the conference, which is run by the party's national executive and dominated by the "block votes" of the unions. A union has one vote for each member affiliated to the party. This means that Cousins' Transport Workers, for example, have a million votes.

The Government's narrowest squeak came when the executive itself almost rejected the incomes policy. Only a vote cast by Chairman Lee saved the day for Wilson and his colleagues. Fears were expressed that the Government would be in a permanent minority after the elections to the executive at the conference, which are also influenced by union block votes, but this threat did not materialize.

Expanded Program Set By Minnesota AFL-CIO

Minneapolis—Delegates to the Minnesota AFL-CIO's 11th constitutional convention launched a vigorous drive to stamp all aspects of Minnesota life with the union label.

To lead the way to a rejuvenation of organized labor's role in Minnesota affairs, delegates re-elected by acclamation Pres. David K. Roe, a Lather; Executive Vice Pres. Leonard LaShomb, a member of the Meat Cutters and Sec.-Treas. Neil C. Sherburne, a Carpenter.

At the same time, the convention armed the leadership with changes in the constitution designed to make the State AFL-CIO's work more effective:

- Per capita tax was raised 25 percent, from 12 to 15 cents.
- The portion earmarked for legislative work was increased 12½ percent to three cents, or 20 percent of the budget.
- The term of office was adjusted to make sure any new president will have a full year for learning the ropes before facing the challenge of a session of the state legislature. Beginning in 1971, officers will be elected in the odd-numbered years for two-year terms.
- The convention voted to continue a committee named a year ago to explore establishment of a statewide AFL-CIO weekly newspaper. Such a paper, begun experimentally in March as a 4-page monthly, was published prior to the convention as an 8-page supplement to the three existing labor weeklies in Minnesota. Response to this pilot project was "excellent", Roe told the delegates.

National attention was focused on the Minneapolis meeting with the appearance of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who threw away his prepared speech and let fly with a blast at Nixon and Wallace which brought his audience to its feet repeatedly.

Peter Cardenas, a striking grape picker, appeared before the convention to appeal for support of the boycott of California table grapes being pressed by the AFL-CIO Farm Workers. William R. Robertson, strike director for the unions at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, asked the convention's support for the boycott of Hearst publications and the "dirty dozen" of national advertisers who are supporting the struck paper.

In a spontaneous gesture, delegates passed the hat after the appearance of each and raised $676 for the farm workers and about as much for Hearst strikers.

The convention drew up a "shopping list" of more than 40 items for its spokesmen to take to the coming session of the legislature. Many dealt with the right of public employes to organize and to engage in real collective bargaining.

Top of the list is sales tax reform. Roe told delegates that the so-called "tax relief and reform" law adopted by the conservative-controlled 1967 legislature, which was presented as reducing property taxes on small homes in exchange for a sales tax, had turned out to be no reform at all, with its relief largely going to Minnesota's biggest businesses.

Daugherty Confirmed For D.C. Council Seat

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Philip J. Daugherty, member of the Office & Professional Employes, as a member of the Washington, D.C. city council.

Daugherty, 37, works as a special representative for OPEIU Local 2. Pres. Johnson named him to succeed Jay C. Turner, who resigned. Turner is president of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO and an officer of the Operating Engineers.

Before Iron Workers:

Muskie Says Nixon 'Afraid' to Debate

New York—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie charged at the Iron Workers convention here that Nixon is "afraid" to meet Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey in open debate and said it was "time Richard Nixon stopped hiding behind George Wallace."

He referred to the Nixon assertion that he was willing to meet the Vice President in debate only if third-party candidate George C. Wallace does not participate. Muskie told 1,500 delegates and guests at the 33rd convention of the union he was "appalled" at those who say there is "no difference" among the presidential candidates.

Nixon and Wallace, he charged, are conducting a campaign based on "fear and division—Americans against Americans," whereas Humphrey is the "only presidential candidate who believes in appealing to the instinct of Americans to unite."

"I think we have to face the fact that if Mr. Nixon wins in November it will not be because a majority of Americans favor him, but because a minority of Americans have deserted the Democratic party for the likes of Wallace," he asserted.

He reminded the convention that while Wallace holds himself out as a law and order advocate, the record when he was governor was that Alabama had the highest murder rate of any of the 50 states.

"His state is a right-to-work state," Muskie pointed out, and asked: "Have you meant what you said to me over the last 10 years about your opposition to right-to-work? My record is clear and so is George Wallace's. Which of us is your choice?

"I say to the laboring men and women of this country that it is time that you looked at the whole record . . .(of) Wallace. He has no law and order record. He has no labor record. He has no record in the field of human rights or social justice."

Muskie said that while most Americans share in prosperity, now in its eighth year, "millions of men and women, blacks and whites, Indian and Mexican-Americans are living in poverty and deprived of full opportunities, with their frustrations breaking out at times in violence."

Muskie, whose brother, Eugene, is an Iron Worker, drew a parallel from labor's experience in the 1930s, saying he and they remembered "the fight for the right to bargain collectively, the protests, the dissent which sometimes erupted in violence at a time when labor did not get its fair share of the fruits of our resources and our industry."

He said that in the past 180 years in America "we have enlarged our capacity to provide hoped-for improvement for greater and greater numbers of Americans" and added that "there is still plenty of room at the top—that is the story of American society. We cannot ignore those who demand equal opportunity as Mr. Nixon would have us do, and we cannot suppress them as Mr. Wallace would have us do."

Muskie said that if people ignore the plight of the poor and yield to "appeals of a Wallace, who says the way to build safety and security for those who already have a stake in our society is to build a wall between them and those who do not have that stake," the result would be "hatred, fear and instability—on both sides of the wall there will be no safety or security for anyone."

Taking note of the principal slogan of the GOP nominee, "Nixon's the one", he asked "What one?" and gave some answers.

"Who cast the deciding vote against federal aid to education when he was Vice President? Nixon's the one.

"And who voted to deny social security coverage to 750,000 workers? Nixon's the one.

"Who voted against increases in public assistance to old people, the blind and disabled? Nixon's the one.

"Who voted against adequate rural electrification loan funds? Nixon's the one.

"Who was Vice President in the Administration that vetoed the area redevelopment program? Nixon is the one again."

The choice in November, Muskie said, is between Humphrey with a continuing, open, expanding, growing society and Nixon and Wallace with an increasingly closed, stagnant, selfish and divided America.

"If you people in labor cannot and will not mobilize your resources and your spirits to fight on the right side of this issue from coast to coast and from one corner of this country to another, then our country is indeed in deep trouble," he warned.

He expressed the firm belief, however, that there are enough Americans concerned for the future and what America represents "to do the job on Nov. 5 if we can open their eyes, get them moving on the road and into the polling places" on election day.

Delegates and guests gave Muskie standing ovations as he entered the convention hall and on the conclusion of his address.

IRON WORKERS DELEGATES gave Sen. Edmund Muskie a standing ovation when he arrived at the union's convention in New York and when he concluded his address. Muskie, shown with Iron Workers' Pres. John H. Lyons, charged that Richard Nixon is "afraid" to debate Hubert Humphrey.

Lyons Calls Coverage Of Muskie Talk Slanted

New York—Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons has charged that a New York Times article on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's address to the union's convention here was "incredibly inaccurate, slanted and destructively misleading."

In a letter to James Reston, executive editor of the Times, Lyons wrote that all of the 1,500 officers, delegates and guests at the convention were "shocked and offended" by an interpretation placed on their reaction to the speech.

He charged that the Times story went "to amazing lengths" to emphasize that "there was not a flutter of response or applause" from the audience and "there was only silence" when Muskie made his points.

Lyons said everyone present "recognized that the silence was in fact a tribute to the eloquence and persuasiveness of the speech." Its impact on the audience "was tremendous" and it was not the type of speech to be interrupted by applause, he added.

"Apparently it is impossible to obtain fair coverage these days," Lyons concluded, "unless you heckle, disturb or demonstrate abusively. To listen, attentively and thoughtfully, merely elicits scorn."

Shipbuilders Urge Federal Action To Check Stagnation of U.S. Yards

Miami Beach—American shipbuilding faces "a threat of near obliteration in the next five years" unless the United States takes "emergency measures" against foreign-built ships, conglomerate corporations and other problems facing the industry.

This was the grim message to come out of the 24th convention of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers as more than 200 delegates met here.

Part of the answer to the problem facing the workers in American shipyards, the convention said in a resolution of endorsement, is the election of Hubert H. Humphrey as President.

Earlier the convention had elected Andrew A. Pettis as president to succeed the late John J. Grogan, who died Sept. 16. John F. Bonner was named vice president. Ross D. Blood is secretary-treasurer. Two new board members—Melvin E. Bohle, Baltimore, and Antonio Svizzero, Quincy, Mass., were elected.

The president's salary was raised to $30,000 from $20,000; the vice president's and the secretary-treasurer's from $17,500 to $25,000.

In a somber officers' report to the convention, stunned by Grogan's death, delegates were told that the "trial and ordeal" experienced since the union's last convention continue via "a shortsighted and destructive government policy to scuttle the American Merchant Marine and doom the shipyards."

The overshadowing issue is the "relentless assault to open wide the breach to permit operators to obtain foreign-built ships," the union said.

Conglomerate corporations, it was stated, swallow up shipyards in their hunt for profitable situations and present complex problems for workers.

All is not black, according to the officers. The two-year period also ended with some of the highest gross monetary wage increases in the union's history, plus improved pension plans, better holiday and vacation terms, broader safety provisions and other advances in working conditions.

The report said "it is a sad and grim fact of life that we have not yet begun to move in the proper direction as far as our Merchant Marine is concerned." The United States is now in sixth place in the world in terms of the size of the fleet, the officers noted, and has fallen from first to sixteenth place in terms of shipbuilding output.

The union's resolution supporting Humphrey—it passed another one backing the Administration's Viet Nam policy—said he "has fought shoulder-to-shoulder with labor and other progressive elements of American society in the struggle for social reform and progress in America. The organized labor movement has never had reason to doubt where Humphrey stands or where his heart is."

Closer to home, the officers said the election of the Vice President—plus friendly congressmen—would enhance the "battle for survival and advancement of our membership, our union and our industry."

A series of resolutions dealing specifically with the shipbuilding industry called among other things for an "intensive and effective campaign against any and all build-abroad proposals," an independent Maritime Administration, a nuclear vessel program for the merchant marine, and the salvage of the U.S. fishing fleet through a new system of tax incentives for construction and modernization.

A number of amendments to the constitution were adopted to prevent confusion in succession of office in the union. On the death of a union president, the office is filled by the vice president; then the vice president's job will be filled at the next national convention. If the vice president's office is vacated, it shall be filled by an appointment made by the president with the concurrence of the executive board.

Amendments also clarified succession in the secretary-treasurer and GEB posts.

The convention paid tribute to Grogan in a three-hour memorial. Clergymen of the three major faiths led the services, with officers, delegates, close friends and family voicing their reaction to his sudden passing. The speeches and messages from around the world were interspersed with comments from delegates as well.

September Jobless Rate, Employment Hold Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

of 2.2 percent for adult men, 1.6 percent for married men and 3.2 percent for fulltime workers, all virtually unchanged from August.

The overall jobless rate of 3.6 percent compares to the post-Korean war low of 3.5 percent in August, 3.7 percent in July, 3.8 percent in June and 3.5 percent in May. The rate for September a year ago was 4.1 percent. The rate has averaged 3.6 so far this year.

The jobless rates for Negroes and for teenagers remained stubbornly high.

The unemployment rate for Negroes stood at 6.7 percent in September and for whites it was 3.2 percent. For the third quarter of 1968, the rate was 3.3 percent for whites and 6.6 percent or twice as high for non-whites, as it has been for the past 15 years since the Korean War.

The teenage jobless rate was 12.6 percent last month, about the same as in August and not much improved from the 13.4 percent of September 1967.

The jobless rate for Negro teenagers was an explosive 27.1 percent in September, two and a half times more than the high 10.7 percent rate for white teenagers.

A continuing bright spot in the jobless area was the reduction in the number of hardcore or long-term unemployed—those actively seeking work and failing to find it for 15 weeks or more. This group totaled 370,000 in September, seasonally adjusted, and was "at the lowest point in about 15 years," the report said. It was the third time this year that this group had been reduced below 400,000.

In the factory sector, the Labor Dept. report said employment has remained stable even while industrial activity has been high over the past four months. Manufacturing employment was unchanged at 19.8 million in September, seasonally adjusted.

On hours and earnings, the report showed the average workweek at 38.0 hours in September and average hourly earnings for production workers rising by 4 cents to $2.90. Gross weekly earnings were up by 95 cents to $110.49.

NEW PRESIDENT of Fire Fighters, W. H. McClennan, gets his set of keys from a happy William D. Buck, retiring to president-emeritus status after 11 years as head of the union.

Machinists' Boeing Pact Posts Gains for 68,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Louis; the same date at United Aircraft in East Hartford, Conn., and Dec. 4 at United facilities in Southington and Middletown, Conn.

Wages in the new Boeing pact are slated to rise by 25.5 to 45.5 cents an hour this year, 9 to 14 cents next year and an additional 9 to 14 cents the third year.

With the final increase Oct. 2, 1970, Boeing rates will range from a minimum of $3.185 an hour to $4.88 an hour, plus cost-of-living adjustments ranging from 3 to 8 cents an hour each year, the IAM reported.

The union achieved other major objectives, including strengthened grievance procedure ending in impartial arbitration, automatic progression for major work classifications, elimination of 927 job titles and other improvements, including guaranteed action on grievances within a 30-day period.

Major Boeing plants are at Seattle, Wichita, Kans., Cape Kennedy, Fla., Michoud, La., Huntsville, Ala., and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. The firm also does contract work for the Defense Dept. at scattered missile bases.

The contract provides for the abolition of Boeing's 25-year-old job evaluation system and its replacement by a new job ranking system that puts all jobs requiring similar skills in the same labor grade.

A dental program covering most dental costs for members and their families will begin in 1970 with funds diverted from the cost-of-living adjustment due in late 1969.

Boeing workers will be reimbursed for eye examinations every two years for each family member. Life insurance coverage was raised 40 percent to $10,000. Hospital benefits are raised by 75 percent for Seattle employes, with proportionate raises at other locations.

Monthly pension benefits will go from $4.25 to $5.75 per year of service after next Jan. 1. Pension benefits for prior service are increased $1 a month for each year of service.

Other improvements include a 10th holiday to assure four and five-day "mini-vacations" at Christmas in 1968 and 1969 and at New Year's in 1970; four weeks vacation after 10 years, four weeks plus four days after 20 years.

Boeing management agreed to increase the shop steward ratio from 1 for each 200 workers to one for each 150.

1-Vote Edge Given IAM At McDonnell Douglas

St. Louis—The Machinists Union has apparently fended off a combined raid by the Teamsters and Auto Workers on the 22,000-member McDonnell Douglas aerospace unit here.

In a labor board election, District 837 of the IAM polled 8,981 votes to 8,980 for an insurgent group called "TEAM," whose leaders declared their intention of affiliating with the Teamsters.

Two additional ballots were challenged on grounds of legibility. The NLRB regional director will rule on their validity next week. It also seems certain that the other 17,961 paper ballots will be recounted.

The election was a runoff of an earlier contest in which the UAW and no union were also on the ballot. That time the IAM had an 80-vote edge over TEAM, each with slightly over 6,000; the UAW polled about 5,500, and the no union vote was negligible.

In subsequent full-page advertisements, a message signed by the UAW officers endorsed the "TEAM-sters."

Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, came here four days before the runoff election to renew his endorsement. A taped message from him was broadcast as a commercial on local radio stations.

The present IAM contract with McDonnell Douglas here will expire early next month. Although District 837 has drawn up a bargaining program designed to exceed the substantial settlements already achieved by IAM with the same company's West Coast plant and with Boeing and Lockheed, negotiations are forbidden by law until the certification question is settled.

Through a quirk in the law as interpreted by the NLRB, if the final vote should be a tie there could be no union in the plant for a year.

Border Pact Drafted:

Boycott of California Grapes Pressed by Mexican Unions

Monterrey, Mexico—Resolutions pledging full support to the AFL-CIO Farm Workers' boycott of California grapes and setting up a program of local joint committees in cities along the U.S.-American border climaxed the 12th Intl. Conference of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

The top-level Mexican delegation was led by Gen. Sec. Fidel Velazquez of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM). It included two members of the Senate of Mexico as well as Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, president of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

The delegation promised that immediate action would be taken to halt the sale of California grapes in Baja California and to prevent their shipment to other parts of Mexico. The conference also directed the chairman, ORIT Gen. Sec. Arturo Jáuregui H., to send a telegram to UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez pledging full support of the grape boycott.

Highlight of the conference was the adoption of a six-point "Resolution of Monterrey," which observed that "over the years the success of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has been demonstrated through our joint agreements for cooperation and mutual assistance along the U.S.-Mexico border." It declared that the Joint Committee is "now resolved to greatly expand these reciprocal agreements and to make them function more effectively so that they will become true symbols of the great international friendship which exists between the workers of our two countries."

The resolution called for establishment of local joint committees by Mexican and U.S. labor groups in every city along the border. It stipulated that these local committees should meet at least monthly to work out programs for their areas subject to approval and implementation by the national committees of the two countries.

The resolution also pledged the committee to cooperate fully with ORIT in strengthening programs for the defense of human rights and the preservation of freedom and free trade unionism. It also proposed that leaders of unions in similar industries in the two countries increase their contacts through joint meetings and exchange of visits and information.

The draft of the resolution was prepared by a subcommittee headed by Frank L. Noakes, secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employes, who headed the U.S. delegation. Its preparation followed extensive discussion of the committee's past experience with mutual assistance pacts between U.S. and Mexican unions along the border, existing since the San Diego-Tijuana agreement of 1953.

Later, a series known as the "Rio Bravo Pacts" united the workers along the Texas border. More recently, mutual assistance between the AFL-CIO and the CTM has been demonstrated in agreements covering work on the Amistad Dam and support for the farm workers' strike near Rio Grande City, Tex. In the former instance, AFL-CIO help was instrumental in obtaining CTM recognition as the union representing Mexican workers on the Amistad Dam project. In the farm workers' strike, the CTM effectively halted the importation of strikebreakers from Mexico and stood firm even though farm employer pressures caused the arrest of some of its leaders because of this support.

The conference studied a report on the meeting of the subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council with a similar subcommittee of the CTM which was set up at the preceding conference to investigate the effects of the Mexican Border Industrialization Program upon the welfare of workers on both sides of the border.

Jésus Elías Piña, who heads the Mexican section of the subcommittee, said that his group is working on the problem and will be ready to meet with the U.S. subcommittee, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, next month after the election.

Besides formal sessions lasting through two days, the delegates were guests at a luncheon given in their honor by Mucio Flores, mayor of the Villa de Santiago, a beautiful mountain hamlet near Monterrey where the Horseshoe Falls are located. Another luncheon was sponsored by ORIT and a formal banquet was given by the CTM of the state of Nuevo Leon.

Velazquez and Noakes, in their remarks throughout the conference, repeatedly stressed the great progress in cooperation and understanding between U.S. and Mexican workers.

"At every meeting we have moved forward," Noakes declared, "and I assure you our friendship will continue. At each of these meetings, both the workers of the United States and those of Mexico have benefited. Today there is real solidarity between our two great nations."

The next conference was set for March or early April in 1969 in San Antonio, Tex.

Members of the Mexican delegation, besides Velazquez, Piña and Sanchez Madariaga included Sen. Jesus Yuren, Manuel Pavón, Luis Adolfo Santibáñez, Pérez Ibarra, Rodolfo Gaytan, and Juan Diaz Macias.

Besides Noakes, the U.S. delegation was composed of Milton Plumb, secretary of the U.S. section; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Nick Kurko and Henry Muñoz, director of the Equal Opportunity Dept. of the Texas AFL-CIO.

Italian-American Medal Won by Steelworker

Boston—Dir. Joseph Germano of the Steelworkers' Chicago district accepted the Italian-American Charitable Society's gold medal award for service to his community at a dinner here. He is the first labor representative to be so cited.

Missouri Labor Solid For Humphrey, Muskie

Kansas City—More than 740 delegates to the Missouri AFL-CIO convention here shouted a unanimous endorsement of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for President and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie for Vice President.

Delegates also endorsed Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton for the Senate and Gov. Warren E. Hearnes for re-election. Both received enthusiastic ovations as the main speakers at a banquet held in connection with the convention.

Endorsed for the House were Democratic Representatives Leonor K. Sullivan, William J. Randall, Richard Bolling, Richard H. Ichord and William L. Hungate, along with four Democrats seeking seats: William Clay, James W. Symington, Ed Bonitt and Bill D. Burlison.

In a keynote address, Missouri AFL-CIO Pres. John I. Rollings emphasized that unions must play a "decisive role" in getting out votes for Humphrey and all other candidates supported by labor.

He warned union members not to be "fooled" by George Wallace. Pointing to Wallace's efforts to "weaken unions and unfairly tax workers" as governor of Alabama, Rollings added, "Wallace's current pretense as a friend of workers is repugnant."

Eagleton also stressed the importance of workers, their families and friends getting registered before the Oct. 12 deadline in Missouri and then going to the polls.

Hearnes traced his support of labor programs in his first term as governor and described problems ahead. He explained his position "for law and order—and equally important—justice."

The convention enacted resolutions calling for two amendments to the state's constitution. One would reduce from 66.6 to 60 percent the majority of a vote required to pass a school bond measure. The other would put the state's income tax system into conformity with the federal income tax.

Other resolutions urged action to strengthen the nation's merchant marine; legislation to require the registration of all chemicals, solvents and compounds used in industrial relations; full rights for public employes to have unions and union contracts; and a number of improvements in workmen's compensation.

In another action the delegates unanimously voted support for the boycott of California grapes conducted by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. They backed it with a collection of $600 for the striking workers.

Ex-News Staffer Eugene Kelley Dies

Lawrence, Mass. — Eugene A. Kelley, a veteran labor editor and newspaperman, died here Oct. 5 after a lengthy illness. He was 56.

Kelley joined the staff of the Textile Workers Union of America in 1947 after years as a labor reporter for a Lawrence paper, serving as an editor and public relations specialist. After a stint with the labor affairs office of the foreign aid administration he joined the CIO News. He became an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News at the time of merger.

In 1959 he joined the firm of Maurer, Fleisher, Zon & Associates, handling various trade union accounts of the public relations and advertising firm until his illness. He was a member of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

He is survived by his wife, Jennie B., a son, Eugene A. Kelley, Jr. of Trenton, N.J., and a daughter, Joan of Lawrence. Burial was in Lawrence.

At Pulp-Sulphite Convention:

Muskie Rakes GOP As Party for Rich

Hollywood, Fla.—A hard-hitting address by Democratic vice-presidential candidate Edmund S. Muskie highlighted the 28th annual convention of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

Introduced by union Pres.-Sec. Joseph P. Tonelli as TV cameras whirled, Muskie was quick to inform the delegates that "I come here as no stranger, but as one who is intimately acquainted with the problems of pulp and paper workers."

The 1,034 delegates interrupted frequently with applause as the candidate recalled the 90 consecutive months of economic expansion with no recession. "When Richard Nixon was Vice President the rich got richer; corporate profits went up 43 percent," he noted.

He described the gloomy economy of the Nixon years, comparing them with the last 7.5 years. Real family income, he said, rose 32 percent compared to 9 percent in the Nixon years; 10.5 million new jobs were created, compared with 4.5 million when Nixon was Vice President.

Muskie chided Nixon for not being willing to debate the issues and put his program on the line for the American people to see and discuss.

"Vice Pres. Humphrey and I believe in a free, expanding and open society where the government protects the basic rights of its citizens, where it helps marshal resources to meet the needs of society, and where it helps competing groups work out their problems fairly and reasonably," he said.

Referring to third-party candidate George Wallace's record as one of "indifference to the welfare of those who work for wages, those who want a better education," Muskie said Wallace's campaign is designed to exploit the divisions of our society.

Swinging back to attack Nixon as "the one," Muskie said Nixon was the one who supported the open shop in the Taft-Hartley Act, cast the deciding vote against federal aid to education, denied social security coverage to 750,000 persons.

He said that Humphrey has consistently proved that his objectives are the same as those of the members of labor unions. "And these objectives are in jeopardy. There is only one way to eliminate those dangers and that is to vote for Hubert Humphrey on Nov. 5," the senator concluded.

The delegates earlier had heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler call for a labor victory in November by the election of a Democratic team.

In his state-of-the-union message. Tonelli warned that the rapid trend toward worldwide operation among the continent's major pulp and paper corporations poses a threat to jobs and security of union members, both in the United States and Canada.

He reported an increase of 10,000 members since the 1965 convention, the inaguration of special training institutes for representatives, introduction of methods for administrative savings, and the expenditure of $2.5 million in strike benefits.

The convention adopted resolutions increasing the monthly per capita payment to the international by 75 cents, bringing the total to $3, and directing the administration to move the union's headquarters from Fort Edward, N.Y., to a metropolitan area. Headquarters have been located in Fort Edward since the founding of the union in 1906.

Tonelli said that increased per capita payments would allow the international to overcome a sizable operating deficit and train and hire additional staff for better servicing of local unions.

The convention also empowered the executive board to explore acquisition of a Canadian headquarters building to serve the union's 40,000 members in Canada at a time when the board finds it financially feasible.

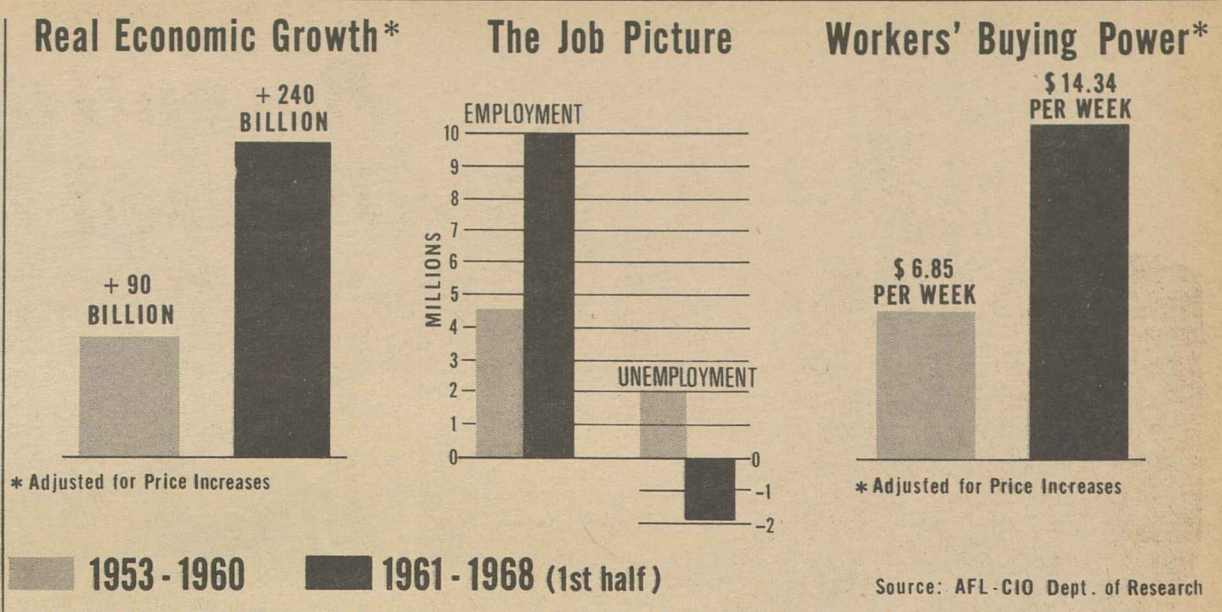
The delegates gave a warm reception to the national boycott team of the Hearst Los Angeles Herald-Examiner joint strike-lockout council. After hearing an account of the 10-months-old strike by team leader Dick Houdek, the convention voted a $10,000 donation to the council and volunteers collected cash donations from the delegates totaling $2,000.54.

Low Jobless Rates Mark Major Centers

The nation's major job centers continued to post low unemployment records for the second straight month, the Labor Dept. announced.

Of 150 major areas, 144 reported unemployment rates below 6 percent in September. This matched the record set in August, the best in 13 years of these monthly surveys.

The six areas with "substantial unemployment" — 6 percent or more jobless— are Fresno and Stockton, Calif., Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico, and Wheeling, W. Va.



THE SHARP CONTRAST in the economic picture between the Eisenhower-Nixon years and the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey years is revealed in this chart showing the results of the stagnation of the Fifties versus the growth and prosperity of the Sixties. **(Editorial, Page 6.)**

Congress Expands Gun Controls, GOP Blocks TV Debate Measure

The 91st Congress moved toward adjournment after strengthening the gun control law with a ban on the interstate mail order sale of all firearms and ammunition.

But stalling tactics by Senate Republicans forced the Senate to lay aside a House-passed bill that would permit television networks to give free time to major presidential candidates.

Led by Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen, the Republicans first demanded a "live" quorum, meaning that 51 senators were required to answer the roll call before any business could be conducted. But Dirksen told GOP senators not to appear on the Senate floor so as to delay the achievement of a quorum.

Dirksen had also warned that he would lead "extended debate" —in other words, a filibuster— to prevent the bill from coming to a vote.

In the face of these tactics and under pressure for adjournment, the floor manager of the bill, Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), virtually conceded that the measure was dead.

The bill had been approved by the House only the day before after a marathon 27-hour session that included 45 rollcalls.

The Republican delays appeared designed to block any action on the bill and thus avoid putting GOP presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon on the spot. Nixon so far has dodged repeated challenges to debate Vice Pres. Humphrey and has said he would not take part in any debate that includes third-party candidate George C. Wallace. The bill would have paved the way for a three-way debate without compelling the networks to give equal time to minor candidates.

Gun Licensing Omitted

The gun control bill did not include the registration and licensing provisions Pres. Johnson had sought after the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. But it incorporated the strongest sections of separate House and Senate-passed bills and sponsors voiced elation.

Congress had previously banned interstate mail order sales of handguns. The new legislation extends the ban to long guns and all kinds of ammunition.

It bans imports of all surplus military weapons—such as the rifle that killed Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Over-the-counter sales of weapons to non-residents would be limited to residents of adjoining states who qualified under the laws of both states. Persons under 18 would be prohibited from buying rifles and shotguns; persons under 21 already are barred from purchasing handguns.

The bill also adds additional penalties for persons who carry firearms in the commission of a federal felony.

Both the Senate and House have now passed separate bills calling for a government study of the problems of seasonal unemployment in the construction industry. Differences between the two versions were expected to be reconciled in a House-Senate conference.

Scores of bills, including some major appropriations measures, were on the crowded House and Senate agendas. Congressional leaders still had high hopes of an end-of-the-week adjournment. With the entire House and one-third of the Senate up for election in less than a month, campaign absences have been heavy and action has at times been delayed while enough members were rounded up to make a quorum.

FCC Commissioner Tells How To Get Better TV, Radio Shows

Unions and union families have the potential power to improve the quality of radio and television programs, according to a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Nicholas Johnson, writing in the September issue of the American Federationist, monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, called on union members to take part in FCC decision-making.

The FCC cannot and should not determine the content of local programming, Johnson said, but it can and should provide "mechanisms for serious communication between the citizens of each community and the broadcast licensees which serve them and often reap a handsome profit in return."

"These mechanisms exist," Johnson said, adding that "it remains for trade union members to set them to work."

Johnson pointed out that the labor movement has a stake in the "whopping" $20 billion which this nation has invested in television and radio receiving equipment.

"Perhaps more than most Americans," Johnson wrote, "union members are concerned with the opinions about economic, social and political problems which are fostered by this medium."

He observed that television reaches into every home an average of nearly six hours a day.

Initially, Johnson suggested, concerned unions and members might try writing to and meeting with station owners and managers, network presidents and advertisers.

If this approach proves unsatisfactory, then the concerned citizens or union should make their argument at license renewal time, Johnson urged.

He stressed that the FCC licenses expire every three years and the broadcasters must, as a U.S. Court of Appeals put it, "run on their record."

All FCC licenses in a state expire on the same day, Johnson noted. For example, California broadcasters must file by Sept. 1 for a license renewal term beginning Dec. 1, 1968.

To participate, Johnson said all union members have to do is "Write the FCC, give your views about your local stations by call letters and ask that your views be considered at renewal time."

To be more effective, Johnson urged that, since courts have ruled that groups like unions, churches and civic organizations have legal "standing," they rely on a public-spirited lawyer since FCC rules of procedure must be followed. He said a license revocation proceeding can be brought any time, but the license renewal approach may be more effective.

Discussing the nature of the complaints reaching the FCC, Johnson said perhaps most involve the so-called fairness doctrine. This provides that when programs deal with "controversial issues of public importance," the broadcasters must treat the issues "fairly," providing an opportunity for all points of view.

Johnson pointed out that the fairness doctrine was recently extended to cigarette commercials through the efforts of a young New York lawyer, John Banzhaf. He has a license revocation action pending against NBC-owned WNBC-TV on the ground that it has not met the FCC's order to balance its commercials with warnings against smoking.

A retail store employes' union is trying to extend the fairness doctrine with a petition to deny license renewals to four radio stations in Ohio, Johnson said. The stations refused to carry the union's boycott messages against a struck department store.

The union's lawyers are arguing that the stations carried the store's routine advertisements and so fairness requires that they carry the union's message.

Johnson concluded by stressing the responsibility of citizens to inform themselves on their rights in broadcasting, on who owns the stations in the local community, on how they can join with others and use the FCC to help enrich program fare.

Czech Invasion Tied to Case For Viet Nam

Helsinki, Finland—The invasion of Czechoslovakia should make it absolutely clear why U.S. labor so strongly supports South Viet Nam's fight for freedom, an AFL-CIO representative told the congress of the Finnish Trade Union Federation here.

"The forces that supply the arms to North Viet Nam are the same ones behind the armed aggression in Czechoslovakia," Irving Brown, director of the African-American Labor Center, emphasized.

He also reminded the delegates that these "are the same forces" who threaten freedom and free trade unions in many other parts of the world.

American labor, Brown concluded, is dedicated to three objectives—strengthening social progress and social justice at home, helping to strengthen free unions around the globe and resisting dictatorships in every way possible.

A Clear Choice

DURING THE EIGHT YEARS that Richard Nixon was Vice President of the United States, the nation suffered three recessions, unemployment increased by two million persons and a factory worker's buying power inched up $6.85 a week.

In the eight years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, in which Hubert Humphrey served as a Senate leader and Vice President, there were no recessions, unemployment dropped nearly 2 million and the factory worker's real buying power jumped $14.34 a week.

The vivid contrast between the two periods—one a time of economic stagnation, the other years of economic growth and vitality—is indicative of what lies ahead if Nixon is given control of the nation's economic policies.

In his lavishly financed campaign he has promised more of the policies of the Fifties, the policies that resulted in the American worker footing the bill through unemployment, under-employment and a trickling increase in buying power when he was working—which was not all the time.

IT WAS THE POLICY of stagnation, of stability paid for by those who work for wages, that led to the election of John Kennedy and a marked shift in economic policy, continued by Lyndon Johnson. The result—growth and prosperity and a fairer share for America's workers.

Here's what the record shows:

Between 1953 and 1960 the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced—increased by $90 billion in real dollars (adjusted for price increases). Between 1961 and 1968 the GNP jumped $240 billion. In the Nixon period the increase was 2.4 percent a year; in the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey years the increase was 5.4 percent.

In the Fifties the number of jobs moved upward by 4.6 million; in the Sixties the increase was 10 million. At the end of Nixon's last term in office 67 out of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were unemployed; in the first half of 1968 the figure was 36 out of 1,000.

The rate of Negro unemployment has been halved since the end of the Nixon years, dropping from 12.4 percent in 1961 to 6.8 percent in 1968.

Between January 1953 and December 1960 the average factory worker with a wife and two children had an increase in real after-tax weekly earnings of 8 percent; in the years between January 1961 and June 1968 his real buying power went up 15 percent.

With fuller work weeks and no recessions the average worker ended up with higher yearly incomes. Median family income—half of the families earning above, half below—showed an increase of $1,400 in the Nixon years. From 1961 through 1967 this figure jumped by $2,300.

The issue then, comes down to a choice of economic policies—the Nixon variety that has produced recessions and unemployment in the past or the Humphrey programs geared to recession-proof growth and an increasingly higher standard of living for all Americans.

In the national interest and in the worker's own best interest the choice is clear: the Humphrey-Muskie ticket and its enlightened economic program and policies will keep America working and prospering.

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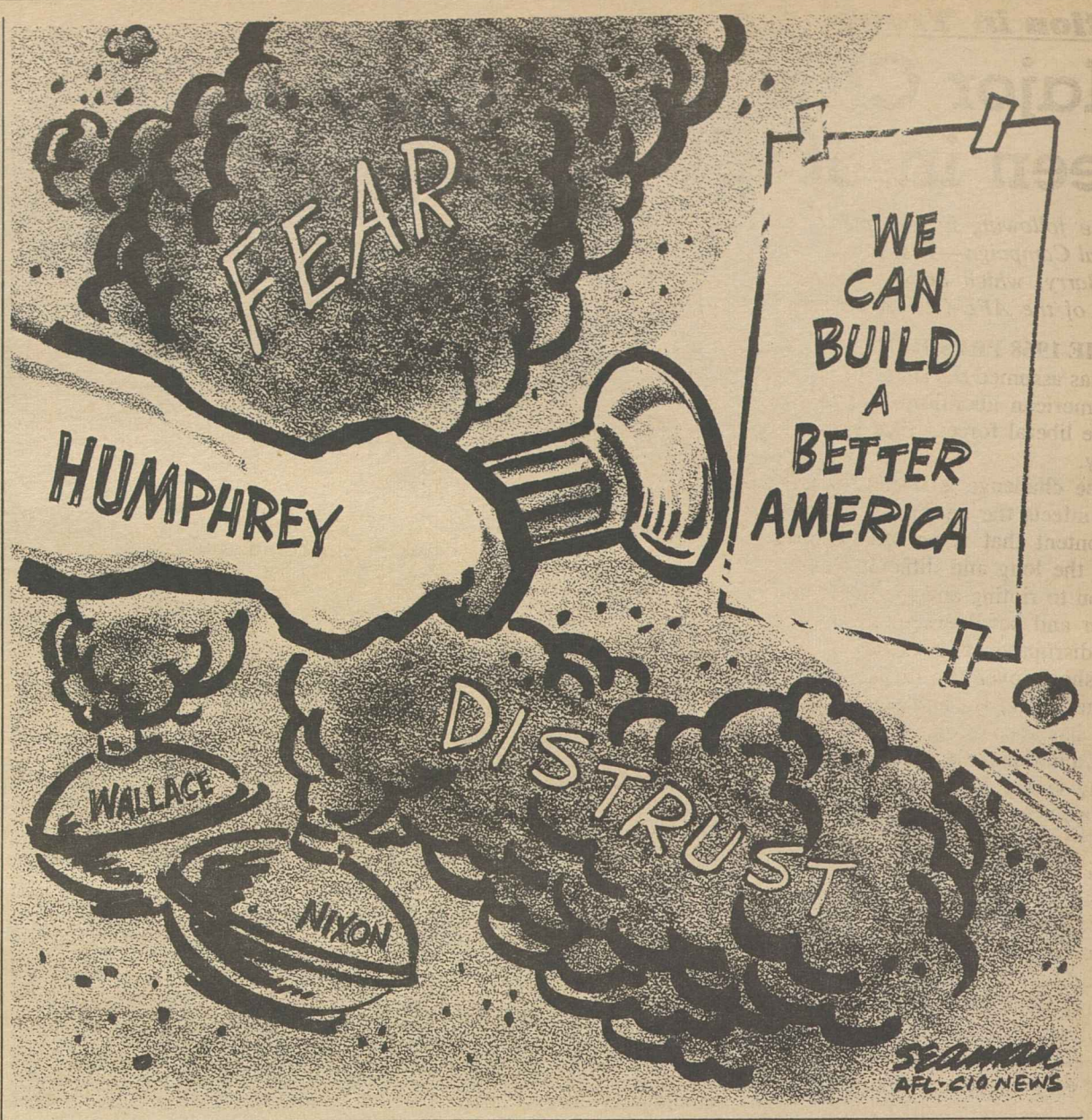

New York Times Endorsement:

Humphrey Claim to Presidency 'Superior' in 3 Critical Areas

The following is excerpted from an editorial in the New York Times, Oct. 6, 1968, "Humphrey for President," strongly urging the election of Hubert H. Humphrey.

MR. HUMPHREY has superior claims to the presidency in three critical areas. The first of these is foreign affairs, specifically arms control and the search for peace. The most important international issue today is a slowing of the nuclear arms race. The competition in these deadly weapons is once more spiraling upward and threatens to slip out of human control. No subject will be more important for the next President. For nearly 20 years Mr. Humphrey has devoted himself tirelessly to this problem. He was the author of the bill establishing an independent Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1961. In season and out he worked to stop the nuclear tests which were poisoning the atmosphere, efforts that finally resulted in the limited Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. Pres. Kennedy was indulging in no exaggeration when he said to Mr. Humphrey: "This is your treaty."

Mr. Humphrey is now actively working for the ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which would commit the existing nuclear nations not to distribute nuclear weapons to other countries. He would, we believe, dedicate himself wholeheartedly to the search for practical ways of lessening the overwhelming nuclear danger. As the original proponent of the Peace Corps and of the Food-for-Peace Program, he has the talent and the active concern needed to strengthen the United Nations and to build new international institutions.

In contrast, Mr. Nixon took no initiative on disarmament when he was Vice President and showed much less interest in the subject. He is now urging a delay in the ratification of the Nonproliferation Treaty. Even worse, he has resurrected the "missile gap" argument misused by Pres. Kennedy and insists that he will not enter into arms negotiations with the Soviet Union until some time in the future when this country has reached new and unspecified superiority in nuclear strength. He is busily promising to outstrip the Russians in space and to build a nuclear Navy "second to none." The United States does not need a President intent on speeding up both the arms race and the space race.

In addition to being an internationalist with a broad and imaginative outlook in foreign affairs, Mr. Humphrey is a proven activist in domestic affairs. He was the original sponsor of medicare and the skillful parliamentary manager for much of the social reform legislation enacted during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations. He fully understands that the desperately urgent needs of the nation's cities for better housing, higher quality education, cleaner air, improved hospitals and mass transit facilities can only be met if there is vigorous presidential leadership and coherent public planning.

While Mr. Humphrey attempts to get to the root of urban problems, Mr. Nixon is promising, in effect, to attack the surface signs of social unrest by more energetic use of police measures. His modest proposals for encouraging "black capitalism" through tax incentives are all right as far as they go, but they do not go very far. His is an essentially conservative economic strategy involving deferment of costly new domestic programs for years. This strategy is full of danger, threatening decay and congestion for the nation's hard-pressed cities.

THE THIRD AREA in which Mr. Humphrey is unquestionably preferable to his opponent lies in the quality of his political leadership and in the character of his political support. Mr. Humphrey is the only candidate in this election who has substantial backing in both the white and the Negro communities. He has earned Negro trust because no man in public life has worked harder or longer to achieve equality of opportunity for all citizens.

It is a matter for considerable concern whether the next President will be able to communicate effectively with black as well as white citizens and whether in his capacity as a national party leader he sees himself primarily competing with George C. Wallace for reactionary segregationist votes or as heading a liberal-and-moderate coalition drawn from both races.

An endorsement of a candidate is in this instance also a favorable judgment on the personality and character of one man and an adverse judgment on his rival. Mr. Humphrey is a warm, generous, idealistic, open man. Mr. Nixon has gradually risen above the personal abuse and the narrow partisanship of his early campaigns, but he remains slick and evasive on some of the central issues.

Nation in 'Troubled' Mood:

Major Challenge to Liberalism Seen in '68 Election Campaign

The following is excerpted from "The Presidential Campaign—Test for Liberalism," by John M. Barry, which appears in the October 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE 1968 PRESIDENTIAL election campaign has assumed the shape of a powerful challenge to American liberalism and to the chosen leader of the liberal forces, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The challenge is rooted in the troubled mood that infects the nation, the widespread feeling of discontent that is an amalgam of dissatisfaction over the long and difficult war in Viet Nam, reaction to rioting and looting in the urban ghettos, anger and bewilderment over the campus foment and disruptive street tactics of the new left, lingering shock over the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

It has been a year of trouble for America and, with a national election less than four weeks away, many voters find it easy to turn their discontent against the most convenient scapegoat, the Administration in Washington, blaming it for all their grievances, real or imagined, even those for which the federal government has no responsibility or control.

Indeed, Humphrey's two opponents—former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the Republican, and former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, the candidate of the American Independent Party—are clearly basing their campaigns for the presidency on the conviction that the American electorate has shifted to the right, that the political pendulum has swung to the conservative side.

As Vice President for four years under Pres. Johnson and a leading member of the Senate for 16 years before that, Humphrey has no qualms about standing on the Administration record.

He reminds his audiences of the landmark medicare program, proposed and enacted under this Administration, of the breakthrough on federal aid to education, of the model cities program to replace the ghettos with new neighborhoods.

To the discontented and the disgruntled, he recalls the inaction of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration which spawned many of the domestic problems now besetting the nation. He and the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, cite the 181 vetoes by Pres. Eisenhower, many of which killed key bills aimed at solving social problems.

Humphrey expresses a deep faith in the good will of the "great silent majority" of Americans. The voter he sees is far different from the voters Wallace and Nixon are wooing. He is, in Humphrey's view, basically a decent, intelligent person, not a racist, and a man willing to support further progress.

The Vice President offers the voter no pat answers, no easy solutions to difficult problems. The programs he proposes are usually long-range in scope but directed to the core of the issue. For the cities, he urges a "Marshall Plan" that would include urban development banks to supply the funds needed to rejuvenate metropolitan areas.

On the "law and order" issue, Humphrey has proposed a detailed plan for dealing with crime and its prevention through massive aid for local police forces and an overhaul of court facilities and procedures.

The money to pay for these programs, Humphrey suggests, will be available to the nation as its economy continues to grow and as it reaps a huge "peace dividend" from the eventual end of the war in Viet Nam.

He has pulled no punches in dealing with his opponents. He has charged that Wallace "owes his political existence to the fears and hates aroused" by the issue of human rights and the problems that accompany it. He has accused Nixon and the Republican party of "openly competing" with Wallace for the votes of those who "want to put the brakes on our progress toward full opportunity."

To Humphrey, the chief issue is national unity.

"The choice," he says, "is simply this:

"Shall we, as a nation, move forward toward one society of opportunity and justice or shall we move instead toward a fractured and separated society, black against white, rich against poor, comfortable against left-out?"

IN THE OVERALL political picture, the key to the outcome obviously lies with Wallace, the third-party candidate. But conceding that point raises more questions than it answers. Wallace, according to the polls, has a following of about 20 percent of the voters. Much of his strength lies in his native South among conservatives who otherwise would tend to vote for Nixon.

In the North, on the other hand, the polls suggest that while both of the major party candidates will lose votes to Wallace, Humphrey will be hurt more than Nixon. They find Wallace strength among white, lower middle-class workers, including some union members, who in the past have traditionally voted Democratic.

Assuming that the results of the Kennedy-Nixon contest in 1960 more accurately reflect party sentiment than the Johnson landslide in 1964, it would only take a defection of a relatively small percentage of voters to shift many of these northern states from the Democratic to the Republican column.

Thus the challenge that confronts Humphrey and the Democratic Party is a formidable one. The Vice President continues to battle against Nixon's lead as he carries his case to the public. But to achieve victory, he must draw to his side those dissident Democrats who have threatened to stay home on Election Day and persuade those who have fallen for the Wallace line that the Alabaman offers no real solution to their grievances, that their best hope lies with the candidate with a solid record of support for the causes of working people.

Recessions Recalled:

Victory for Nixon Seen Threat To Eight-Year Economic Boom

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY'S election is the key to continuing the nation's record eight-year economic expansion, organized labor's top economist declared today in a network radio interview.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger warned that a Nixon Administration would spell "repetition of the recessions" of the Fifties, "very tight money and very high interest rates . . . and a spread of new tax gimmicks to benefit wealthy families and corporations."

The "real purchasing power of the after-tax weekly earnings" of the typical worker has grown twice as fast since January 1961 as it did when Richard Nixon was Vice President. In that eight-year period "there were three recessions . . . and many weeks without work," Goldfinger said, as he was questioned on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual Radio.

Goldfinger said there is "no evidence of a 'new Richard Nixon,' in terms of economic policy." He described as "shocking," Nixon's promise to "Wall Street interests that if elected President, he will end what he calls the 'heavy-handed bureaucratic regulatory schemes' of the Johnson Administration." He emphasized that the regulations Nixon pledges to relax were adopted after the 1929 stock market crash, a "near-catastrophe for the American people" and the entire nation.

That, Goldfinger asserted, "undoubtedly reveals the 'old Mr. Nixon.' "

TURNING TO TAX reform, Goldfinger said that in contrast to the strong stands spelled out by both Humphrey and the Democratic platform, Nixon proposes "new tax gimmicks on top of old ones." Under the present structure, "capital gains and other tax gimmicks, such as oil depletion allowances," make it possible for "wealthy people and corporations (to) get away with relatively low tax rates on all kinds of incomes," he noted. Nixon supports oil depletion allowances.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OTHER DAY, Sec. of Defense Clark M. Clifford made an unusual speech before the National Security Industrial Association on what might be called the social responsibility of government, notably his own department whose budget has such an enormous impact on national life.

The speech was fairly well reported, but carries far greater implications, notably for the labor movement, than appear on the surface.

Clifford recalled former Pres. Eisenhower's warning against "the military-industrial complex" whose control over billions of dollars each year must deeply influence the direction in which the economic—and even the social—life of this country must go.

Clifford contended that the dangers Eisenhower warned against have been avoided, but he raised, nevertheless, the question of whether this vast military-industrial complex is being used as much as it could be for socially desirable ends, as well as national security ends.

Clifford thinks that the Dept. of Defense "is not doing enough to promote in a positive way those aspects of our national life which are so essential to the preservation of our fundamental institutions."

"I believe," he continued, "that we in the Dept. of Defense have not only a moral obligation, but an opportunity to contribute far more to the social needs of the country than we have ever done before."

In a department that spends up to $80 billion a year, the letting of contracts, of course, can have a profound influence on the life of the country. Should these contracts be let purely on a competitive basis, or are there other aspects involved?

"Some might ask this question," Clifford continued: "Are you attempting to say that a defense contract should consider not only the best weapon that can be purchased for the cheapest price, but also whether the measurement of social utility should be included in the contract award decision?"

Clifford's thought-provoking speech, with its concession that government contracts have social as well as purely cost consequences which should at least be examined, echoes a thought familiar to the labor movement.

The secretary made no mention of specific contracts, but organized labor has not been so reticent in this area. It has held, and has stubbornly called for, a government policy that would deny immense Defense Dept. contracts to corporations which have long thwarted public policy in their treatment of labor.

The J. P. Stevens & Co. case is a prime example. Already found guilty by the NLRB at least four times of unfair labor practices in preventing its workers from organizing, the Stevens textile chain nevertheless continues to be the recipient of Defense Dept. contracts—no less than $76 million in 1966.

At its 1967 convention, the AFL-CIO raised this entire question, stressing sharply the social implications of granting contracts to a corporation that is a "notorious" union-buster; that has denied its workers the right to organize freely; and that is preventing them from participating in American industrial democracy.

Surely the organizing rights of American workers come well within Clifford's question of whether "the measurement of social utility should be included in the contract award decision." Surely the very words "social utility" apply with overwhelming persuasion to the rights of workers to organize and bargain with their employers, as laid down in the original Wagner Act and as repeated in the National Labor Relations Act of today.

HUBERT HUMPHREY'S ELECTION would best assure that America's record eight-year economic growth will continue, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of United Press Intl. and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine. The public service program is heard Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Phony Flyer on Social Security Spreads Scare Talk on Funds

By Sidney Margolius

IT WOULD TAKE a Perry Mason to track down whoever is responsible for passing out the leaflets claiming "There is a bill before Congress that would destroy the Social Security Act."

Some people who have read the leaflet have become very agitated. They have written to their congressmen and phoned union offices expressing fear that social security will be destroyed.

Since most people have to depend on social security for their basic old-age income, the leaflets are enough to scare anyone. They say that a bill pending before Congress would "channel the money you have paid, and will pay in the future, into welfare programs with the Administration empowered to determine what retirement benefit, if any, you would receive. . ." The leaflet goes on to say: "Aside from the fact that this would be outright confiscation of the money you have paid into the social security fund over the years, no man should have this power. There are a lot of power-mad people in our country who would like to get their hands on the billions in the social security program in order to dole it out to their political supporters . . . Let your congressman and senator know how you feel about House Bill 5710."

The Social Security Administration tells us that these flyers first turned up last summer in the Memphis area. They were traced to a local businessman who first bragged about calling the leaflet to the attention of his employes by posting it on the bulletin board. Then he said he had been misled by something he had read.

A little later the same leaflets appeared in Georgia under windshields in supermarket parking lots around Atlanta, in faculty mailboxes at the University of Georgia at Athens, and in other places. Then there was a flurry in Chicago, California and Florida. Last fall the leaflets hit New Jersey.

Investigators have had a devil of a time tracking down the source.

You might suspect a conspiracy, but a conspiracy couldn't work as well. More possibly, the persistence of the leaflets and the anxious reaction indicates that people still have some of the fears that social security will change or be abolished hanging over from the Goldwater election campaign in 1964. This climate of anxiety over social security apparently has been extended by magazine and newspaper stories since then, such as the one in Readers Digest last year. It alleged that social security funds were going to finance "foreign aid, the moon race . . .," etc.

The easy availability nowadays of office duplicating machines apparently also has helped get the leaflet around.

Never pay any attention to any anonymous leafllet like this one. Also, here are the facts to help you quiet any rumors that may float around your own place of employment or town:

- There is no House Bill 5710 now before Congress.
- Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball states that there are no other bills that would "channel the money into welfare programs" or "provide for a test of need" for social security, or "give discretion to administrators in determining the amount of benefits."
- There was a House Bill 5710 last year. It never would have done any of the things described. After some changes it became House Bill 12080. It was enacted into law early this year; increased social security benefits; made more people eligible, and made some improvements in medicare.

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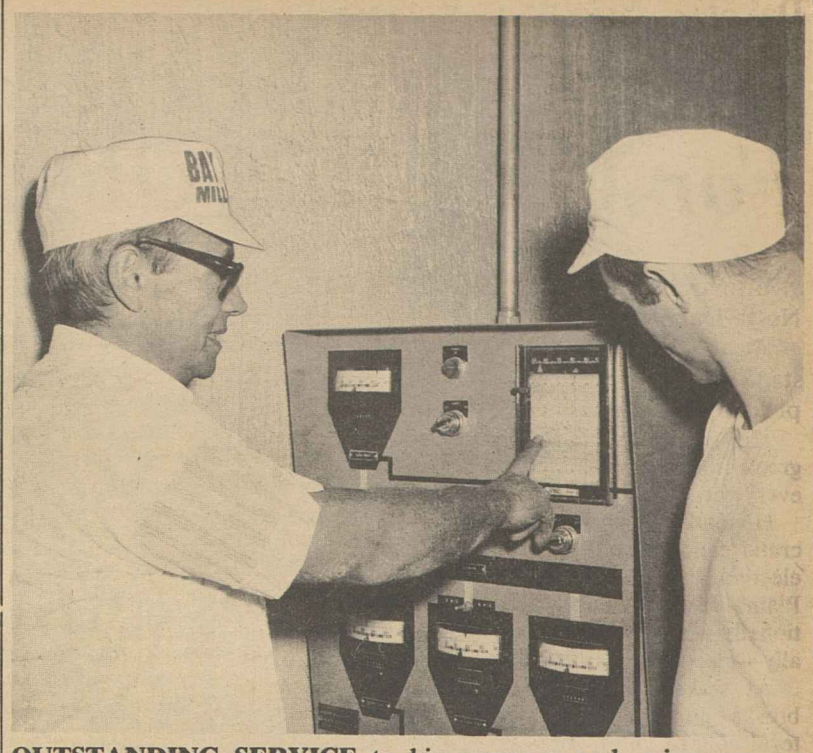


OUTSTANDING SERVICE to his company and union won an award during National Employ the Handicapped Week for Jack De Vryer, second miller at Clifton, N.J., plant of Bay State Milling Co. and president of Grain Millers Local 239. De Vryer, shown at left demonstrating mill analyzer, suffered severe injury to his left arm and hand in a World War II air raid in Nazi Germany, where he had been transported from the Netherlands.

Consumer Attitudes:

Rising Incomes Keep SpendingOutlookUp

PROSPECTS FOR consumer spending are good, primarily because of rising incomes, but major changes in spending and saving rates appear to depend on developments in inflation, Viet Nam, and the election, according to the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center.

The latest quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy, based on a national cross-section of 1,325 families interviewed between Aug. 12 and Sept. 6, indicates that frequent and sizable gains in income as well as experience with and concern about inflation have been the two most important developments for consumers this year.

The latest survey shows that 51 percent of all families reported making more money that a year ago, but only 36 percent said that they are better off financially. Complaints about rising prices were voiced with increased frequency.

The proportion of consumers expecting sizable price increases is much larger than a few years ago. While in past years expected price increases caused many people to feel that they were being priced out of the market, during the past few months some people have felt inclined to buy before prices go up further.

This tendency, the report continues, has been especially noticeable with respect to automobiles and helps explain why expressed plans to buy new cars are higher than a year ago while the SRC index is somewhat lower.

The survey reveils that consumers no longer attach great importance to the increase in income taxes. Only one out of eight taxpayers says that the increase makes the great difference in what he spends or saves. More than half of the rest say that the tax increase will have practically no influence on their spending or saving. For many people income gains counteract the retarding effect of the increased income tax payments. An adverse psychological effect of the tax increase is no longer noticeable, although it did occur in 1967 and early this year when consumers anticipated the increase.

A RECESSION in the near future, considered possible by some economists in view of the tax increase and the sharply reduced government deficit, is not anticipated by consumers, the SRC report says. Only 10 percent of the people expect business conditions to deteriorate within the next year.

"Even though willingness to buy is at a much lower level than, say, in 1965 when there were hardly any clouds on the horizon, consumer spending is high and the prospects for consumer spending are good, primarily because of rising money incomes," the report concludes.

"At the same time the rate of consumer saving remains high because uncertainty makes for some hesitation and waiting. Pending major new developments—changes both in the rate of spending and saving are expected to be minor rather than substantial."

Soup to Nonsense:

Strong Telephone Personality Just a Matter of Role-Playing

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE are awesomely effective on the telephone. They can persuade a plumber to come out that very day to fix a clogged drain, cajole six people into serving on the clean-up squad for a spaghetti dinner, even talk an office nurse into letting them speak to the doctor. Not long ago, I unwisely pitted myself against one of those magnetic telephone personalities. I'd called her with the firm intention of resigning from a committee of which she is chairman. When I hung up, I had not only agreed to serve for another year, but I'd consented to head a subcommittee in charge of refreshments.

I am a failure on the telephone. Talking to an unseen voice makes me feel timid and uncertain, and that's how I sound.

Naturally, I rehearse my speech before dialing the number, but if the voice at the other end of the line interrupts my soliloquy by asking me to repeat my name, I forget where I left off and blow my lines.

As a precautionary measure, I've tried writing out my speech, appending pertinent data which unaccountably slips my mind when I'm upset—such as what month it is, and how to spell my own name.

But all this was before I discovered a solution to my telephone problems. I had a particularly difficult phone call to make: a call to the cleaners to demand that they buy me a new blue sweater to replace the one they'd lost. In desperation, I asked a friend who has a crisply intimidating telephone manner to make the call for me. "Please, Eloise," I begged, "you sound so firm and authoritative on the phone."

"Well, so can you," she said briskly. "I'll teach you how." Her secret, she confided, was to imagine herself as somebody else. She usually assumed the identity of her grade school gym teacher, a forthright and formidable authoritarian.

Imagining myself to be a haughty dowager wearing a whalebone corset beneath my black crepe dress, I dialed the number of the cleaners. To my surprise, I found it quite natural to speak in peremptory tones; and phrases like "demand immediate satisfaction" and "careless inefficiency" rolled trippingly off my tongue. The voice at the other end sounded meek and apologetic and promised the immediate satisfaction that I demanded. I hung up feeling giddy with success, and a check reimbursing me for my sweater arrived two days later in the mail.

I'd like to end on this note of triumph but, alas, I'm now faced with a new problem. The blue sweater which I'd accused the cleaners of losing, has mysteriously shown up in the downstairs coat closet. My impersonation as a duchess hardly seems appropriate for explaining this little mixup to the cleaners. I've been practicing a new role as a kooky little scatterbrain, being charmingly confused and adorably apologetic about the hysterical mistake she made. But, somehow, I just can't bring myself to make that phone call.

Suppose I get the same girl I talked to on my first call? What will she think when the grand duchess of last week is suddenly transformed into a giddy Lucille Ball? She'd think what anybody would think—that I am a hopeless schizophrenic. Perhaps I'd best take the coward's way out: Just tear up that check and switch my business to another cleaning establishment.

Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas:

Democrats in Fierce Battle For Votes in GOP Heartland

By Duane Emme

Bismarck, N.D.—Democratic Lt. Gov. Charles Tighe, resting between campaign swings across North Dakota's prairies, said, "I'm sure that Humphrey is moving up here. My wrist watch tells me so."

At the beginning of each speech, he explained, he takes off the watch, places it on the speaker's stand and remains silent for about 30 seconds. When the audience stirs, wondering what is wrong he picks up the watch, and says: "You have just heard a Nixon speech. Nothing."

The applause and laughter that greets this opening "is increasing everywhere I go," Tighe declared.

He and scores of other Democratic candidates are waging tough election battles in the four Great Plains states, where voters traditionally—but by no means habitually—elect Republicans.

At stake in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas are 20 electoral college votes, three governorships, three Senate and 12 House seats, plus numerous state offices, legislatures and county courthouses.

The electoral votes and congressional seats may seem few in comparison to other regions, but they loom large in a year that poses the possibility of no presidential candidate receiving an electoral majority and the winner being decided in Congress.

Some scattered polls and soundings show that Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey's presidential drive is on an upswing in the Plains, although he still trails Republican Richard Nixon.

Republicans seem supremely confident that Nixon will carry the four states and sweep their other candidates with him. They concede that they "may not" beat Governors William L. Guy of North Dakota and Robert B. Docking of Kansas, and Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.).

But the Democrats are not pessimistic. They have determined voter registration drives going on and "get out the vote" plans in the works. They are sure that Humphrey is gaining and will continue to gain. The comment of a party official in Omaha is typical: "I think we can take this thing, if we don't run out of time."

Political experts in the region generally believe that third-party candidate George C. Wallace will not run as well as in other parts of the country.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie in a Wichita speech scorched Wallace as a "racist" who offers no solution to critical rural and urban problems—"nothing but dissension."

Labor leaders in the four states are stressing the same point to workers and distributing COPE material exposing conditions in Alabama when Wallace was governor—low wages, deteriorated working conditions, increased taxes and one of the nation's highest crime rates.

A union leader in Omaha said he is going to warn his members "to think about the fingers on the atomic trigger" now that Wallace has chosen as his running mate, former Air Force Gen. Curtis Le May.

Tighe adopted his "wrist watch opener" after a Nixon appearance here drew sharp fire from the Fargo Forum, the state's largest newspaper, and several other dailies. They accused Nixon of not saying anything, particularly of having "no farm program."

Some observers believe that Nixon may be shying away from farm talk after an earlier sojourn into the Midwest in which he revealed his unfamiliarity with farming by promising to plow a straight furrow with a corn picker.

In this grain and cattle country farmers are grumbling about low prices. However, there are recent signs that prices are firming, even rising in some areas. And farm prices are a foggy issue since congressional Republicans from these states have generally supported Administration farm programs.

The war in Viet Nam and unrest in the nation's city slums are issues here as elsewhere, but their impact is not easy to assess.

Most Democrats believe that voters in the plains states want the war swiftly ended, but through negotiations and not through a U.S. pullout. They believe that Humphrey's recently nationally-televised Salt Lake City speech, in which he defined his Viet Nam views, marked the start of his upturn.

President Kennedy lost all of the plains states in 1960 Pres. Johnson won them all in 1964. In those elections, and others in between, ticket-splitting was widespread. This is how some of it looks with three weeks to go until the election:

KANSAS—"The prime issue in the campaign for governor of Kansas stated simply and in one word is taxes," emphasizes Norbert Dreiling, state Democratic chairman.

Gov. Docking is hitting his GOP challenger for the governorship, Rick Harman, a restaurant owner and party leader, for having favored increased gasoline, income and sales taxes. Harman is trying to escape the position.

Kansas is a prime example of ticket-switching. Pres. Johnson won here by 77,449 votes in 1964. yet William H. Avery, a Republican, was elected governor. In 1966, Docking, the son of a former governor, defeated Avery, who thus became the first GOP governor in the state's history not to win a second term.

The Wichita Eagle sees Harman upsetting Docking. A Democratic leader vigorously disagreed, recalling, "They also picked Avery by 100,000 votes in 1966."

Conservative Rep. Bob Dole (R-Kans.) is favored to win a Senate seat being vacated by Republican Sen. Frank Carlson over Democrat William Robinson, a Wichita attorney. But it could be close.

Democrats say they have good chances to take two of the state's five house seats, now all held by the GOP.

NEBRASKA—In Omaha, Democrats now have a 55-to-33 percent registration bulge over Republicans and they are engaged in an all-out drive—with labor backing—to defeat the second district's conservative, anti-union Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R).

Omaha makes up most of the district, but in the past Cunningham has always drawn Democratic votes. The Democratic challenger, Mrs. Frank B. Morrison, wife of a former Nebraska governor, could be the one to dump Cunningham.

In the first district, former Rep. Clair Callan (D) is believed to be running a close race to unseat Rep. Robert V. Denney (R). It was Denney who beat Callan in 1966. In the third district Rep. David T. Martin (R) is seen as the winner over Democrat J. V. Dean.

SOUTH DAKOTA—McGovern is favored to win a second Senate term but the Republicans are making a strenuous effort to unseat him.

The South Dakota poll, taken by three newspapers in the state in June, showed McGovern far ahead of his opponent, former GOP Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud. In September, it had McGovern down to a bare 48 to 46 percent edge. But the poll's latest samplings take McGovern up to a 51 to 42 percent lead.

In the gubernatorial race, state Atty. Gen. Frank L. Farrar (R) is given the edge over his Democratic opponent, Robert M. Chamberlin, the party's state chairman. Both GOP Representatives Ben Reifel and E. Y. Berry are favored over their challengers, Democrats Frank Denholm, a Brookings attorney, and David Garner, a Rapid City salesman.

NORTH DAKOTA—The Fargo Forum, for the first time, has endorsed Guy who is seeking a fourth term as governor. It praised him as a "competent and respected state official" and described his opponent, Robert P. McCarney, a Bismarck car salesman, as "completely out of touch with the complexities of government."

McCarney, who upset the endorsed GOP candidate in the primary, has additional troubles. He is quoted as having said Grand Forks Republicans "could go to hell" after only a few turned out to hear him at a Chamber of Commerce meeting in that city.

Incumbent Sen. Milton R. Young (R) is said to be leading his Democratic opponent, Fargo Mayor Herschel Lashkowitz. But Lashkowitz is a vigorous campaigner, who might surprise.

Former Democratic Rep. Rolland Redlin could beat Rep. Tom Kleppe (R), in a re-run of a 1966 House race. However, Kleppe is given an edge. Rep. Mark Andrews (R) also is favored to defeat Democrat Bruce Hagen, state public service commissioner.

There are a number of right-wing, Birchite candidates on the ballot contesting as independents for various positions.

Humphrey, Muskie Get Endorsement of IBEW

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has urged IBEW members to vote for the Humphrey-Muskie presidential ticket because it "is the best one for our country in these crisis-ridden times."

The endorsement message is contained in an issue of the union's magazine, the Electrical Workers' Journal, which also carries the voting records of congressmen and senators.

Citing both the record of the candidates and the platforms of the two parties, the editorial stressed that the IBEW "is joining the vast majority of the American labor movement" in endorsing the Democratic candidate for President.

It warned that "George Wallace is no friend of organized labor and the workingman. He will disastrously divide the nation at the time we critically need unity and understanding."

OREGON LABOR UNITY for the re-election of Sen. Wayne Morse (D.), left, is illustrated as Gene Heiss, an Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers representative, pins a Morse button on Tom Stewart, Machinist representative. Heiss heads Morse's labor committee while Stewart was labor chairman for Robert Duncan, who lost to Morse in the state's Democratic primary.

Campaign Sets Mood Of Oregon Convention

Salem, Ore.—The huge banner on the wall behind the platform at the Oregon AFL-CIO convention proclaimed: "There is still so much to do: Re-elect Wayne Morse."

That summed up the mood of the four-day convention here attended by nearly 500 delegates.

Morse told the delegates that labor can expect an onslaught of anti-union legislation in the next Congress unless it elects enough of its friends in November. He also outlined some of the things he will do, on behalf of the wage-earning families in the nation, as chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, a post to which he'll be elevated if re-elected to a Democratically-controlled upper chamber.

Union leaders, split last May between Morse and his primary opponent, former Rep. Robert Duncan, are united behind the man with a 73-3 COPE record in his fight against Republican nominee Robert Packwood.

Delegates enthusiastically endorsed Morse and backed Hubert H. Humphrey for president and his running-mate, Senator Edmund S. Muskie. They also endorsed three incumbent House members—Democrats Edith Green and Al Ullman and Republican Wendell Wyatt. The convention supported Democratic State Sen. Edward Fadeley against incumbent Republican Rep. John Dellenback in the state's fourth congressional contest.

Endorsements for Democratic candidates predominated in state and legislative races.

The boycott against California table grapes got strong moral and financial support, with delegates digging more than $700 from their pockets to support the striking farm workers. They also persuaded the convention hotel to remove California grapes from its menu. Nearly $350 was collected for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers, and a resolution supporting the strike was adopted.

In taking action on more than 100 resolutions, the convention:

Favored lowering the voting age to 18, called for state legislation to smooth the collective bargaining path for public employes, including teachers, opposed state and federal registration of firearms, rejected a proposal to cooperate with the Teamsters and Auto Workers in organizing drives, turned down a state federation per capita tax increase and recommended that efforts be made to collect per capita taxes on affiliates' full memberships.

It was the first convention presided over by Executive Pres. Edward J. Whelan, elected to that new post last year after serving two years as executive secretary-treasurer.

Upon their return home, most of the Portland area delegates turned out to a huge rally for Humphrey, who visited the city over the weekend.

Outreach Plan Spurs Negro Apprentices

Apprentice Outreach programs are given a big share of the credit for the doubling of the number of Negroes participating in apprenticeships in the past 18 months.

Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz said an estimated 8,100 Negroes are currently in apprenticeship programs registered with the Labor Dept. or state apprenticeship agencies.

The outreach programs are currently being conducted in 44 industrial areas by manpower and social action agencies in conjunction with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Councils.

The number of Negroes entering apprenticeship has risen dramatically in the past two years, Wirtz said. About 1,800 were enrolled in 1966 and more than 2,630 in 1967. In the first six months of 1968 more than 1,400 were registered, he added.

The Workers Defense League, the Urban League's LEAP program and other minority organizations, working with the AFL-CIO councils, have placed more than 1,650 Negroes in apprenticeships, the Labor Dept. said.

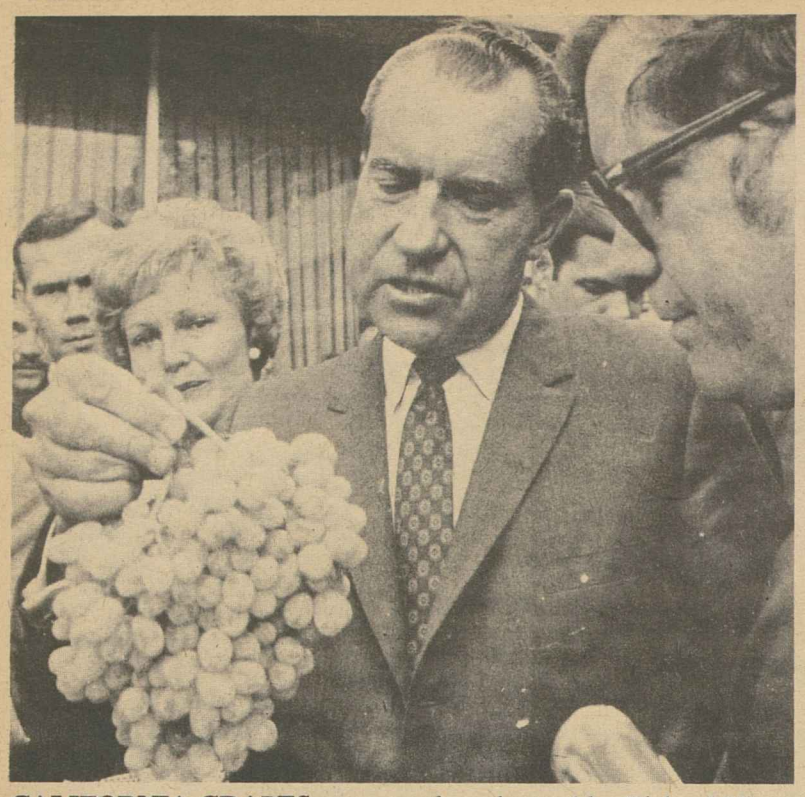
IBEW Ends Strike At Detroit Edison

Detroit—Electric linemen and other Detroit Edison employes voted to end a four-month strike but to stay out one more week before returning to work. That will allow those who took jobs out of town the time to relocate, their union said.

Members of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 17 voted 334-260 to approve a three-year contract giving linemen wage hikes totaling 93 cents an hour, and additional benefits of nearly 19 cents for a total of $1.12.

Other workers, including line board dispatchers, crane and elevator mechanics will get comparative increases.

The walkout started June 3, a few days after contract expiration. Since then, Detroit Edison supervisors have done the strikers' work.



CALIFORNIA GRAPES were openly welcomed by Richard Nixon, GOP presidential candidate, in a speech at Fresno, Calif. He was picketed and booed for his denunciation of a boycott against the grapes being conducted by the striking United Farm Workers Organizing Committee with solid support of the labor movement.

Wisconsin Labor Sets Drive for Humphrey

Green Bay, Wis.—Speakers at the Wisconsin AFL-CIO's fifth biennial convention called for an all-out drive to rally workers behind Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D), Atty. Gen. Bronson LaFollette (D) and other liberal candidates.

Nelson is seeking re-election and LaFollette is trying to unseat Republican Gov. Warren Knowles.

National COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan told the 700 delegates that George C. Wallace, third party presidential candidate, had made inroads into the normally Democratic labor vote because local union leaders were afraid to speak out against Wallace's loud supporters.

"They chicken out," he said. "They worry about their own future elections and they let their members make a mistake." Barkan said, "we want you to start talking about the issues."

He said Wallace could not win the presidency but that he could elect Nixon by taking votes from Humphrey in key industrial states if local leaders failed to stand up for the Democratic candidate.

Citing Humphrey's perfect rating on COPE's scoreboard of legislative rollcalls, Barkan said: "Shame on any union member that turns his back on Humphrey for a demagogue."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said union members rejected Barry Goldwater in 1964 because he had a 100 percent wrong record. "Then why cannot labor be just as emphatic in supporting Humphrey because he has been 100 percent right?" Biemiller asked.

State AFL-CIO Pres. John W. Schmitt, Nelson and LaFollette also called for the repudiation of Wallace and Nixon and support of Humphrey.

Schmitt, Vice Pres. John Giacomo and Sec.-Treas. George W. Hall were re-elected to new two year terms without opposition.

The delegates also approved a measure raising the per capita tax from 10 cents to 12 cents effective next Jan. 1 and to 14 cents a year later.

The delegates pledged to support the boycott of California grapes as a means of strengthening the striking United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in the vineyards. Jesus Salas, head of a migrant workers' union in Wisconsin, said "the whole foundation of our farm workers' unions is threatened there."

Pres. Fred H. Harrington of the University of Wisconsin appealed for labor's help in lobbying for adequate budgets for the university and holding the line on student fees and tuition.

Wisconsin has always been "a workingman's university, not a rich man's university," he said.

Aluminum Union Vote Is Upheld

The National Labor Relations Board refused an employer's request that it set aside an election because a board agent filled in the time between election shifts by investigating unfair labor practice charges filed against the firm.

A three-member NLRB panel ordered its regional director to certify the results of an election won last April by the Aluminum Workers at the Hernando, Miss., plant of Amax Aluminum Extrusion Products, Inc.

The agent's inquiries were conducted off the premises and did not influence the election results, the board panel said. Nevertheless it would be better practice in future, it agreed, that elections and investigations be conducted separately.

Litany of Promises:

Nixon Gears His Campaign to Public's Fears, Frustrations

(Continued from Page 1)

poverty, jobs and job training is concerned, Nixon's solution is tax windfalls—"incentives," he terms them—to private industry. With the chance to make a profit on the deal, the reasoning goes, private industry would provide jobs, build homes and "get millions off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls."

Replacing government "bureaucrats" would be hundreds of thousands of unpaid volunteers motivated by the desire to be of service.

"In a Nixon Administration, there will be a new measure of reliance on voluntary efforts. . . . There will be new awards for public service," the GOP candidate pledged in a nationwide radio address.

In speech after speech, Nixon voices the suspicion of government and the appeal to self-reliance which characterized Republican administrations from McKinley through Hoover.

He expresses it this way: "America is a great nation not because of what government did for people, but because of what people did for themselves."

It's hard to judge the political impact of the standard Nixon speech because it is usually addressed to the GOP faithful and to the "teenyboppers" who apparently make up a large part of any Nixon crowd.

Unlike the older youth group which lent an under-30 tone to the primary campaigns of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and of Sen. Eugene McCarthy, these youngsters are recruited by Republican county organizations to give the appearance of enthusiasm and vitality to the Nixon campaign. They are more than happy to wave banners, deck themselves in Nixon sashes and hatbands, drown out occasional hecklers with their cheers.

At a rally in Flint, Mich., more than half the 5,500 persons in the audience were high school, junior high and even grade school kids. Their delight in having placards to wave and balloons to pop was obvious; their political significance somewhat less so.

But even if the enthusiasm generated by the Nixon campaign does not go more than skin-deep, the signs of efficient party organization are impressive.

On a motorcade through two Republican counties of Long Island, in New York, virtually every telephone pole for miles carried a Nixon placard. The clusters of people gathered at towns along the route waved signs and posters. And if the crowds at several pre-arranged but officially "unscheduled" stops turned out to be disappointingly small, the candidate managed to create the opposite impression when he arrived at the scheduled shopping center or airport rally.

"Sorry. to be late," he would apologize, but "thousands of people just like yourselves" were gathered along the route. He just had to stop and say a few words.

New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller accompanied Nixon on a day of campaigning in suburban counties and flew with him to a Buffalo rally, introducing him with extravagant praise. At Flint, another preconvention foe, Gov. George Romney, was on hand to join in the exchange of fulsome compliments.

All standard political oratory, to be sure. But it enables Nixon to hammer away repeatedly with the argument that a party that can unite so effectively after a convention can also unite a country.

Nixon takes cognizance of concern among Republican "pros" that overconfidence will lead to a repetition of the 1948 Truman upset.

The difference, he says, is that "we're not going to let up. We're going to pour it on. We're going to sock it to them."

As he came to Flint, an industrial center where third-party candidate George Wallace has drawn big crowds, Nixon made an open bid for Wallace supporters to switch to the Republican ranks.

In language paralleling the Wallace appeal for worker votes, Nixon talked toughly of people on welfare supported by taxes of "the workingman." Nixon added:

"The American workingman knows we cannot make it easy for criminals and hope to end crime in our streets; he knows we cannot let other nations treat the American flag like a doormat and hope to establish peace in the world."

Instead of casting a "futile" vote for a "third-party extremist," Nixon said, discontented workers should vote for him.

In his repeated reference to crime, Nixon gives the impression that he has the answer to crimes of violence on the streets of the cities.

In reply to a question at the editors' conference, however, Nixon acknowledged that "when we talk about robbery and rape and the other crimes that have been escalating in such enormous degrees, these are primarily under the jurisdictions of the states and of the counties and of local government."

His specific solution turned out to be very much along the lines of the safe streets crime control act of Pres. Johnson, involving federal grants to help train and equip local law enforcement officers. He would also, Nixon said, establish a National Council on Law Enforcement and would direct the use of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping to combat "organized crime."

In the context of his standard speech, though, the rise in crime would appear somehow to be the fault of a lax U.S. Attorney General.

A solicitous and highly efficient Nixon campaign staff has resisted the temptation to overschedule their candidate, in response to local party requests for "just one more appearance." It was the overstrain of his 1962 campaign for governor of California which led to Nixon's post-election blowup at the press, which at the time appeared to be his political swan song.

Nixon's day is busy, the campaign trail is never easy for a candidate. But there are periodic interludes of rest and relaxation.

In public, at any rate, the grimness that Nixon brought to earlier campaigns has been replaced by a smiling, tanned, jovial candidate—apparently supremely confident both of victory and of his ability to handle the job of President of the United States.

Nixon Woos Wall Street With Pledge to Ease Up

Richard M. Nixon has assured Wall Street that it will have few, if any worries about government regulation if he is elected President.

Nixon, the Republican candidate, passed the word in what is being called in Washington the "Secret Letter to Wall Street," a letter to leaders of the securities industry assuring them that he will end "the heavy-handed bureaucratic regulatory schemes" of the Johnson Administration.

The letter was not made public. An explanation from Nixon campaign headquarters said that it covered only a "narrow policy area."

The "narrow" area involved a denunciation by Nixon of legislation aimed at forcing mutual funds to reduce their charges to investors. The bill passed the Senate over strong opposition from the mutual funds but was killed in the House Commerce Committee.

Nixon also denounced recent moves by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Dept. of Justice that have resulted in a proposed reduction of sales commissions on stock transactions on the New York Stock Exchange.

The New York Times financial page reacted to the letter with a story commenting:

"Wall Street's immediate reaction was that the letter really was meant to be a message to the business community in general—perhaps a promise that a Nixon administration would involve the federal government less in the business community's affairs."

The story quoted a partner in a large securities firm as saying "what he has done is written a letter which, in effect, says, 'look, send me some money and we'll lift the pressure off you when we get in.'"

The Washington Post, in an editorial entitled "Dreaming in Nixonland," said of the letter, "The fellows in Wall Street must have loved it."

The 'New' Nixon Approach

Wallace's Utopia: 36¢ Pension Raise

When George Wallace ran for governor of Alabama in 1962, he promised to raise state old age pensions to at least $100 a month.

A Congressional Quarterly analysis of Wallace's record notes that during his four-year term, old age pensions were indeed raised—by 36 cents, from $69.30 to $69.66 a month.

Three-Way Race Divides 'Solid' South

Big 'Undecided' Vote Seen Key To Presidential Election Battle

By John R. Oravec

The political mood of the South can't be pinned to a generalization, except possibly that a sizable number of voters have not yet decided which lever they'll pull for President on Nov. 5.

The South may not be solid Wallace country. But it's not all the way with Humphrey or Nixon either.

Only one thing is certain: Southern Democrats will continue to control their state congressional delegations in the House and Senate no matter what the outcome of the popular vote for President.

At stake in the 13 southern and border states are 145 electoral votes of the 270 needed for election. Voters also will be pulling levers and marking ballots for 119 congressional seats, nine Senate seats and three governorships.

Three of the states can be written off without question to George C. Wallace, the American Independent party presidential candidate. They are Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. All three went for Goldwater in 1964.

After boiling down the various polls, surveys and opinions—some conflicting and many emitting a wide range of conclusions—the majority of southern presidential votes can not be marked up in any one column at this time.

Yet there are signs of voters beginning to respond to the campaigning of Democratic candidate Hubert H. Humphrey in five of the southern and border states: Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas.

The Belden Poll has put Humphrey's brand on Texas, reversing an earlier trend towards Nixon.

Humphrey still must face a barrage of well-financed newspaper ads and television spots about to be unleashed by the Nixon camp which will pin the Democratic candidate to his long-time stand against the income tax oil depletion allowance—something that is deep in the heart of many Texans.

Republican Richard M. Nixon and Wallace have shown strength in Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee.

But throughout the South there is the loyal Democrat, the one who has always voted Democratic, no matter what the opposition. Even during the Eisenhower landslides in 1952 and 1956 states such as Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina remained in the Democratic column.

Trade unionists in North Carolina point to Humphrey's triumphant visit to Charlotte. He drew bigger crowds there than Nixon and Wallace combined. The Charlotte Coliseum was jammed for the Humphrey rally and thousands had to be turned away at the doors—a feat matched only by evangelist Billy Graham and a rock-n-roll group.

Humphrey's hopes of winning Florida also were encouraged by the large turnout in Jacksonville that was among the biggest of his campaign thus far.

Where racism is a major issue in the South and border states, many of the would-be Nixon votes may go to Wallace, while the liberal vote will remain with the Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

It has been noted, however, that there appears to be less racial tension in the South recently than in the rest of the country. Some observers conclude that racism is less an issue here than in the Midwest where Wallace has enjoyed marked gains in his campaign.

Another factor that weighs heavily on the outcome of the November election is the Negro vote.

The gains in Negro voter registration in the 11 states of the Confederacy have been dramatic—largely through civil rights-oriented drives and labor's efforts. Nearly 3 million Negroes are registered to vote this year in 11 states, compared with 2.2 million in 1964.

Even the Wallace and Nixon camps may concede that as much as 90 percent of the black vote in the South—and the rest of the country—will end up in the Humphrey-Muskie column.

Another strong voter bloc backing the Democratic ticket is made up of the Mexican-American "Viva Humphrey" clubs springing up throughout southern Texas.

Labor has been expending a big effort to woo back a number of union members in Texas who had drifted to Wallace earlier. The Auto Workers and Teamsters have joined the COPE campaign aimed at the state's 400,000 trade unionists.

Although several incumbent Democrats face a difficult election in retaining their congressional seats, the Republicans are likely to come out of the South with little or no gain at all in the House. Democrats in fact, hope to recapture the three seats they lost to Republicans in Alabama in 1964.

The GOP may pick up another governorship in North Carolina. But this could be offset by an upset Democratic victory in Arkansas.

This is the current outlook state-by-state:

ALABAMA—James B. Allen, (D) lieutenant governor under Wallace, faces little opposition in Perry O. Hooper (R) for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Lister Hill (D).

The Republicans also are in trouble in the three House seats they now hold because the Wallace coattail effect appears more likely to aid the Democrats.

The Democrats now hold five seats, which are rated safe.

The threatened Republican seats are in the first, second and sixth districts. All three went to the GOP in the Goldwater landslide in the state four years ago.

ARKANSAS—Democrat Marion Crank has shown noticeable strength in his attempt to unseat Republican Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller. Crank, who has been endorsed by the State AFL-CIO, appears to have healed some of the splits in the state's Democratic party and stands to pick up a number of liberal votes which had gone to Rockefeller two years ago. Crank also stands a chance of taking much of the Wallace vote.

Sen. J. William Fulbright encounters little opposition from Republican Charles J. Bernard and is favored to win re-election.

Democrats currently hold three of the four congressional seats. Two of the three are safely in the Democratic fold.

In the third district, Republican Rep. John P. Hammerschmidt is facing stiff opposition from Hardy Croxton (D), although the district takes in many traditionally Republican areas.

Veteran Democratic Rep. E. C. Gathings is retiring and the first district race is rated a toss-up between Bill Alexander (D) and Guy Newcomb (R).

FLORIDA—A heavy Wallace turnout may hurt Democrat LeRoy Collins in his bid for the Senate seat of retiring Sen. George A. Smathers (D). Collins is opposed by Edward J. Gurney, a staunch conservative.

Collins, a popular former governor of the state, has liberal and Negro support, which could be the key to victory in November.

Democrats currently hold nine of the 12 seats in the state's congressional delegation. Eight of the seats appear to be safe for the Democrats.

Gurney's seat in the first congressional district is up for grabs and Democrats have a strong candidate in James C. Robinson, although Louis Frey, Jr. (R), was running strong earlier in the campaign.

GEORGIA — Democratic Sen. Herman E. Talmadge is expected to win re-election easily for a third term over Republican E. Earl Patton, Jr., regardless of the strength of Nixon and Wallace in the state.

Eight of the 10 congressional seats are held by Democrats. Only one of the incumbents faces Republican opposition. He is Rep. Elliot Hagan who is favored to defeat Joe Tribble, a former state Republican chairman.

The two incumbent Republican congressmen are in trouble.

Democrat James A. Mackay stands a good chance of winning back the fourth district which he lost to Rep. Ben Blackburn in 1966 by 360 votes.

In the fifth district Charles L. Weltner appears to be gaining strength in his attempt to unseat Rep. Fletcher Thompson. Weltner, a liberal, after winning renomination for Congress in 1966, resigned because he could not support Gov. Lester Maddox.

KENTUCKY — Nixon has shown strength in Kentucky, but it may not be enough to boost the chances of Marlow Cook (R) who is seeking to win the seat of retiring Sen. Thruston Morton (R). Democrats have a prominent contender in Katherine Peden, and the Senate race at this time is rated a toss-up.

All four of the incumbent Democratic congressmen are expected to be re-elected. Republicans hold three seats, but are in trouble in two of the races.

In the third district, Tom Ray (D) is out to defeat Rep. William O. Cowger (R). Also on the run is Rep. M. G. Snyder (R) of the fourth district, who faces tough opposition from Gus Sheehan, Jr. (D).

LOUISIANA—Sen. Russell B. Long, the Senate Majority Whip, has no Republican opponent in the November election.

Democrats hold all eight of the state's congressional seats. Republicans managed to make a race of it in three districts—the second, sixth and seventh. But Democrats are expected to retain all eight districts easily.

MISSISSIPPI—Only one of the five incumbent Democratic congressmen faces Republican opposition in next month's election. But former congressman Prentiss Walker (R), who was swept in on Goldwater's coattails in 1964, is rated as having little chance of beating Rep. G. V. Montgomery in the state's fourth congressional district.

NORTH CAROLINA—For the first time since 1896, North Carolina may elect a Republican governor. James C. Gardner (R), a freshman congressman and outspoken conservative, has shown remarkable strength.

Gov. Dan K. Moore (D) is not eligible for another term. Lt. Gov. Robert W. Scott (D) may have to depend on the more than 125,000 Negro votes to win the election even though he has been vying for the Wallace vote.

In the Senate race Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D) should have no difficulty defeating Robert V. Somers (R).

Democrats currently hold eight of the 11 congressional districts. Although the 1967 redistricting of the state may affect many of the incumbent Democrats, the state is still expected to come out of the election with a Democratic majority in the House.

OKLAHOMA—Democratic Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney is facing his stiffest test for re-election since he was first sent to the Senate 18 years ago. His opponent, Henry Bellmon, the first Republican ever elected governor of the state, has proven to be an effective campaigner.

Some observers currently rate the race a toss up, but Monroney may be able to squeak through the election because of his seniority in the Senate and his high ranking on a number of Senate committees.

Redistricting of the state may hurt the Democrats more than the Republicans. The Democrats can expect no more than to maintain the 4 to 2 edge in Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Incumbent Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D) is a solid favorite to be re-elected after an impressive primary victory in June, even though Marshall J. Parker (R) came within 11,758 votes of defeating Hollings in 1966.

Negro votes were a significant factor in electing Hollings in 1966 and should be helpful in November also.

Four of the five Democratic congressional seats appear to be safe. The only Republican is Albert W. Watson of the second district. Frank K. Sloan (D), a Columbia attorney, is given a good chance of upsetting Watson if there is a heavy Negro vote.

TENNESSEE—Democrats face a serious challenge to their control of the state's congressional delegation. They now hold five of the nine seats, but this edge could be reversed by the election.

Nixon and Wallace are showing remarkable strength in usually-Democratic areas. And in this state the Wallace votes are likely to favor the Republican congressional candidates more than the Democrats.

The only Republican that could be hurt by the Wallace vote is incumbent Rep. W. E. Brock III in the third district. He is opposed by Bill Pope, Jr. (D).

TEXAS—Lt. Gov. Preston Smith (D) appears to be pulling away from Paul W. Eggers (R) in the race for governor. Smith is expected to capitalize on both the Democratic strength and much of the Wallace vote. Incumbent Gov. John B. Connally (D) did not seek re-election.

Eggers had been expected to pull an upset by riding into office on Nixon's coattails, but the Republican presidential candidate now is losing ground in Texas.

Democrats hold 21 of the 23 house seats and are expected to retain 20 of the districts without much difficulty. Eleven face no Republican opposition.

Facing a stiff challenge is Rep. Graham Purcell (D) of the 13th district, who was first elected to Congress in 1962. The Republicans have high hopes of capturing the seat with Frank Crowley, Dallas County commissioner. The race is rated a toss-up.

VIRGINIA—Democrats face an uphill fight in maintaining their 6 to 4 majority in congressional seats. An added factor is four third party candidates who could affect the outcome for both major parties.

Four of the six Democratic districts appear to be safe, while Republicans hold the edge in three other races.

Frederick T. Stant, Jr. (D), a liberal, is favored to win the second district over challenger G. William Whitehurst (R). Incumbent Democratic Rep. Porter Hardy did not seek re-election.

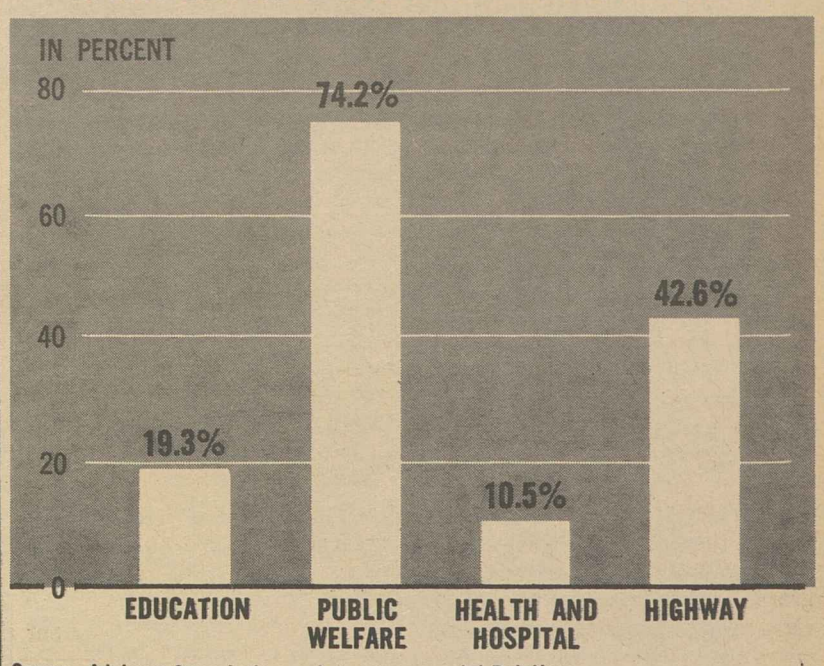
Rep. David E. Satterfield III (D), a hard line conservative seeking his third term, could be dumped by John S. Hanson (R) with a well-organized Negro vote. Satterfield won the third district seat in 1964 by only 654 votes.

W. C. Daniel (D) is favored to win the seat in the fifth district of retiring Rep. William M. Tuck (D). Tuck's distant relative, Weldon Tuck (R), could squeek in if Ruth L. Harvey, an independent, draws the vote away from Daniel.

Democrats have a strong candidate in Andrew H. McCutcheon in an attempt to unseat freshman Rep. William L. Scott (R) in the state's eighth district.

WALLACE OPPOSES FEDERAL AID, BUT . . .

In 1966 the Federal Government Financed Alabama's:



Source: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID INTO THE FEDERAL TREASURY BY ALABAMA'S CITIZENS, THEY RECEIVED $1.52.

Stresses 8-Year Gains:

Meany Bids Workers Do 'Best' for Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

- "Full equality for all Americans, in every aspect of life, has been established by law and we can see the day when it will be established in custom.
- "The road to a full education for every person is now broad and wide.
- "Medical care for the elderly is on a sound social basis.
- "The minimum wage has been strengthened and improved.
- "There is government concern, expressed in concrete terms, for the quality of life in our country. Compassion has been firmly rooted in governmental policy."

All of this, Meany said, stems from a philosophy, advocated by the AFL-CIO, "that regards the human individual as our basic resource, a philosophy that contends when you invest in the human individual you achieve richness for the entire nation."

Whether the nation continues to invest in its people, Meany said, is the key question as stake in the election this year.

Humphrey and Muskie, he noted, on the basis of the parts they played in the programs of the past eight years have demonstrated that they believe along with the AFL-CIO that the answer must be "yes."

Their Republican opponents, on the other hand, "clearly reflect the opposing philosophy," the AFL-CIO President declared.

"It shows in their record and the record of the party they represent. It is a theory of government that puts its faith in the rich and the well-born. It is one of suspicion and distrust of both men and government. And, as the record shows, the result is stagnation, slow-down, and recession."

As for the third-party choice offered by George C. Wallace, Meany charged that the former Alabama Governor would "turn the government of the country over to the police" and that, "to the American trade union movement, is completely unacceptable."

Meany concluded:

"The American working people have invested too much effort—they have fought too hard and too long to achieve the goals we have reached—there is still too much to be done to achieve the goals ahead—for us to do less than our best in the remaining weeks of this election campaign.

"If we do that, I am confident we will win a victory this fall—a victory of all America—through the election of Hubert Humphrey, Edmund Muskie and congressional candidates who believe, as we do, in a better America for everyone.

"So talk to your fellow workers—to your neighbors—to your family and friends. And urge them to vote with you for Humphrey Muskie and a better America."

SAN FRANCISCANS by the thousands jam the city's financial district to greet Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. In the car with the Democratic presidential candidate is San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, a staunch Humphrey supporter.

Alaskan Labor to Open Intense Voter Campaign

Sitka—The Alaska AFL-CIO will devote all of its energies in the next few weeks to an intensive register-and-vote campaign in behalf of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket and other endorsed candidates, officers reported at the 18th biennial convention here.

Hard work from now until election day, the convention was told can produce victory for the presidential ticket, for Mike Gravel, Senate candidate to succeed Sen. Ernest Gruening, and for State Sen. Nicholas Begich (D), who is opposing Rep. Howard W. Pollock (R).

COPE Area Dir. Walter Gray and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, area women's activities director, both reported intensified programs in all major cities.

Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO central bodies, warned that the candidacy of former Alabama Gov. George Wallace could change the election results in several states. He told the delegates: "It is your responsibility as leaders to see that your members get the true story" about the danger of a victory for the Republicans.

The delegates adopted a series of legislative goals for 1968-69. They raised per capita taxes from 20 cents per member per month to 25 cents; authorized moving state AFL-CIO offices from Fairbanks to Anchorage, and voted new terms in office for Pres. Dwayne Carlson, Fairbanks, and Sec.-Treas. Henry Hedberg, Anchorage.

The convention enlarged the executive council from 10 members to 14 by adding three new seats for the Anchorage and Fairbanks areas and one for southeast Alaska.

Gravel, who won the Democratic nomination over Gruening in August, was endorsed because of his voting record in the state House of Representatives—100 percent in accord with labor's objectives.

The convention urged Gruening to disavow a write-in campaign initiated, it said, by a small group of university students and others. Gruening told the delegates he will not withdraw, and he is campaigning without the endorsement of labor or his party.

The following vice presidents were elected by the convention:

Anchorage: Inez Franz, Retail Clerks; M. F. Alewine, Operating Engineers; Watson Busby, Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Mel Evans, Plumbers & Steamfitters; Jack Turner, Carpenters.

Fairbanks: W. Wier, Bartenders; Julius Kornfeind, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Fred Hough, Retail Clerks.

Southeast Alaska: Don Barnhart, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, Sitka; Greg O'Clary, Inland Boatmen of the Pacific, Juneau; John Mott, Laborers, Ketchikan, and Marvin Kinberg, Jr., Sitka, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, at large.

Wallace Appeal Goes Just So Far

Austin — Democrats in Texas have been heartened recently by what they detect as a turnabout in the flow of union members to George C. Wallace.

And Roy R. Evans, secretary-treasurer of the Texas AFL-CIO tells the story of the farmer seen tearing the Wallace bumper sticker off his pickup truck.

"Don't you like Wallace any more?" he was asked.

"It's not that I don't like him," the farmer replied, "I just don't want that——— to be President."

Humphrey Hits Nixon 'Silence,' Renews Challenge to TV Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon by avoiding discussion of the issues is taking the public for granted.

"When Richard Nixon takes people for granted," Humphrey said, "he is really taking it for granted that they are unhappy and desperate enough to elect even Richard Nixon President of the United States. I don't think things are that bad."

The Vice President, who a week earlier had outlined his position on the war in Viet Nam, called on Nixon "to tell the people what he would do about Viet Nam if he were elected President and tell them now."

As for Wallace, Humphrey said the third-party candidate has no experience in foreign affairs and now has brought to his side a "bombing general" as a running-mate, retired Air Force Gen. Curtis Lemay, "who thinks the nuclear bomb is just another weapon — who once suggested that we bomb Viet Nam back to the Stone Age."

Wallace, he said, is running for President on an "organized and deliberate appeal to hate, to fear, to anger, to frustration, to all that's worst in America."

Nixon, Humphrey suggested, "is more careful."

"In the South he says he will not use the only effective federal instrument to enforce the Supreme Court school decision—but in the North he says he doesn't really mean it. In the North he stood silent during the ugly campaign against Mr. Justice Fortas—and in the South he slyly joined it.

"He says he is for the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, but he is against ratifying it now and he will not encourage the Senate to ratify it."

Humphrey charged that while the GOP candidate has been silent himself, "his campaign managers have been mailing secret messages to special interests, such as the stock market traders on Wall Street, assuring them that a Nixon administration will look after their interests." **(Story, Page 10.)**

The week brought new evidence that the Humphrey campaign fortunes were on the upswing.

In Boston, where he had been heckled and shouted down by student anti-war demonstrators during an earlier appearance, he was greeted by a crowd of more than 300 students who pledged to enlist thousands of volunteer canvassers for his campaign.

In New York, he accepted the support of the state's Liberal Party in a nationally televised speech.

And in Washington, his campaign headquarters reported that a flood of favorable mail and campaign contributions had followed the Vice President's Viet Nam speech—more than 10,000 letters and nearly $200,000 in donations ranging from 25 cents in coins to thousands of dollars in checks.

In his New York speech to the Liberal Party, Humphrey lashed out at Nixon's selection of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as his vice presidential candidate.

The choice of a running mate, he said, is "the most important selection a President makes" since "there is one chance in three that this man will become President."

Then he recalled Agnew's "insult to Americans of Polish and Japanese descent" and his charge that Humphrey was "soft on communism," incidents for which the GOP vice presidential candidate was forced to apologize.

"Before the Republican convention," Humphrey recalled, "Mr. Nixon talked about picking all sorts of responsible Republicans such as Mayor John Lindsay. But when the chips were down, he yielded to Strom Thurmond and picked Spiro Agnew."

He charged that if Nixon wins the election "the same kind of men that held him captive" at the convention would be named to federal offices "and there isn't a liberal among them—and you know it."

10-12-68

Teachers Post Pair Of Organizing Gains

The Teachers scored two organizing successes in widely separated areas—one by winning an election from the Warwick, R.I., Education Association, 415-318, the other by gaining a promise of recognition after a one-day strike at Delegado College in New Orleans.

Johnson Assails Nixon As Threat to Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

progress of the past eight years.

As to the Republicans, Johnson spoke sharply:

"The gains America has made in these years were not won by the Republican Party and they are not going to be held and enlarged by the Republican Party. Indeed, by their words in this election campaign, Republican candidates for the presidency, the vice presidency and Congress have already promised to dismantle what you—the American people—have built in these years. They propose nothing more or less than to pull this nation downward, and to pull it back into another cycle of Republican reaction and inaction. And in doing so, they really promise to pull America apart."

At stake on Nov. 5, he declared, are housing and jobs and education and health, and progress in these areas can come only from the Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

They will continue to search also for ways to reduce "the awful danger of nuclear war and work for an honorable settlement of conflicts that threaten world peace."

The President cited the progress of the past five years and the 59 months of unparalleled economic growth, unprecedented job opportunities and unmatched earnings as well as the record of help to weak and struggling nations.

On Viet Nam, he expressed regret that it has not yet been brought to an end with an honorable settlement "of a war that we did not invite, but from which we could not run."

Declaring his hopes for an agreement out of the Paris conference, the President stressed that regardless of what happens there "I am determined that the next Administration will find America, South Viet Nam and our allies in a strong position on the battlefield."

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Humphrey Pushes Attack As Drive Hits High Gear

ENTHUSIASTIC STUDENTS at Rockhurst College in Kansas City greet Vice Pres. Humphrey as the Democratic presidential candidate arrived for an address and a question-and-answer session.

Campaign Fired Up By Crowds

By John M. Barry

En Route with Humphrey—Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey approached the final two weeks of his drive for the presidency with an air of confidence and aggressiveness, spurred by the belief that his campaign is catching fire.

As he swung through the mid-America states of Indiana and Missouri, Humphrey was greeted at every stop by huge, enthusiastic crowds that buoyed spirits of the candidate as he sharpened his attack on his opponents.

Presses for Debate

The Vice President focused on the record of Richard M. Nixon and vowed his determination to "smoke out" the Republican candidate for a televised debate on the issues in the presidential election.

Humphrey campaigned exuberantly despite a back-breaking schedule that included addresses to student groups and unplanned stops to greet well-wishers along the campaign route.

Speaking in the home territory of former Pres. Harry Truman, Humphrey reminded his audiences of Truman's come-from-behind victory in 1948 despite predictions of the polls that he would lose. Humphrey suggested that a similar upset is now in the making 20 years later.

This drew exhortations from his listeners to "give 'em hell" in the Truman style.

The crowds roared their approval as Humphrey repeatedly challenged Nixon to abandon his strategy of silence and join him in debate before the voting public.

He suggested that the reason Nixon has so far refused to do so is is that he is well aware of his own

(Continued on Page 12)

Coalition Dominates Congress

By David L. Perlman

The conservative coalition put its stamp on the record of the 90th Congress.

There were some bright spots. But the overall tone of the Congress chosen in the Republican "comeback election" of two years ago was one of retrenchment.

Programs launched by the liberal 89th Congress to overcome the nation's most pressing problems were starved for funds. Important new legislation was sidetracked.

As AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller sees it, labor's hopes for "real progress" were largely frustrated by "phony, pinch-penny budget-cutting" in the House and by "minority-rule filibusters" in the Senate.

"Instead of plowing new ground," Biemiller said in his evaluation of the 90th Congress, "liberals had to fight a defensive battle. Again and again the coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats raised the 'economy' battle cry to cut funds for programs that help working men and women and their families."

There were some bright exceptions to the retrenchment record.

The list of consumer bills that became law was genuinely impressive. The "truth-in-lending" bill that former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) first introduced eight years ago, that labor had lobbied for year after year, was written into law.

Housewives Prevail

The voice of the housewife overcame the influence of the big meat packers and federal inspection standards were extended to billions of pounds of meat sold without crossing state lines. The following year, the same principle was extended to poultry inspection.

An open housing bill became law as a coalition of church groups, labor and responsible civil rights organizations proved its effectiveness — and overcame opposition from both white and black extremists.

The promise—although not yet the money—of a large-scale program to build low-cost housing the nation desperately needs was achieved with passage of Pres. Johnson's housing bill.

And in the closing days of Congress, a big new step was taken to expand vocational education and make it a more meaningful preparation for the jobs

(Continued on Page 11)

In Network Broadcasts:

Meany Warns Nation On Nixon, Wallace

The nation's future cannot be entrusted to Richard M. Nixon who has built a career on deception and trickery or to George C. Wallace who seeks office on a platform of bigotry and hate.

"There is only one reasonable choice," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the country in a pair of radio broadcasts, the Humphrey-Muskie ticket, "men who have proved themselves in the bright glare of public affairs."

Speaking over the NBC radio network on programs sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Meany ran the record of the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey Administrations of eight years of gains and progress and Nixon's opposition to those programs.

He characterized Nixon as "the certified enemy of the labor movement, the opponent of medicare, the man who delayed federal aid to education for years, the man who throughout his career has used tricks and deception so often that the word 'tricky' has become part of his nickname."

Of Wallace, Meany declared him to be a man "who arouses the worst passions in the hearts of men, who has demonstrated in his own state his unfitness to govern, who seeks the presidency on a platform of bigotry and hate."

Nixon Recessions

Of the Nixon years as Vice President, Meany recalled "three job-killing, wage-cutting recessions" and not a single piece of constructive social legislation. In his years in Congress, Nixon's record shows that he was "against virtually everything the American labor movement has worked for."

In contrast, on every vote of importance to American workers "Hubert Humphrey stood with them —a record matched by few men in public office in our time."

Based on the record, Meany stressed, Nixon's election will call forth a fight for survival against anti-labor legislation, an economic slowdown and a recession and "a

(Continued on Page 12)

J. P. Stevens Loses Again In High Court

The nation's most notorious union-busting firm—J. P. Stevens & Co.—lost another round in the U.S. Supreme Court.

The nation's highest court refused to consider the company's appeal from a National Labor Relations Board finding that the Stevens firm had engaged in flagrantly illegal conduct to smash a union organizing drive in the Carolinas.

It was the second time within a year that the high court in effect upheld NLRB findings that the big textile chain—a major U.S. government contractor—engaged in "massive" unfair practices to punish and discourage employe activity on behalf of the Textile Workers Union of America.

In Stevens No. 2 case, the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New

(Continued on Page 9)

Carpenters Go Humphrey For His 100% Record

The Carpenters' executive board has unanimously endorsed Hubert H. Humphrey for the presidency, as a "tested and proven" leader who advances programs of "vital concern" to the union.

Citing Humphrey's "long public career" in support of health care, social security, jobless benefits and education, the board said "his voting record has been 100 percent in the interest of working people."

The endorsement was explained in an "open letter" to each of the union's 800,000 members. It was signed by Pres. M. A. Hutcheson, Sec.-Treas. Richard E. Livingston and all of the board members.

In studying the records of the presidential candidates, the board found that Richard Nixon "was against legislation supported by organized labor" on 59 of 69 votes. His election, it said, would "undermine" social and labor laws and unions' rights.

As for George Wallace, the board pointed out that as governor of Alabama he had "done nothing to change" anti-union laws and had increased taxes "which hit working people hardest."

"This is no time to jeopardize our gains," it concluded, "by turning over control to Nixon or Wallace, neither of whom has shown any real concern for the cause of organized labor."

Senate, House Races In Far West Spotlight

San Francisco—Hard-fought battles for at least two Senate seats, a handful of House seats and two state houses share the limelight in the Far West with the Humphrey-Nixon presidential contest.

The main event is in the same vein with both contenders gathering for all-out drives down the home stretch with 70 electoral votes at stake in the seven-state area.

In California the battle for the state's 40 electoral votes is heating up. Humphrey forces, far from counted out, are massing their troops for the Vice President's campaign swing through the state.

Barely second to the presidential contest in public interest is the struggle for the state's second Senate seat. Here liberal Democrat Alan Cranston is pitted against rightwing Republican Max Rafferty, described as the "fastest tongue in the West."

Rafferty was made the early favorite when he defeated Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, number two Republican in the Senate, in the primary. He faded rapidly, however, and polls currently give Cranston a substantial margin.

In good Hollywood fashion, however, Gov. Ronald Reagan and GOP presidential candidate Rich-

(Continued on Page 5)

4 Win Awards At Conference On Civil Rights

Chicago—Three local unions and a local labor newspaper won top awards for their work in civil rights at a conference here sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and endorsed by the Illinois and Chicago AFL-CIO.

Over 500 union and civic leaders attended the 14th Labor Conference on Civil Rights, attended workshop sessions and heard a number of speakers including the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Illinois Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro.

Abernathy said he is urging the widest possible turnout at the polls to elect "people who will try to lead us out of the darkness." He singled out for special attack George Wallace and noted that Richard Nixon "already owes political debts to reactionary forces who insured his nomination."

The top civil rights awards were presented to Dining Car Employes Local 849 of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers; Local 150 of the Operating Engineers; Local 743 of the Warehouse & Mail Order Employes and The Record, published by Steelworkers Local 1011, East Chicago, Ind.

Other awards went to Clara Day, community affairs director of Local 743, the Midwest edition of Steel Labor and the Federation News published by the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Special civil rights wards were presented to Abernathy and Eliseo Medina, regional director of the Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The workshops discussed the rights of protest and domestic tranquility and a re-examination of the civil rights battle in 1968.

Harold Schwartz, midwest director of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, was conference chairman; David Schacter, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Jewelry Workers Local 4, served as conference coordinator.

"WE CAN NEVER stop fighting for civil rights," Illinois Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro told the 14th Labor Conference on Civil Rights in Chicago attended by over 500 union and community leaders. At right is Harold Schwartz, assistant midwest director of the ILGWU who served as conference chairman.

Profits Study Planned By Flight Dispatchers

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Air Line Dispatchers' 26th convention here have adopted a broad program of research to equip the union for bargaining battles ahead.

The program calls for the budgeting of funds to compile and update figures on airlines profits, expenses, wages being paid inside and outside the industry and pensions.

"When we go into collective bargaining from now on, we are going to be better armed to combat company claims," declared ALDA Pres. Robert E. Commerce.

Commerce was elected to a new four-year term, winning a three-way race over J. H. Steele of National Airlines and G. M. Kinley of Eastern Airlines, both vice presidents.

Sec. Treas. James Boyd was re-elected to another two year term, without opposition. John Blake of United Air Lines was elected a new vice president, succeeding Kinley, whose term expires at the end of the year.

The terms of Steele and two other vice presidents, L. Fred Ritter of Ozark Airlines and Frank O. Wicks of Eastern Airlines, were not up for re-election.

The union, which represents highly-skilled operations control specialists on airlines, voted to continue to limit union membership to dispatchers and meteorologists.

Francis A. McDermott, an astronaut safety consultant at Houston and Cape Kennedy, told the convention that the Civil Aeronautics Board and the National Transportation Safety Board have a poor record in finding the cause of air accidents.

He suggested that the agencies would be less frequently reversed by courts in their findings if they were made independent of the Federal Aviation Agency in investigative procedures.

The union chose Las Vegas for its 1969 convention.

Shop Steward Wins Own Case on Firing

The president of a California maintenance firm broke the law when he fired a union shop steward on a charge of "stirring up unfounded grievances," the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled at San Francisco.

The three-judge court agreed with a National Labor Relations Board finding that Stanley Szczesniak, unit chairman and shop steward for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, was engaged in protected activity when he solicited grievances from employes of the F. J. Buckner Corp., doing business at Compton, Calif., as the United Engineering Co.

The decision was a victory not only for the NLRB, one of its trial examiners and the union, but also for Szczesniak himself, who "wrote up" his own grievance and processed it to a successful finish.

The court decision relates that Szczesniak worked for the company nearly nine years before his firing and served his union as steward, shop chairman, chairman of the negotiating committee and member of the policy board.

As unit chairman, the court noted, it was his duty to supervise and conduct meetings, assist union members in interpreting the labor-management contract and "see that all the provisions of the contract were followed."

While a new contract was being negotiated in 1965, the court said, company president Buckner accused Szczesniak of soliciting grievances not only during working hours but also on his own time at the home of unit employes.

In an affidavit submitted to the trial examiner, Buckner said he was "fed up" with this activity, intended to put a stop to it, and demanded that Szczesniak stop "harassing" the company with grievances.

Union Official Fired

The union official was fired by Buckner shortly after contract signing on charges of excessive absenteeism, soliciting "unfounded" grievances and presenting grievances orally. Szczesniak filed a written grievance charging his firing was a contract violation and, when Buckner refused to let the firing go to arbitration—step four of the grievance procedure — OCAW filed an unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB.

Buckner appealed the board's order to reinstate the unit chairman, but the court turned him down.

Delegates Unanimous:

Iron Workers Roar Humphrey Support

New York—The Iron Workers voted unanimous endorsement of the Humphrey-Muskie presidential ticket as the more than 900 convention delegates firmly rejected the policies of both the Republican and third party candidates.

Passage of the resolution was greeted by a long, cheering and standing ovation. It was, said Pres. John H. Lyons, "a fitting answer" to a New York Times story that had described as "disinterest" the intent and respectful attention delegates had given a speech by Humphrey's running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie.

The resolution of the 165,000-member union charged that Republican Richard M. Nixon "consistently voted against every liberal and progressive measure" which would "better the lives of the American people and the trade union movement."

It called attention to former Gov. George C. Wallace's advocacy of the Alabama "right-to-work" law and his fostering of low wage policies for workers. It also said Wallace "has no concept or understanding of the American people and leans towards establishment of a dictatorship."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates that Wallace "represents the very first threat that I have seen in my lifetime of fascism in America."

'Democratic Procedures'

"We have problems in this country," he noted, "and we are going to solve them by the democratic processes. . . . We are not going to turn into a police state. We see too many police states around the world. We see the experience of other people."

Meany traced the parallel of Wallace to Hitler in Germany 30 years ago who "sold determined people on the idea that he could bring order out of chaos, that he could change things, that he could rule, and he gave them a police state."

"We can't afford to have that kind of man. We are not going to have him, but we can't afford to have Nixon either.

"I tell you that a vote for Wallace is a vote for Nixon," Meany said.

Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz warned that a protest vote for Wallace was "setting the table" for him to "play poker with the presidency," since he had reiterated his intention of throwing his electoral votes to the candidate with whom he could make a deal.

Another resolution criticized a proposed order of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, which it said would require "specific ratios or quotas of minority group employes."

The resolution pointed to the union's impartial hiring halls and referral systems, its contract clauses barring any racial job tests and its non-discriminatory apprentice and retraining programs.

In his report to the convention, Pres. Lyons said the union plans to move its headquarters from St. Louis to Washington, D.C., by mid-1970. Several other unions would share the costs of the new Washington building which will also house their headquarters, he said.

Re-elected to new four-year terms were Pres. Lyons, Sec. James R. Downes, Treas. James V. Cole and nine vice presidents. The union also voted to raise the annual salaries of the officers $8,000. The new salaries ranging from president through vice president are $48,000, $35,000, $30,000 and $25,000.

Per capita taxes were raised 25 cents for shopmen to $1.25 a month and $1 for outside workers to $3.75 a month. Delegates also voted to raise death benefits from $600 to $750.

Hall Blasts Diversion of Food Cargoes

The Agriculture Dept. has been accused by the Seafarers of "ignoring" a congressional mandate that a minimum of 50 percent of all Food-for-Peace cargoes be carried on American-flag ships.

In telegrams to members of the Senate Commerce and House Merchant Marine committees, SIU Pres. Paul Hall said that American-flag tramp ships carried only 26 percent of these cargoes in 1966, and only 24 percent in 1967.

In addition to charging the department with "laxity" in enforcing the 50-50 requirements, he said the decline in American carriage was due in part to "activities" of foreign trade brokers "who are systematically denying this cargo to U.S.-flag vessels."

"I WILL NOT CROSS," said Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), second from right, upon arriving at the Towne House Motor Inn, Rochester, N.Y., and finding a picket line set up by Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 466 in a demand for union recognition. Local 466 Sec.-Treas. John F. Litto, right, said the local later decided to remove the line long enough to allow Javits to speak because "he is labor's friend" and "he was there to speak for gun control, which we support."

Many Close Contests in 8 Big States:

Voter-Rich Midwest Becomes Major Election Battleground

The eight states of the Midwest have 139 electoral votes, slightly more than half of the 270 total needed for election and Democratic presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey is reported moving up in several of them and could end up winning a respectable portion of the vote.

The region is also a major battleground for control of the House of Representatives, and this year will choose five governors and six senators.

The area elects 113 members of the House. At the present time 68 of the seats are held by Republicans and 45 by Democrats. Republicans are seeking gains in the Midwest to improve their position in the 91st Congress.

Republicans are making a major effort in the Senate races where they hold only two of the six seats and in the gubernatorial contests where only one of the five incumbents is a Republican.

The Midwest seems to be in the process of shifting back to traditional patterns after the 1964 Johnson landslide. Seven of the eight states—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, have cast their electoral votes for Republicans most of the times. Missouri is the only state with a Democratic voting pattern.

In 1960 Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon carried Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio by comfortable margins and Wisconsin by 64,000.

Democrat John F. Kennedy barely squeaked by in the other four states—Illinois, Michigan Minnesota and Missouri, with less than 51 percent of the votes.

The general feeling among observers in the area is that Humphrey has turned the corner and is starting to move up. Humphrey's Viet Nam speech has won him some new support. His vice presidential choice, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, is proving a real asset on the campaign trail.

Third party candidate George Wallace is still considered a problem for Humphrey but strong labor campaigning, pointing up Wallace's poor record as governor of Alabama, is beginning to have an impact.

Here is a current analysis of the key races in the Midwest region:

ILLINOIS—Strong finishes will be needed by the Humphrey-Muskie ticket to capture the state's 26 electoral votes, and by Democratic senatorial candidate William G. Clark.

Clark, the state's attorney general, is running against Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen. Clark accuses Dirksen of ignoring Illinois needs. He refers to Dirksen as "an absentee Illinoisian."

Democratic Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro is given a good chance to beat back the challenge of Richard Ogilvie, Cook county board president. Shapiro moved up from lieutenant governor when former Gov. Otto Kerner resigned to accept a federal judgeship.

The 24 congressional races are mostly in the safe Democratic or safe Republican columns. Only two or three of the seats are considered doubtful, reinforcing opinions that the present 12 and 12 split between the parties may not change.

INDIANA—Humphrey is begining to move in a state which Nixon carried by 222,000 votes in 1960. Wallace has strength in areas with a high concentration of new Southerners but is reported to have peaked.

The race to succeed retiring Democratic Gov. Roger L. Branigin is close between Lt. Gov. Robert L. Rock, the Democratic candidate, and Sec. of State Edgar Whitcomb, a conservative even by Republican standards.

Sen. Birch Bayh is battling for a second term against William D. Ruckleshaus, Republican leader in the Indiana House, with Bayh listed as a favorite.

Both parties are battling for control of the congressional delegation which presently shows six Republicans and five Democrats. Redistricting and the retirement of Charles A. Halleck (R) in the 2nd District contribute to the uncertain results.

Edward F. Kelly is the Democratic nominee to try to win the Halleck district from Republican State Sen. Earl F. Langrebe, an extreme conservative.

Two incumbents—Democrat J. Edward Roush and Republican E. Ross Adair, have been thrown in the same 4th District in a tightly fought battle.

IOWA—Democratic Gov. Harold E. Hughes is running for the Senate seat being vacated by Republican Bourke B. Hickenlooper. Hughes is given a good chance to win this seat away from the Republicans who have nominated State Sen. David M. Stanley.

The close battle for the governorship is taking place between the Democratic state treasurer, Paul Franzeburg, and Republican Robert D. Ray.

Democrats may pick up congressional seats in the 1st or 4th Districts which Republicans won back in 1966 after losing in 1964.

Labor is supporting all five proposed constitutional amendments. These provide item veto power for the governor, annual sessions of the legislature, home rule for cities, fair apportionment of the legislature and new compensation provisions for legislators.

MICHIGAN—Latest polls show Humphrey holding a slight lead over Nixon with Wallace cutting into both Democratic and Republican strength. A campaign to whittle down the Wallace support among union members is beginning to show results.

A major area of concentration is the battle for the 19 congressional seats, now favoring the Republicans, 12 to 7. Five districts won by Democrats in 1964 but lost to the GOP in 1966, are the major battleground. The Democrats need at least three of these districts—the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 11th and 19th, to win control of the delegation.

Labor is supporting a "fair tax" constitutional amendment. The proposal would eliminate the present inequitable requirement for a flat-rate income tax. Labor is also backing clean water and quality recreation bond proposals.

MINNESOTA—Humphrey is considered leading his home state. Minnesota does not have contests for governor or senator this year.

Republicans are waging an expensive campaign to defeat Democratic Rep. Joseph E. Karth in the 4th District and Donald M. Fraser in the 5th. Democrats are eyeing the 7th District seat where Robert Bergland is challenging the Republican incumbent.

MISSOURI—This normally Democratic state reports Humphrey gains in the St. Louis and Kansas City areas.

Democratic Gov. Warren E. Hearnes is favored to win re-election to a second four-year term over his Republican challenger. Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, who defeated incumbent Sen. Edward V. Long in the Democratic primary, is putting on a vigorous campaign. His Republican opponent is Rep. Thomas B. Curtis.

The first Negro congressman from Missouri will be elected in the 1st District where Democrat William Clay is favored over Republican R. Curtis Crawford. James Symington, son of the state's senior senator, is waging a spirited campaign to capture the congressional seat in the normally Republican 2nd District.

OHIO—This state's southern area is fertile ground for Wallace supporters and Nixon is leading in the polls. He carried Ohio in 1960 by 273,000 votes.

Democrats are looking to another fast finish by former Rep. John J. Gilligan to retain the Democratic senate seat. Gilligan upset the experts to defeat conservative Democrat Frank Lausche in the primary. He faces Republican state Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe in the final.

Democrats also hope to improve their standing in the congressional delegation which is now 19 to 5 in favor of the Republicans. Ohio's first Negro congressman may be elected from Cleveland's 21st District. Democrat Louis A. Stokes, brother of the Cleveland mayor is reported holding a good lead.

Redistricting has resulted in two incumbent House members—Republican Frances P. Bolton and Democrat Charles A. Vanik facing each other in the 22nd district.

WISCONSIN—Sen. Gaylord A. Nelson is apparently ahead in his fight for re-election against a well-financed campaign by a Republican state senator, Jerris Leonard.

Republican Gov. Warren P. Knowles faces a potent Wisconsin vote getter—state Atty. Gen. Bronson C. LaFollette. Humphrey faces an uphill fight to capture the state which went to Nixon in 1960.

Best chance for a Democratic pick-up in the congressional races is in the 1st District where conservative Republican incumbent Henry C. Schadeberg is challenged by former Democratic representative Lynn Stalbaum.

SOME OF THE CHILDREN who will attend a Verona, Va., child-care center, built by the health and welfare fund of the Clothing Workers Baltimore Joint Board, greet ACWA Vice Pres. Sam Nocella and Asst. Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson at ribbon-cutting ceremonies. The center will serve women employed at an L. Greif & Bros. coat manufacturing plant.

Election of Humphrey Pressed in Nebraska

Lincoln, Neb.—Political action was the theme of the 13th annual Nebraska AFL-CIO convention here, where delegates gave their emphatic endorsement to the Humphrey-Muskie ticket and also endorsed contestants for the three seats in Congress now held by Republicans.

State Pres. Richard W. Nisley urged the convention not to forget the efforts Humphrey has made down the years for legislation in the public interest. Labor is quite familiar with the kind of "law and order" preached by presidential candidate George C. Wallace because it is the kind long used against labor activists, he said.

The endorsed candidates for Congress, Democrats Clair Callan, Maxine Morrison and J. B. Dean, spoke of their records and intentions.

By unanimous vote the convention endorsed a reduction in the state sales tax from 2.5 percent to 2 percent, and approved a homestead exemption amendment due for a vote No. 5.

It was agreed that if the state income tax is repealed by Nebraska voters, the state AFL-CIO will ask for a study of the entire state tax structure with a view toward recommending changes to the 1969 session of the Legislature.

The 300 delegates voted to raise officers' salaries and to extend the term of all state officers from two years to four. Salaries were increased from $11,000 to $13,500 for the president and from $9,600 to $11,750 for the secretary-treasurer. Earlier the state executive board voted a raise from $7,200 a year to $8,600 for the state political education director.

Alan Kistler, assistant AFL-CIO director of organization, charged presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon with "profound stupidity" for saying the farm workers should go to the National Labor Relations Board with their dispute. Farm employers are not required by law to bargain with their employes and Nixon should be well aware of that, he observed.

The convention supported a proposal to lower the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 after a speech by Chairman Dave Piester of the Nebraskans for Young Adult Suffrage.

Women Score Wide Gains Since '63 With Aid of Progressive Legislation

Women have made "remarkable gains" over the past five years in education, employment, training and other fields, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz has reported to Pres. Johnson.

The report, "American Women—'63-'68," comes jointly from the Interdepartmental Committee on the Satus of Women, headed by Wirtz, and a Citizens Advisory Council.

They have been concerned with improving the status of women, under a program initiated by Pres. Kennedy in 1961 and headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt until her death in 1962.

Without her "pioneering" on behalf of women and determined work in this area, Wirtz noted, "we would not have realized today's accomplishments."

The gains scored by women were reflected by statistics in the report, such as these:

- In 1963, 72 out of every 100 17-year-old girls were high school graduates; in 1967 the ratio was 77 out of 100.
- In 1963 some 300,000 women were enrolled in junior and community colleges; in 1967 the figure was 600,000.
- In 1963 there were 200,000 children being cared for in licensed day-care centers; in 1968 the figure was 500,000.
- In 1963 some 2.1 million women were being trained under the Vocational Education Act; in 1967, 3.8 million.
- Approximately 285,000 unemployed and underemployed women have acquired new job-skills through training provided by the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962.

Among measures cited by the report as benefitting women is Executive Order 11375 issued by Pres. Johnson last year to prohibit discrimination based on sex in federal employment and federally-contracted employment.

Further, a series of "substantive" laws in which "the women of America rank high among beneficiaries of new opportunities were passed between 1963 and 1968," the report states.

Singled out are the 1964 Civil Rights Act which prohibits discrimination by sex, color, race, religion or national origin; 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act which helped workers of both sexes; and the 1967 social security amendments, which enabled women to obtain family planning information and provided additional widows' benefits.

Also listed as "immeasurably" benefitting women and girls are education and economic opportunity acts of the last five years.

THE 1968 ELECTIONS

SENATE

Democrats	23
Republicans	11
Total	34

HOUSE

Democrats	245
Republicans	187
Vacant	3
Total	435

GOVERNORS

Democrats	13
Republicans	8
Total	21

Incumbents		Challengers		Dem.	Repub.	State	Electoral Votes	Incumbents		Challengers	
Lister Hill (retiring)	D	James Allen Perry Hooper	D R	5	3	ALABAMA	10	—		—	
Ernest Gruening (lost primary)	D	Mike Gravel Elmer Rasmuson	D R	0	1	ALASKA	3	—		—	
Carl Hayden (retiring)	D	Roy Elson Barry Goldwater	D R	1	2	ARIZONA	5	John Williams	R	Sam Goddard	D
J. W. Fulbright	D	Charles Bernard	R	3	1	ARKANSAS	6	Winthrop Rockefeller	R	Marion Crank	D
Thomas Kuchel (lost primary)	R	Alan Cranston Max Rafferty	D R	21	17	CALIFORNIA	40	—		—	
Peter Dominick	R	Steve McNichols	D	3	1	COLORADO	6	—		—	
Abraham Ribicoff	D	Edwin May	R	5	1	CONNECTICUT	8	—		—	
—		—		0	1	DELAWARE	3	Charles Terry	D	Russell Peterson	R
George Smathers (retiring)	D	Leroy Collins Edward Gurney	D R	9	3	FLORIDA	14	—		—	
Herman Talmadge	D	Earl Patton	R	8	2	GEORGIA	12	—		—	
Daniel Inouye	D	Wayne Thiessen	R	2	0	HAWAII	4	—		—	
Frank Church	D	George Hansen	R	0	2	IDAHO	4	—		—	
Everett Dirksen	R	William Clark	D	12	12	ILLINOIS	26	Samuel Shapiro	D	Richard Ogilvie	R
Birch Bayh	D	William Ruckelshaus	R	5	6	INDIANA	13	Roger Branigan (Cannot succeed self)	D	Robert Rock Edgar Whitcomb	D R
Bourke Hickenlooper (retiring)	R	Harold Hughes David Stanley	D R	2	5	IOWA	9	Harold Hughes (in Senate race)	D	Paul Franzenburg Robert Ray	D R
Frank Carlson (retiring)	R	William Robinson Robert Dole	D R	0	5	KANSAS	7	Robert Docking	D	Rick Harmon	R
Thruston Morton (retiring)	R	Katherine Peden Marlow Cook	D R	4	3	KENTUCKY	9	—		—	
Russell Long	D	Unopposed		8	0	LOUISIANA	10	—		—	
—		—		2	0	MAINE	4	—		—	
Daniel Brewster	D	Charles Mathias George Mahoney	R IND	5	3	MARYLAND	10	—		—	
—		—		7	5	MASSACHUSETTS	14	—		—	
—		—		7	12	MICHIGAN	21	—		—	
—		—		3	5	MINNESOTA	10	—		—	
—		—		5	0	MISSISSIPPI	7	—		—	
Edward Long (lost primary)	D	Thomas Eagleton Thomas Curtis	D R	8	2	MISSOURI	12	Warren Hearnes	D	Lawrence Roos	R
—		—		1	1	MONTANA	4	Tim Babcock	R	Forrest Anderson	D
—		—		0	3	NEBRASKA	5	—		—	
Alan Bible	D	Edward Fike	R	1	0	NEVADA	3	—		—	
Norris Cotton	R	John King	D	0	2	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	John King (in Senate race)	D	Emile Bussiere Walter Peterson	D R
—		—		9	6	NEW JERSEY	17	—		—	
				2	0	NEW MEXICO	4	David Cargo	R	Fabian Chavez	D
Jacob Javits	R	Paul O'Dwyer James Buckley	D CON	26	15	NEW YORK	43	—		—	
Sam Ervin	D	Robert Somers	R	8	3	NORTH CAROLINA	13	Dan Moore (Cannot succeed self)	D	Robert Scott James Gardner	D R
Milton Young	R	Herschel Lashkowitz	D	0	2	NORTH DAKOTA	4	William Guy	D	Robert McCarney	R
Frank Lausche (lost primary)	D	John Gilligan William Saxbe	D R	5	19	OHIO	26	—		—	
Mike Monroney	D	Henry Bellmon George Washington	R AIP	4	2	OKLAHOMA	8	—		—	
Wayne Morse	D	Robert Packwood	R	2	2	OREGON	6	—		—	
Joseph Clark	D	Richard Schweiker	R	14	13	PENNSYLVANIA	29	—		—	
—		—		2	0	RHODE ISLAND	4	John Chafee	R	Frank Licht	D
Ernest Hollings	D	Marshall Parker	R	5	1	SOUTH CAROLINA	8	—		—	
George McGovern	D	Archie Gubbrud	R	0	2	SOUTH DAKOTA	4	Nils Boe (Cannot succeed self)	R	Robert Chamberlain Frank Farrar	D R
—		—		5	4	TENNESSEE	11	—		—	
—		—		20	3	TEXAS	25	John Connally (not running)	D	Preston Smith Paul Eggers	D R
Wallace Bennett	R	Milton Wilenmann	D	0	2	UTAH	4	Calvin Rampton	D	Carl Buehner	R
George Aiken	R	Unopposed		0	1	VERMONT	3	Philip Hoff (retiring)	D	John Daley Deane Davis	D R
—		—		6	4	VIRGINIA	12	—		—	
Warren Magnuson	D	Jack Metcalf	R	5	2	WASHINGTON	9	Daniel Evans	R	John O'Connell	D
—		—		4	1	WEST VIRGINIA	7	Hulett Smith (Cannot succeed self)	D	James Sprouse Arch Moore	D R
Gaylord Nelson	D	Jerris Leonard	R	3	7	WISCONSIN	12	Warren Knowles	R	Bronson LaFollette	D
—		—		0	1	WYOMING	3	—		—	

Note: Electoral College votes total 538. They are apportioned on basis of one for each representative, one for each senator. Thus the House totals 435, the Senate 100, with 3 for District of Columbia. A simple majority of 270 is required to elect a President. Lacking this, the election goes to the House of Representatives.

Congress Takes First Step to 'Winterize' Jobs With Study of Fluctuations in Construction Work

The "age-old curse" of seasonal fluctuations in construction employment may be on its way out of existence as the result of action taken by the 90th Congress in its closing days.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. made that observation in hailing passage of legislation calling for a study of the problem and recommendations toward solving it.

He pointed out that while it's "only a start toward doing something about a national problem requiring a national solution," it is a start that building trades unions have been seeking for some time.

In testimony before Congress earlier this year, Haggerty said the pattern of sharp layoffs in construction in the fall and winter is as old as the weather—and though supposedly based on it—occurs in both cold and warm climates of the country.

The "unnecessary" fluctuations, he added, result from "obsolete" building codes and government planning that makes money available for construction only in summer months.

Elimination of the fluctuations, he said, would bring "more efficient use of skilled manpower" and also "reduce the cost of construction . . . to the great benefit of all our people."

Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers noted that bricklayers are unemployed an average of 15 weeks a year due to "seasonality." Vice Pres. Maurice Fancher of the Laborers said members of his union were working only about five months of full-time employment annually.

Labor Under Sec. James J. Reynolds said that fluctuations in employment in construction "result in a steady drain on unemployment insurance trust funds, far in excess of contributions by the construction industry."

The study of "seasonality in the construction industry," as an amendment to a bill extending the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, would be made by the Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Commerce, and representatives of several federal agencies.

Focusing on the problem's "implications for a national manpower policy," the study would look into the application of modern techniques in building to reduce the influence of weather.

It would also seek resolution of technical problems, changes in procedures of allocating of government contracts and improved planning and scheduling of projects. A report and recommendations would be submitted to the President and Congress by Dec. 31, 1969.

Chief sponsors of the legislation were Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Winston L. Prouty (D-Vt.)

Screen Actors OK Industry Film Pact

Hollywood, Calif. — Members of the Screen Actors Guild, voting in a nationwide mail referendum, have approved a new industrial contract providing improved wages and conditions for acting work in industrial and educational pictures. The vote was 7,884-106 for ratification.

SAG Executive Sec. John L. Dales said gains include wage increases from $100 to $110 a day in the first year of the new pact, to $115 in the second and to $120 in the third contract year. Weekly players will go from $375 to $392 now and to $420 next July 1.

Fired Worker Wins Expense Of Job Hunting

An employe fired wrongfully for union activity is entitled not only to his job and lost pay but also to reimbursement for the reasonable expenses he incurred in trying to find another job, a National Labor Relations Board examiner has decided.

Trial Examiner Paul Bisgyer added the expense item to the usual reinstatement order in finding that Gamble's, Inc., steel fabricator in Montgomery, Ala., illegally discharged employe Glenn H. Hall last January for trying to help the Steelworkers organize the plant.

At the hearing into charges brought by the union, NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman's office requested Bisgyer to change the customary backpay order by adding Hall's expenses in his search for work "whether successful or not."

"I find such a remedy fair and equitable," the examiner said in his decision, and "a necessary corollary of the duty imposed on a wrongfully discharged employe to seek other employment in mitigation of his loss of pay." He cited a recent decision of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

In order to be entitled to backpay, that court said, an employe must "make reasonable efforts to find new employment which is substantially equivalent to the position from which he is discharged and suitable to a person of his background and experience."

Therefore, the examiner reasoned credit should be given Hall for his reasonable expenses in determining the backpay owed him by Gamble's. The examiner recommended also that the firm be ordered to stop illegal threats to other union members.

Air Engineers Stress Wages, Job Conditions

Miami Beach—Improving wages and working conditions must always be the union's "primary objective," Pres. William A. Gill, Jr. told delegates to the 20th annual convention of the Flight Engineers.

The convention also received reports on technical and labor activities of FEIA's units in Israel, Holland, Spain, France, Australia and Pakistan.

FEIA Sec.-Treas. Harry S. O'Brien was re-elected with out opposition to another two-year term. Gill was elected last year to a two-year term.

In stressing the importance of future collective bargaining efforts, Gill said the union will continue to be autonomous. Attempts to work out a merger with the Air Line Pilots have failed, he pointed out.

A convention-adopted resolution, condemning "hijacking" of aircraft, urged airline crews "to refuse to fly" to or from any state which fails to immediately release planes and crews pirated to within its borders.

The resolution was similar to one adopted by the Intl. Transport Workers Federation at its recent conference in Weisbaden, Germany, which brought the release of an Israeli aircraft from Algeria. A representative of FEIA helped draft the ITF statement.

The delegates also approved a resolution supporting workers involved in the strike-lockout at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and their "don't buy" campaign against advertisers in the Hearst scab-operated newspaper.

Tight Senate, House Races in Far West

70 Electoral Votes Go to Victor In Region's Presidential Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

ard Nixon are galloping to the right winger's rescue.

Reagan loaned Rafferty two of the men who figured largely in his own 1966 victory along with, some reports say, the powerful and wealthy "kitchen cabinet" that financed and masterminded the Reagan election victory.

Nixon is heard repeatedly in person and on television crying out, "I need Rafferty."

Cranston, twice elected state controller, holds the record for the largest plurality ever racked up in the state. Rafferty in two races for state superintendent of instruction proved to be a fast finisher.

Cranston boasts the united support of every section of labor and of the Democratic party, along with a sizeable chunk of Kuchel support from Republican ranks. Rafferty is the longtime favorite of the well-heeled conservatives.

The outcome probably hinges on whether Cranston's indicated lead can stand up against Rafferty's last-minute heavily-financed sprint.

In Oregon veteran Sen. Wayne Morse, who celebrates his 68th birthday this month, is in a fight for his political life against a 36-year-old Republican leader, Robert Packwood, whose TV pitches make the most of the contrast in their ages.

Morse won renomination in a tough primary battle and labor is solidly united behind him, but Packwood's leading role in a four-year campaign to bring the state House of Representatives under Republican control gave him a healthy leg-up in his senatorial ambitions. He bills himself as a "new" or "constructive" voice. He says frankly he opposes repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) and situs picketing.

In Washington, another veteran and ranking member of the Senate, Warren G. Magnuson, is running what observers described as the best campaign of his career.

Sen. Magnuson is making a big point of consumer protection. "Keep the big boys honest," his billboards proclaim. Washington voters apparently like it. Coupled with his long record of service, he is credited at this stage with a substantial lead.

Right-Wing Favorite

His opponent, Jack Metcalf, a school teacher and Republican state senator, echoes the conservative Republican line. His appeals for support are reported being sounded throughout the national right-wing network.

In Arizona, a familiar face on the political scene seems to be within reach of a return to the Senate. It belongs to Barry Goldwater, the 1964 GOP presidential standard-bearer, who is contesting for the seat vacated by 91-year-old Carl Hayden, who is ending 41 years in the senate. Hayden's chief aide, Roy L. Elson is bucking the Goldwater tide.

Alaska's former House Speaker Mike Gravel, who toppled 81-year-old Sen. Ernest Gruening in the primary, is showing strength in the polls over his Republican opponent, banker and Anchorage Mayor Elmer Rasmussen.

Gruening's write-in campaign is given little weight. Gravel supporters claim it's unlawful under a state law specifically prohibiting write-ins for a defeated primary candidate.

Incumbent Democratic senators —Alan Bible of Nevada and Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii—seem to be in no trouble.

House Battles

Battles for seats in the House of Representatives—there are 56 in the seven-state area—are shaping up in a number of districts throughout the Far West.

Rep. James Corman in California's 22nd District in Los Angeles is locked in a tough battle with Republican Joe Holt who represented a Los Angeles district in the House for four terms. Democrat Corman has hung up a 45-right, 1-wrong voting record since he took over the House seat.

Democrat John V. Tunney, who has voted 22 right and 2 wrong in his two terms in the House, faces tough opposition from contractor Robert O. Hunter. Democratic registration favors Tunney, son of the heavyweight boxing champion and a friend of the Kennedy family, but his district also takes in some of the better-known rightwing territory.

GOP Rep. Robert R. Mathias, one-time Olympic champion, is challenged by former Rep. Harlan Hagan. Mathias rode in on Reagan's coattails two years ago. Peace & Freedom and American Independent candidates on the ballot may affect the outcome of the renewed contest.

In the Los Angeles 17th District, Glenn M. Anderson, two-term lieutenant governor under Pat Brown, is favored to succeed Cecil King who is retiring.

In Oregon's 4th District it's a race involving Republican incumbent John R. Dellenback and state Sen. Edward Fadeley. It's the only house contest in the state where the challenger is rated as having a good chance.

A contest is developing, too, in Arizona's 3rd District where Republican incumbent Sam Steiger (COPE voting record: 13 wrong) is facing Democrat Ralph Watkins in what is shaping up as a bitter fight.

House battles are shaping up in two Washington districts, in part reflecting the sharp contest for the governor's chair. Pressure is on in the 2nd District currently represented by Democrat Lloyd Meeds. He is challenged by an Everett businessman, Wallace Turner. And in the 5th District incumbent Democrat Thomas S. Foley faces a serious challenge.

Incumbent Republican Howard R. Pollock, Alaska's lone representative, is bucking a determined effort by state Sen. Nicholas J. Begich of Anchorage. The seat's "up for grabs," observers say.

The gubernatorial contest in Washington pits incumbent Republican Daniel J. Evans against three-term state Atty. Gen. John J. O'Connell.

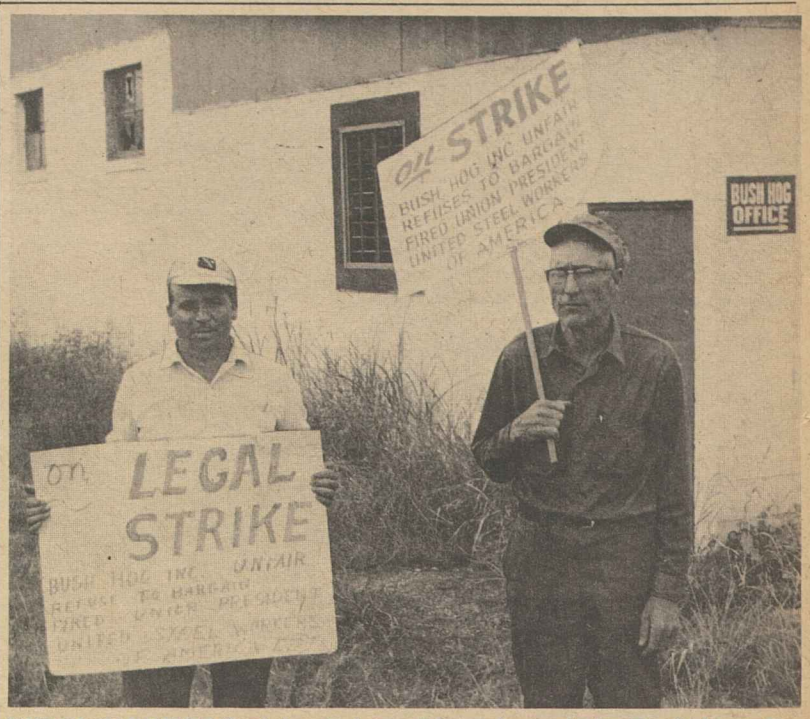
Union forces are deeply involved in the contest. They have bucked Evans over workmen's compensation legislation. They oppose as needless his increase in the sales tax (covering food and drugs along with everything else) that produced a $130 million surplus in the state treasury. Evans keynoted the Republican Convention at Miami.

Initiative Measure 245, a labor-sponsored proposal to cut the interest ceiling on retail credit from 18 percent to 12 percent, is adding its share of heat to the Washington campaign.

The initiative, placed on the ballot by 143,000 union-gathered signatures, has drawn fire from the state's retail business, said to be outspending the proponents 10 to 1.

Arizona Gov. Jack Williams is bucking a comeback attempt by former Democratic Gov. Sam Goddard. Reports peg the race as "nip and tuck."

In Hawaii Republican vice presidential candidate Spiro T. Agnew may have put the state's four electoral votes into the Humphrey column with his references to an obese Japanese. More than 35 percent of the state's population is of Japanese descent.



STEELWORKERS picket Selma, Ala., plant of the Bush Hog Co. whose vice president is co-chairman of the national fund-raising campaign of presidential candidate George C. Wallace. When the USWA won an election, the firm not only refusd to bargain but fired the union president and hired strikebreakers, USWA charges. Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel said "this shows the real feelings of the Wallace camp" toward workers.

Rafferty Uses Struck Paper For Vote Bid

"Max Rafferty, Republican candidate for the Senate, bared his total disregard for workers' collective bargaining rights by running a big political ad in the strikebound and strikebreaker-operated Los Angeles Herald-Examiner," Sec.-Treas. Thos. L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO charged.

Pitts said the appearance of the ad on Oct. 14, in the Hearst-owned paper, which is the object of a nationwide AFL-CIO consumer boycott, "amounts to a deliberate slap in the face to the 2,000 printing trades workers who have been fighting for more than 10 months" to have a voice in determining the wages and conditions under which they work.

Pointing out that Democratic Senate nominee Alan Cranston has respected the workers' boycott, Pitts said:

"All California workers, union and non-union alike, have a vital stake both in the senatorial race and in the Herald-Examiner dispute.

"If a multi-million dollar corporation such as Hearst is to be permitted to thumb its nose at the nation's established policy of encouraging free collective bargaining then the wages and working conditions of all California workers will be gravely jeopardized," he added.

Moreover, Pitts pointed out that the Rafferty ad is apparently the only political ad placed in the boycotted paper by any candidate of any political party in the general election campaign.

"If that isn't proof of Rafferty's anti-worker philosophy I don't know what is," Pitts said.

Pitts said that the ad showed Republican Presidential nominee Richard Nixon saying, "I need Max!"

Joint Programs Urged For Alcoholic Workers

Joint labor-management programs are vital to helping workers conquer alcoholism, a union representative told the 28th Intl. Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism in Washington.

This is so, John D. Carney of the Steelworkers' education department declared, because "it is at the place of work that the alcoholic must come face-to-face with the hard facts of both his illness and his economics."

Carney's paper submitted to the 2,000 persons in attendance marked the first time the congress has received a detailed viewpoint on alcoholism from a labor spokesman.

Complex issues are involved in treating and curing alcoholism, so no single, uniform labor-management program can cover all work situations, Carney pointed out. Parts of the program must be administered on a local union and local plant basis, he added.

Based on meetings he has held with other labor representatives, Carney said the program should be directed toward improving an understanding among the problem drinker and his shop steward, foreman, and management executives.

Carney called attention to the latest contract between the Steelworkers and the steel industry, providing for a "coordinated program" at the plant level to secure the rehabilitation of workers "afflicted with alcoholism."

But in urging other unions and employers to similarly negotiate on the subject, he emphasized that the call for "coordinated action" is "not a mechanical process" that automatically succeeds.

There must be training procedures, he said, to develop "positive attitudes" among employers and union leaders on alcoholism "as a disease" and the alcoholic "as a sick person whose conduct is neither willful nor immoral."

"The problem of alcoholism is a health and social issue around which management and labor can establish warm, effective and constructive relationships," he concluded.

ANDREW A. PETTIS, newly-elected president of the Shipbuilders, acknowledges cheering delegates at the union's convention in Miami Beach. Pettis succeeds John J. Grogan, who died last month. Pettis is flanked by Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, left, and Vice Pres. John F. Bonner.

65 Take Part In Arkansas Labor School

Hot Springs, Ark.—Economics, labor history and issues in the 1968 election were featured courses at a one-week Arkansas-Oklahoma Labor Institute, attended by 65 representatives of unions from the two states.

The students saw two films—"Remedy for a Riot," dealing with the Kerner Commission report on the nation's urban crisis, and "Do Not Fold, Staple, Spindle or Mutilate," portraying the problems of young members of trade unions.

Speakers included William Walker, director of Little Rock's anti-poverty program, and Edgar Berlin, labor liaison to the Office of Equal Opportunity in Austin, Tex., both of whom discussed anti-poverty efforts.

The final session was addressed by Arkansas AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker, who urged the students to "grass-roots work" in which they will put into practice what they learned during the week.

Instructors at the institute were George T. Guernsey and Stuart Brock of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Marvin Friedman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Daniel A. Powell, COPE area director; and Al Wickman, education director, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Unholy Alliance

IN OUR MODERN political life the radical right and the radical left have long made common cause against the liberal, progressive forces. In their never-ending thrusts to seize power they employ the same weapons—violence, repression, exploitation of fears and frustrations, manufactured "big lie" propaganda. Any means are justified in their approach to secure the end—control and power.

The American people have rebuffed these forces sharply and decisively when they have used the political process as a path to power. The demagogues of the 1930s were brushed off for the progressive policies of Franklin Roosevelt. In 1948 both the right and the left went down to smashing defeat at the polls as the country again chose the liberalism of Harry Truman.

In 1964 the boldest attempt yet of the radical right was demolished in Lyndon Johnson's landslide victory over Barry Goldwater.

This year the radical right is back in business with George Wallace and the radical left with a "vote no" slogan. Both have a common enemy—Hubert Humphrey.

But this year sectors of the American electorate are giving more attention to the extremists of the right and left and thus providing them with the cloak of respectability and status.

Those who are in the direct line of fire of the civil rights struggle and the social protests against poverty have become the target of Wallace's cruel exploitation of their fears and anxieties. And some are buying the red-hot emotionalism, the promises of violent retaliation.

* * *

AT THE OTHER POLE are those who would destroy the democratic structure we have so painfully erected because its foreign and domestic policies do not measure up to their totalitarian concept of "revolution." They have lured to their side through skillful demagoguery and dissension over policies on Viet Nam some who have called themselves liberals and a group of intellectuals.

Dismissing the threat posed by Wallace's radical right to their own continued freedom and the prospect of a conservative rollback under Nixon, they are peddling a "dump democracy" line of sitting out the election, supporting no presidential candidate and welcoming a Humphrey defeat.

The New Republic and the Progressive magazines, for example, have rationalized an anti-Viet Nam position into a refusal to support Humphrey, a man they have praised and published for over 20 years. Four or eight years of Nixon is preferable to Humphrey's election, these magazines maintain.

The strategy of the radical right and the radical left is always identical—wipe out the liberals and progressives as a first step towards a takeover. As long as the liberals and the progressives hold their ground and retain political power the extremists are effectively stymied.

That's what this election is all about. The election of Hubert Humphrey is the key to defeating the extremists on both the left and right, to securing the democratic middle as a base for progress and freedom and peace.

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'Lemme Show You How to Sell That Stuff!'

In ILGWU Broadcast:

Johnson Pins Nation's Progress On Humphrey-Muskie Election

The following is excerpted from a radio address by Pres. Johnson sponsored by the ILGWU over a nationwide NBC network.

THERE ARE HARSH political voices in the air that seek to divide our country and our people, to set them against each other in mutual fear and suspicion. The man who stood at the school-house door, defying the law, is now pretending to be the apostle of order.

I don't believe many Americans will be fooled by that pose. I don't believe many people will be beguiled into thinking that order—in a democracy—can ever be achieved by empty rhetoric and violent appeals to emotion. Americans are too wise to waste their votes on a false prophet of fear.

Neither will they agree with Mr. Wallace when he says "There is not a dime's worth of difference" between Mr. Nixon and Vice Pres. Humphrey. Because the people know the record of both of these candidates.

They know that "Nixon is the one" who cast the tie-breaking vote that killed aid to education back when he was Vice President. They know that "Nixon is the one" who said that Medicare "would do more harm than good." And they know that "Nixon is the one" who speaks for the Republican party—Mr. Nixon's Republican party—that always opposes so much vital and progressive legislation.

The voters have now heard Mr. Nixon recently call for "delay" in adopting the treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons—the treaty we worked for, in so many forums, for so long a time—though further delay on our part will delay and jeopardize the acceptance of the treaty by other important nations, I think, to the lasting detriment of world peace and to our own American security.

So then the record and the differences are quite clear. There is all the difference of daylight and darkness between the Nixon-Agnew-Republican record of reaction and recession—and the kind of forward-looking leadership that the Humphrey-Muskie ticket offers to you Americans.

I have known and I have worked with Hubert Humphrey for 20 years. When I was Majority Leader of the Senate, he was a leader of the progressive forces in the Senate. When I was Vice President, he was responsible for many of the finest legislative achievements of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration—as one of the Senate leaders—including the Peace Corps and the nuclear test ban treaty. He was also first to sponsor medicare and the Food for Peace Program.

I asked Hubert Humphrey to be my running mate in 1964, for one simple reason: because I believed him to be the best qualified man to serve as President, in the event that I did not serve out my term. That was a paramount consideration for me—as it should be for every voter this year.

There have been 12 Presidents in this century. Four of them—one-third of our 20th Century Presidents—did not get to live to finish the term to which they were elected. So the intelligence, experience, and the integrity of the vice presidential nominee was of crucial significance to me back in 1964—as it must be to every American in 1968. Vice Pres. Humphrey's choice of a running mate—Sen. Edmund Muskie—has shown himself fit in every way, to serve a heartbeat from the presidency.

FEW MEN THAT I have ever known have understood our urgent national needs so well as Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie.

My fellow Americans, the gains America has made in these years were not won by the Republican party; and they are not going to be held and enlarged by the Republican party. Indeed, by their words in this election campaign, Republican candidates for the presidency, the vice presidency and the Congress, have already promised to dismantle what you—the American people—have built in these years. They propose nothing more or less than to pull this nation downward, and to pull it back into another cycle of Republican reaction and inaction. And in doing so, they really promise to pull America apart.

So, as Nov. 5 approaches, I ask you to consider the stakes—for you, consider the stakes for your family and your country. When that day comes, go to the polls then and vote your conscience. Vote for housing for yourself and for all Americans. Vote for jobs for your family and an expanding economy. Vote for better schools for your children and every child.

Vote for men whose entire lives have been given to the fight for justice and for progress, for human dignity in this great land of ours.

When you vote for Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie, you will be voting for all of this—for progressive Democratic leadership in America.

Meany Cites Clear Choice:

Recession-Riddled GOP Record Dogs Nixon's Anti-Union Trail

Following is the text of an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany over the NBC radio network on Oct. 18, 1968.

AS WE ENTER the final weeks of the 1968 presidential campaign there are some hard questions and hard answers each of us must face. They concern the basic economic facts of life . . . jobs, wages, working conditions and the safety of our unions.

I want to talk to the members of the AFL-CIO about those questions tonight. Let's look at the undisputed facts.

From 1952 to 1960 we had a Republican Administration in charge of our national government. Richard Nixon was Vice President for those eight years.

In his eight years there were three job-killing, wage-cutting recessions. At the end of that period the national unemployment rate stood at almost 7 percent.

Medicare, one of the most important pieces of social legislation passed in this generation, was bottled up in Congress. Mr. Nixon then said medicare . . . and I quote . . . "makes no good sense at all, except in an America that has given up its heritage of freedom and joined the dull, drab ranks of the bureaucratic superstate."

Our unions were under constant attack. The Landrum-Griffin Act, which created 17 new federal crimes of which 16 were directed against unions, was passed. And Mr. Nixon cast the deciding, tie-breaking vote against us. But not a single piece of constructive social legislation was passed during Mr. Nixon's years as Vice President.

But that is only part of the record. Mr. Nixon came to the Congress in 1947. In all the years he served in the House of Representatives, in the Senate and as Vice President he failed to vote once, even by accident, for fair labor-management relations. Instead, the record shows, he voted time and again against labor . . . against social welfare . . . against teachers . . . against the minimum wage . . . against virtually everything the American labor movement has worked for.

It should, therefore, surprise no one that today Mr. Nixon has given to Sen. Strom Thurmond veto power over the policies of his party . . . the same Sen. Thurmond who has introduced bills in the Senate which would outlaw industry-wide collective bargaining, abolish the National Labor Relations Board, and in other ways return labor-management relations to the jungle law of the 1920s. It should surprise no one that today Mr. Nixon lists among his economic advisers men with bitter anti-union records.

This is the record Mr. Nixon presents to the American trade union member.

Now look to the other side of the coin.

In the past eight years of a Democratic Administration the unemployment rate was cut to 3 percent. Real wages rose $14.30 a week for the average worker in manufacturing as against $6.84 a week in the previous eight years. Instead of three recessions, there has been steady economic progress. And above all, landmark social legislation has been placed on the statute books.

It was Hubert Humphrey who, in his first year in the Senate, proposed the legislation we now know as medicare.

While Mr. Nixon was beating the war drums against labor, it was Mr. Humphrey who stood on the floor of the Senate to tell the country "what's right with labor."

THE RECORD SHOWS that on every vote of importance to the American working man and woman Hubert Humphrey stood with them—a record matched by few men in public office in our time.

Thus people who say there is no choice, are saying in effect that there is no choice between good and bad . . . between proven friendship and proven hostility. To people who say there is no difference I say look at the record. The difference couldn't be greater. The choice couldn't be clearer.

There are some, I understand, inclined to support a third candidate but it is clear that inclination is not based on reason. It is based on fear . . . fear of facing up to the many problems of our day . . . fear of our ability to meet the crises of our times in a rational way.

Either Mr. Nixon or Mr. Humphrey will be the next President. If it is Mr. Nixon we can expect, based on the record, a fight for survival against the consequences of bills already introduced by Mr. Nixon's friends. We can expect, based on the record, an economic slow-down and a recession. And we can expect, based on the record, a halt to the search for solutions to our pressing problems.

If Mr. Humphrey is elected . . . and American labor is proud to be working toward this goal . . . we can expect, based on the record, a continuation of the progress of the past eight years. We can expect broadening of the goals set by John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson . . . a constant raising of our sights toward a better world for our children and our grandchildren.

I am confident that when workers consider the record their verdict at the polls will be Humphrey and Muskie. There can be no other choice.

Boosting Basic Benefits:

Humphrey Social Security Plan Praised as 'Forward-Looking'

CONSTRUCTIVE and forward-looking—that was the description of the Humphrey program for immediate and long-range social security improvements made by the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Bert Seidman cited Humphrey's pledge of an immediate 15 percent boost in basic benefits, and 50 percent "over the next four or five years," as the major difference between Democratic and Republican proposals on social security.

A higher basic benefits level is the key to lifting many social security recipients "out of the ranks of the poverty-stricken," he said. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, over the Mutual Radio Network.

Seidman condemned Richard M. Nixon's suggested "periodic cost-of-living adjustments," without any increase of basic benefits. The result would hinge social security to price rises, and rule out any general improvement for older Americans.

"The Republican platform position on social security is just about as deficient in what it recommends—and defective—as what Mr. Nixon is now saying," he asserted.

THE UNION spokesman also scored Nixon's suggestion that everyone be paid social security benefits at age 65, regardless of whether or not they have paid into the system or their earnings from continued employment or self-employment. That, he said, "would tend to benefit the rich at the expense of low-income people."

Seidman pointed out that the existing surplus in the social security trust fund would cover a "substantial increase now." He supported Humphrey's proposals to raise the contributions base and add a federal general revenue contribution. These proposals, he said, would eliminate the need for a higher social security tax.

Such a program, he said, was developed by "educational bills" in the 90th Congress, and pronounced "actuarially sound" by social security's chief actuary, "who has a reputation for being a very, very sound person."

Seidman was questioned by Al Goldsmith, editor of the Washington Insurance Newsletter, and Theodor Schuchat, columnist for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHAT WILL the next Administration do for the consumer? The newly-formed Consumer Federation of America, under the Rev. Robert J. McEwen, S.J., has obtained the views of the political parties and the candidates and is now in a position to answer the question.

Father McEwen appeared before the platform committees of the Republican and Democratic parties. He urged a Consumer Bill of Rights providing for:

- Right to representation in government.
- High quality medical care at reasonable rates.
- Right to use all products in safety.
- Right to be informed about products.
- Right to fairly price products and services.

As a result, the Republican platform contained one paragraph at the end of a section entitled "The Poor." It declared:

"A new Republican Administration will strive for fairness to all consumers, including additional information and protection programs as necessary; state and local consumer education; vigorous protection of numerous protection laws already enacted and active encouragement of the many consumer-protection initiatives and organizations of private enterprise."

The Democratic platform had a lengthy section entitled "Consumer Protection." It pledged to "take steps, including necessary legislation, to minimize the likelihood of massive electric power failures, to improve the safety of medical devices and drugs, penalize deceptive sales practices and to provide consumer access to product information now being compiled in the federal government."

The Democrats pledged, in addition, to help states pass consumer fraud laws and push extensive consumer buying programs to aid the poor.

To determine further the views of the candidates for the presidency, the federation sent out questionnaires. No reply was received from George Wallace.

Nixon, in his reply, declared that "the American standard of living is substantially based on self-reliance in the marketplace and the sound balance between rights and responsibilities . . . of businessmen and consumers under free enterprise."

He urged that the "full protective forces of government should be brought to bear . . . against a small minority of businessmen who . . . engaged in fraud and misrepresentation."

Nixon further called for "consolidation and coordination of existing consumer machinery" in the federal government. He also wants disclosure of product information, but is vague as to specifics.

Father McEwen, in his view, feels that Nixon, in his speeches, "has never mentioned the (consumer) issue, at least as far as I could discover," and that the GOP platform "gives small comfort to those who want to emphasize the importance of consumer issues and, in one sense, promises nothing that we can hold a Republican Administration to."

Humphrey submitted to Father McEwen a three-page reply in which he pledged that "protection and advancement of consumer interests will play an important role in shaping the program and policies of my Administration."

Humphrey said he would "review and unify the present patchwork of legislation" and would call for additional legislation where needed, plus adequate funding.

The Vice President specifically answered Father McEwen in saying that he "would recommend the establishment of an Office of Consumer Affairs to represent the consumer interests . . ." and continue the functions of the special assistant to the president, now handled by Betty Furness.

Humphrey also outlined details of plans for full consumer access to information about product safety, updating consumer credit laws, pricing policies, attention ot future anti-trust policies and increased consumer education.

HUBERT HUMPHREY'S social security proposals were hailed as "constructive and forward-looking" by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, center, on Labor News Conference on Mutual Radio. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Al Goldsmith, left, editor of the Washington Insurance Newsletter, and Theodor Schuchat, columnist for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

How To Buy:

Family Expenses Driven Up As Auto Prices Continue Rise

By Sidney Margolius

IF YOURS is a typical family, you probably spend about $850 a year, or $1 of every $7, for transportation—mostly for the family car. You can figure that owning a car now takes about $1 of every $8 of family expenses.

But the high cost of getting anywhere is becoming even higher as the result of the latest price increases by the auto manufacturers, and higher charges this year for gasoline, tires and auto insurance.

Actually the latest increase of 2 percent in new-car prices would have been even higher if the Administration had not done some fast talking. The Administration persuaded the car makers to hold the hike to about 2 percent instead of the approximately 4 percent a major manufacturer first had announced.

That means an increase in the 1969 cars of about $50 plus about $20 for the new head restraints (required on the new models as a safety measure). This is at least better than the whopping $120 first expected.

The price increases on used cars have been even more drastic. In general you have to pay about 25 percent more for a used car than 10 years ago.

A good late-model used car is still a relatively good buy. In fact, the standard used in the government's "moderate-cost" budget is a car bought two years old and kept for four years.

But a used car bought at excessive prices for the car and the financing from a high-pressure dealer advertising low or no down payments, can start a whole series of financial problems. First come high repair costs, then, in sequence, repossession, a deficiency judgment for the unpaid balance, and garnishment of wages.

In buying, perhaps the first question to ask yourself is whether this is the kind of used-car dealer you would be willing to vote for for President. Here are other tips:

● Have a good idea of current market prices for different models. There are cases of buyers who have signed installment contracts to pay $400 for old cars worth $100, and $1,100 for cars worth in the neighborhood of $400-$500.

Check current prices at other dealers, and in classified ads by private sellers. In addition, you can use our handy formula for judging values: take off 30 percent of the current value each year. Thus a car originally $3,000 would be worth $2,100 after one year; about $1,500 at the end of the second year; about $1,050 at the end of the third; about $750 at the end of the fourth, and so on.

● Don't trust the mileage shown on the odometer. These often are set back by dealers and sometimes by private sellers. Everybody in the trade and in charge of law enforcement knows it and blinks at it. Only Massachusetts forbids dealers to change the mileage.

A more dependable guage of the use the car has had, is the signs of wear shown in such tell-tale places as the rubber pad on the brake, the upholstery around the driver's door latch and window handle, and at the floor boards, and whether the doors are loose.

● If a dealer won't let you take the car for a test drive, don't buy it. A reliable dealer will. When you do take the car out, ask your own mechanic to check the engine and chassis.

● Read the warranty carefully before closing the deal. Only written guarantees count.

● Arrange your own financing. You can get car loans from your credit union or a bank usually at $6 to $7 per $100 (true annual interest rates of about 12-14 percent a year.) But dealers' finance companies usually charge more to finance used cars than new; $10 per $100 and more depending on the age of the car, state laws and the dealer's integrity. This means you pay true annual interest of about 20 percent or more.

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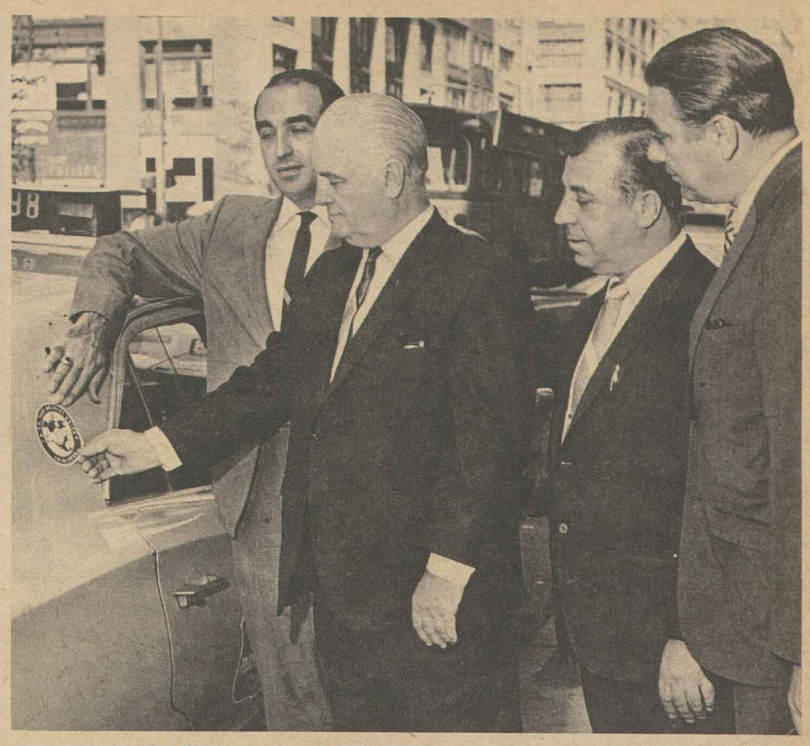


FIRST EMBLEM of the AFL-CIO taxi drivers' union is placed on a cab in front of union headquarters by New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale. At left is Joseph Acierno, representing 73 fleet owners who have contracts with the union. At the right of Van Arsdale are Assistant Sec. Joseph Paradise and Sec. Thomas Iandoli of Taxi Drivers Local 3036. The union, formed two years ago, has 31,000 members.

Betty Furness:

Consumer Advisor Files A Grievance

By Ruth Stack

BEING THE PRESIDENT'S Advisor for Consumer Affairs hasn't made Betty Furness immune to the pitfalls of the marketplace. Some of her recent troubles with suppliers will sound familiar to weary spenders.

She's at war with a furniture company that delivered a couch two and one-half months later than the expected arrival date; she's also doing battle with a top-flite luggage firm that sold her baggage, the lining of which promptly ripped out.

New York City's Consolidated Edison Co. claimed another victim when it presented Miss Furness with a lump sum bill for $600 which it says she owed because of the company's own billing errors over a period of time.

And she's constantly in quarrels with dry cleaners whose costly errors leave her "with no dress and no redress."

When Betty Furness came to Washington, there were protests that she wouldn't be able to do the job because she didn't do her own supermarket shopping.

Today Miss Furness has shown she's a fast learner and a stern defender of consumer interests, in Congress and out. She's found out the consumer scene is broader than the supermarket aisles.

In an interview with PAI, where she revealed her own troubles with suppliers, she suggested that one answer short of more regulation of industry was for consumers to complain, complain and follow through on their complaints.

"It's not pleasant to carry on these constant skirmishes with manufacturers," she acknowledged. "But if we all did it, we might change the way industry operates."

Miss Furness has been outspoken in her demands for industry excellence. She defended American workmanship in a recent speech and laid the blame for poor quality on production techniques instead.

HER HEAVIEST volume of mail concentrates on poor servicing of appliances, TV's and automobiles, and her staff has compiled a report on appliance service practices which it is submitting to the White House.

Despite her identification with Westinghouse, she's been highly critical of appliance warranties and guarantees and told industry to make these guarantees more meaningful to consumers.

She finds consumers still confused about labels and packaging because new regulations are not yet in effect. At a recent meeting she asked 500 women if they understood what "cents-off offers" meant. Two women raised their hands. When she asked again "cents-off what?" the hands went down.

Miss Furness has found that testifying before Congress on pending legislation is one of the most challenging and enjoyable aspects of her work. When she first started, she told PAI, she and her staff would conduct a "rehearsal" of the upcoming hearing, with staff members firing hostile questions at her. She thinks her stage training has been invaluable here.

Miss Furness has been a strong and loyal campaigner for Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. She's convinced that Humphrey's time has come and that the nation needs him. "Republicans care about things," she says firmly, "and Democrats care about people." (PAI)

Soup to Nonsense:

Foggy Past Put in Balance By Old Cancelled Checks

By Jane Goodsell

I HAVE JUST SPENT a poignant morning re-living the past as I sifted through a large grocery carton stuffed with a seven-year accumulation of cancelled checks. What prompted this journey down memory lane was not sentiment but parsimony. I was searching for proof that the five-year guarantee on my electric can opener had not expired. I didn't find the check I sought, perhaps because I got so lost in reverie that I forgot I was looking for it. That box of checks, like Proust's cookie, stirred up a flood of remembrance of things past:

May 3, 1961 . . . Henry Stouffer. . . . $3.65. Henry Stouffer? Henry Stouffer? Oh, of course, he was the nice old man who used to come around every few weeks to sharpen our knives. He did birdcalls to amuse the children, and now and then he'd bring me a jar of honey made by his own bees.

June 18, 1961 . . . Hammacher Schlemmer. . . . $8.00. The wine thermometer I sent away for. Fingering the check, I wondered what had ever become of that thermometer.

August 5, 1961 . . . The Paper Tree. . . . $4.15. That one was easy to pinpoint. Molly's birthday is Aug. 6, so I had no doubt bought favors and table decorations for her party. Wasn't '61 the year of the balloon fiasco? I'd bought 25 blue balloons and 25 red ones, and I blew them up the night before, knowing that I wouldn't be equal to all that huffing and puffing the day of the party.

When I came downstairs the next morning, my big beautiful balloons had magically disappeared, and the dining room floor was littered with what appeared to be shrivelled-up prunes.

JULY 6, 1962 . . . Public Library . . . $3.50. Oh-oh. That was the time we had to pay for the copy of How to Train Your Cocker Spaniel, which was chewed to shreds by our new puppy, Skeezix.

October 23, 1962 . . . Lloyd's Auction Mart . . . $14.50. That would be my rosewood tea caddy, the first thing I ever bought at an auction. I was so rattled by the rapid-fire bidding that I groaned in disappointment when the auctioneer banged his gavel and barked, "Sold to the lady in the red coat!" I didn't grasp what had happened until my husband explained that the lady in the red coat was me.

November 8, 1962 . . . Mary Colliver. . . . $7.50. My middle daughter had to figure that one out for me. It was, Katy explained, "The girl I bought my ski boots from at the PTA Swap Sale's mother."

January 10, 1963 . . . W. B. Barker Appliance Co. . . . $365.99. Even in retrospect, that made me wince. It was payment for the new refrigerator we had to buy when our old one sighed and died—on Christmas eve.

So you see? Cancelled checks are not merely dry records to be preserved in case the Internal Revenue Service should get a sudden impulse to investigate your 1963 tax returns. They are nostalgic keepsakes from times past.

Court Denies Review:

Stevens Loses Bid To Upset NLRB

(Continued from Page 1)

York City, had ordered enforcement of an NLRB finding 18 months ago that Stevens officials in North and South Carolina plants were guilty of:

- Firing employes for their union activity.
- Punishing union supporters, spying on them, threatening them, discriminating against them and otherwise interfering with their right to engage in organizational activity.

The latest case involves 17 workers fired in 1964 for joining TWUA, and one employe fired for testifying as a government witness at an NLRB hearing. The NLRB, and the 2nd Circuit judges ordered Stevens to rehire the 18 workers, give them backpay for their wage losses and stop its terroristic drive to destroy their legal rights. That order now can be enforced.

In a similar case, called Stevens No. 1, the Supreme Court previously let stand an order finding the giant chain guilty of illegally firing 71 other workers in 1963 and intimidating others to destroy any vestiges of union organization in 20 Carolina plants. Stevens complied with this latter order by offering reinstatement to 69 surviving victims.

In the wake of the latest Supreme Court action, the TWUA called on the National Labor Relations Board to institute contempt proceedings against the Stevens firm for its contining violation of the law "in the face of court decisions directing the company to cease and desist from such actions."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock told newsmen that "the normal processes of justice apparently have no effect on J. P. Stevens. What is apparently needed to bring this company to its senses are fines and imprisonment for contempt of court orders."

Three other charges against the Stevens firm are pending on appeal. They grew out of the company's continuing union-smashing actions in the face of NLRB and court orders that it obey the law.

Stevens carried the first two Appeals Court rulings to the high court in challenges to the unusual remedies devised by the labor board to force the chain to stop breaking the law. In Stevens No. 2, the firm is now under these orders:

- Give union representatives for a one-year period "reasonable access" to all plant bulletin boards.
- Read the board's order to all its employes at meetings called during working hours.
- Mail a copy of the NLRB order to all employes in the company's Carolina plants, and post copies asserting that Stevens will obey the law and stop its illegal actions.

The Supreme Court refused to review 22 cases involving unions, but did accept two others for argument. One involves the legal right of a union to fine members for exceeding production quotas set by the union. The other concerns the legality of a union shop clauses on the Erie Lackawanna Railroad.

Democrats Get Labor Backing In Wisconsin

Green Bay, Wis.—Delegates to the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO convention voted all-out support for the re-election of Sen. Gaylord Nelson and the state's three Democratic congressmen—Robert W. Kastenmeier, Henry S. Reuss and Clement J. Zablocki.

Earlier they unanimously endorsed the Humphrey-Muskie presidential ticket, and State AFL-CIO Pres. John W. Schmitt said a follow-up meeting of union leaders will be held in Milwaukee Oct. 18 as the campaign moves into its final stage.

The convention also called for the election of six Democrats challenging incumbent Republican congressmen. The labor endorsements went to Lynn Stalbaum, Gunnar Gundersen, John Race, Lawrence Dahl, John Nixon and Mrs. Carol Bauman.

In statewide races, the convention backed Bronson LaFollette for governor and the Democratic candidates for attorney general, lieutenant governor and state treasurer.

Arkansas COPE Backs Humphrey, Hits Wallace

Little Rock, Ark.—Noting the 100 percent pro-labor record of Hubert H. Humphrey, the Arkansas COPE convention overwhelmingly endorsed the Vice President in his bid for the presidency.

Coupled with the endorsement was a blistering attack on the third party candidate, George C. Wallace, and his interference with unions while governor of Alabama.

Delegates also cheered support for Democratic gubernatorial candidate Marion H. Crank, who addressed the convention. Crank, a state representative, is attempting to unseat one-term Republican Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller.

A resolution adopted by the convention warned that a vote for Wallace might help carry the state for Richard M. Nixon "because of the strong Republican effort this year."

Arkansas AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker noted that Wallace has some backing from union members. He said, however, that he had "great faith that when they know the record, they will support the Humphrey-Muskie ticket."

The convention resolution pointed out that while governor, "Wallace had tremendous power but it was not used to help the working people. He appeals to racism and hatred; his call for law and order is hollow."

Becker said that the recent voting pattern in the state in rejecting Jim Johnson for governor showed that "racism is dead."

Delegates also heard Hardy Croxton, the Democratic candidate for the state's third congressional district. Croxton faces a tough fight in opposing Republican Rep. John P. Hammerschmidt. COPE had endorsed Croxton before the state's primary election.

Sen. J. William Fulbright was endorsed for re-election without discussion by the convention because of his luke-warm labor voting record. Fulbright is expected to win easily over Republican Charles J. Bernard.

SOME 400 FRIENDS of Gordon M. Freeman, who recently retired as president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, honored him at a dinner in Washington. On hand were leaders in the IBEW, government, management and labor, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Freeman, at the rostrum, said he was leaving the union "in good hands" and predicted it "will go on to new heights and new horizons."

Harrassed N.Y. Teachers Battle To Save Schools from 'Vigilantes'

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—For the third time in a month, members of the United Federation of Teachers voted to stay out of their classrooms until Mayor Lindsay and the school superintendent agree to abide by the union's contract with the city.

The work stoppage, like the others before it, was caused by the refusal of the semi-autonomous Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district in Brooklyn to permit 83 unlawfully suspended teachers to resume their duties, free of harassment by mobs of "militants" invading their schools.

The latest "stayout" of 53,000 UFT members brought these reactions:

Lindsay appointed a three-member panel headed by Theodore W. Kheel to review the dispute; the Brooklyn district attorney began an investigation into reports of terrorism, including death threats, at Junior High School 271 in the "decentralized" Ocean Hill-Brownsville district; and the union appealed a court decision denying jury trials to UFT Pres. Albert Shanker and Pres. Walter J. Degnan of the School Supervisors Association, both accused of contempt of court for "striking" in violation of the state Taylor Act.

The union voted to stop work again when School Superintendent Bernard Donovan reopened the junior high school he had previously closed to prevent disorders.

It said in full-page ads in New York daily newspapers:

"We would rather teach than picket. But we have no choice.

"We are determined to defend sanity in our schools. We will not tolerate capitulation to small groups who use the threat of violence to have their way.

"We are fighting to protect the rights and the self-respect of teachers. We are fighting to defend our schools, our local boards, our parents' associations from takeover by vigilantes."

The union emphasized: "We are not opposed to decentralization or experimentation. We are pledged to cooperation with any community which wishes to experiment in a framework of justice, academic freedom and respect for the contractual rights of teachers."

The UFT, the local affiliate of the AFL-CIO Teachers, called on all parents to "let the mayor, the Board of Education and Dr. Donovan know that you want an end to vigilantism, hate propaganda and terror in the schools of New York."

In the ad, the UFT related that a week earlier, Donovan "took firm action, consistent with the written assurances of the mayor and the Board of Education that all teachers, including those at Ocean Hill-Brownsville, would be protected from harassment and intimidation. He relieved Rhody McCoy, district school administrator, and his offending school principals of their duties."

The results, the union said, were "immediate and heartening." Teaching returned to normal in seven of the district's eight schools. Returning teachers were assigned classes. Harassments and threats against them ended. Pupil attendance increased, and many parents brought their children to school "for the first time" since the school year started, the UFT asserted.

One school was the exception—JHS 271 where, the union said, "the vigilante forces, too scant to spread out, mounted a single concentrated stand. They turned the school into a shambles" by this conduct:

"McCoy's teacher partisans used classrooms for hate sessions against returning teachers. Those attempting to join their classes were assailed by obscenities and threats. Outsiders were allowed to roam the corridors." They "forced their way into the teachers' lounge, screaming 'filthy pigs' and 'punks' and other epithets at returning teachers and threatening to 'get them' at their homes."

After Donovan announced the closing of JHS 271, seven of the eight district schools soon were "restored to reasonably normal teaching conditions." But two days later the superintendent reopened the school run by the militants and, the union said, restored the seven rebelling principals to their posts at the other schools "without any assurance that the riotous conditions that had led to their suspension would not be repeated."

The UFT said it its ad: "Now we are back where we started. The suspended governing board is still functioning. McCoy is still at his desk, drawing his salary of $30,000 a year. The suspended principals, still pledged to take their orders only from the suspended board and their suspended supervisor, and still pledged to prevent the 83 returning teachers from teaching their classes, will be back at their jobs."

Labor Board Upholds IUE Right to Time Study

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the General Electric Co. to stop violating the labor law by refusing to permit a union to make its own time studies at GE's plant in Hickory, N. C.

Three NLRB members signed a decision upholding a trial examiner's finding that management violated the law when in 1966 it refused the request of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to allow a union time study engineer to examine GE time study data on production standards involved in a union grievance; also when it failed to furnish the IUE with information about area wage surveys that GE had made.

Another ruling by Examiner Melvin Pollack was rejected. The examiner held that the IUE and its Local 182 had waived the right to make its own time study when it signed a contract without any provision for such a study, but the board rejected his reasoning.

During 1966 negotiations the union proposed a contract revision permitting the IUE to bring in industrial engineers and specialists to assist it in studying or inspecting the work involved in the grievance.

GE refused to permit this but, the board pointed out, the union "continuously and consistently asserted its statutory right to make its own time studies prior to the 1966 negotiations, during the negotiations and subsequent to the negotiations."

Further intent of the union's "firm intent" not to waive its legal right is, the board said, the fact that the union signed an unfair labor practice charge the day before a meeting with company officials on the contract, and filed it with the NLRB the day after the meeting.

The board stated the rule it previously laid down in a time study case: "Although a statutory right . . . may be waived by collective bargaining, a waiver . . . must be clearly and unmistakeably established and is not lightly to be inferred." Such a waiver was not proved in the Hickory case, the NLRB said.

TWUA Wins 2 Kayser-Roth Canadian Units

Workers in two Canadian plants of the Kayser-Roth Corp. have chosen to be represented by the Textile Workers Union of America despite "intense opposition" by chain management.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said a hosiery manufacturing unit in London, Ont., voted 71-35, for union representation. The Ontario Labor Relations Board certified TWUA as representing a majority of the 40 workers at a Kayser-Roth tricot knitting and dyeing facility in the same town.

Pollock said the victories gave a "decided lift" to the morale of 500 Kayser-Roth employes in Dayton, Tenn., on strike since May 6 in protest against the company's refusal to bargain in good faith. Also, he said, they demonstrate that the firm's union-busting policies have not blunted the desire of its employes for union representation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting here in September called for support of the strikers by the entire labor movement, and urged consumers to bypass Kayser-Roth products —Supp-Hose, Kayser, Mojud, Phoenix and Schiaparelli women's hosiery, and Esquire, Bachelor's Friend and Supp-Hose for men—while the strike lasts.

The Council described conditions at the struck plant: "Many of the workers make only the federal minimum wage. Fringe benefits are grossly substandard. Working conditions are deplorable. Unless real bargaining begins, no improvements can be secured."

A VERSATILE WOMAN, Dr. Barbara Ball, receives her certificate from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as one of 20 graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development labor-economics course at Georgetown University in Washington. She is general secretary of Bermuda's Industrial Union, a doctor of medicine, judo expert and member of Bermuda's Parliament.

Vermont Labor Backs Democratic Candidates

Burlington, Vt.—All candidates for state office spoke at the Vermont AFL-CIO convention here, the largest on record with delegates present from 145 affiliated local unions.

The delegates endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and his running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, on the national level. Their state choices were Lieut. Gov. John Daley (D) to succeed retiring Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D) and William Hunter (D) for lieutenant governor.

Prospects are good, Pres. Ralph E. Williams reported, that Vermont labor can count on most of its 45,000 voters to help carry the labor's register-and-vote campaigns state for Humphrey. He said there is no shortage of volunteer help anywhere across the state.

The convention voted to oppose any state sales tax increases; pledged to contribute $1 per member of affiliated unions for the Pittsford, Vt., child health center; and agreed to continue its annual "buy union" campaign Dec. 1-7.

Returned to office by vote of the convention were Williams, for his seventh term; Sec.-Treas. Carroll P. Comstock, Jr.; and Executive Vice Pres. Martin Berger. Mrs. Jane Noury was elected director of the Women's Activities Division, succeeding Mrs. Ruth Colombo, now assistant WAD director for the AFL-CIO's Eastern area.

The delegates cheered an announcement on the opening day that the State, County & Municipal Employes had won a representation election among Burlington city service employes despite harassment by Mayor Francis Cain. Earlier the officers had withdrawn an invitation to the mayor to address the convention.

The officers reported a gain in membership since the last convention and good organizing potential despite a shortage of organizers.

The delegates approved resolutions favoring a reduction in the voting age from 21 to 18, calling for full civil rights for all citizens, and supporting the farm workers and their California grape boycott.

Marine Cooks Launch Youth Training Project

San Francisco—A precedent-setting program to prepare poor youths—many of them from minority groups—for merchant marine careers, was announced here by the Labor Dept.

The program is embodied in a contract entered into by the department, the Marine Cooks & Stewards division of the Seafarers an employer group of ship owners and stevedore firms.

Under the program, 225 trainees will be selected in California to undergo two months of pre-apprenticeship training to find out if they have the aptitude and ability to enter apprenticeships as cooks, bakers and butchers.

The youths who pursue the apprenticeship route will receive two more months of pre-apprenticeship training, and then be placed aboard PMA ship lines for their formal four-year apprentice training.

Those who do not go on into apprenticeship training, will be offered employment aboard ships as waiters and stewards. Thu, every youngster is assured of a job if he wants it.

Applicants for the apprenticeship program will be drawn primarily from Neighborhood Youth Corps projects. In addition, the union will also be referring some youngsters to the program.

Edward Denny, California supervisor for the department's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, said the program is " a major breakthrough and is the first of its kind in the nation."

Ships Lack Facilities

In the past, he pointed out, BAT has been unable to launch marine apprentice programs for poor youths because ships do not have facilities to give them the educational courses that must supplement the job training.

Denny said the Marine Cooks & Stewards now will provide the needed courses at the union's Santa Rosa, Calif., training facility, entirely at the union's expense.

Under the contract, the Labor Dept. has underwritten the pre-apprenticeship phase of the training through a joint allocation of $42,769. Labor and management, through a joint apprenticeship committee, will finance remaining costs.

Signing the contract at PMA's offices here were Rocco C. Siciliano, president of the employer group, and Edward Turner, executive secretary-treasurer of the Marine Cooks & Stewards.

Jobless Rise Okay With Nixon Advisor

Richard Nixon's top economic advisor is willing to accept a rise in unemployment for the sake of better price stability.

Alan Greenspan told the Washington Star in an interview that Nixon, if elected "would be willing to take slightly more unemployment in the short run" as the price of checking inflation.

Greenspan declared that if economic policy concentrates on lowering unemployment there is a risk that miscalculation may trigger severe inflation.

James Zink Dies, Leader in Oilers

James B. Zink, 59, executive vice president of the Firemen & Oilers and leader of the union's railroad membership, died of cancer at his home in West Springfield, Va., just outside of Washington.

A native of Bloomington, Ill., Zink joined the union in 1932 and came up through the ranks on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, holding various local union offices.

He became the union's general chairman on B&O in 1940, was appointed vice president in 1957 and re-elected at union conventions in 1961 and 1967. He came to the Firemen & Oiler's headquarters in Washington as executive vice president in 1965.

In Latin America:

Unions Seen Key To Free Countries

Strong, free unions are essential to the preservation of democracy in Latin America, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

He spoke at Georgetown University in Washington where 20 representatives of unions in 15 Latin American and Caribban countries received certificates as graduates of a nine months' course in labor economics.

This is the second group of union representatives to complete AIFLD's labor economics course. The first group took the course last year at Loyola University in New Orleans.

To Aid Bargaining

The program, which includes studies in economics, industrial relations and collective bargaining, is designed to prepare Latin Americans to provide their unions with research and economic material to facilitate bargaining.

The "self interest" of U.S. labor and management in aiding Latin American unions and economies, Meany said, lies first in making them strong enough to resist attempted take-overs by Communists or military dictatorships.

"Every threat to freedom in Latin America is a threat to our freedom as well as freedom elsewhere around the world," he emphasized.

U.S. Economy Helped

Further, Meany continued, the U.S. economy is strenthened in relation to the extent that poverty is eliminated in Latin America and its countries and people are better customers for our products.

"Freedom," Meany said, "is fundamental to our whole society. A worker cannot gain his fair share unless he is free to use the trade union instrumentality."

In helping to train labor leaders from Latin America, the AFL-CIO through AIFLD "has never demanded conformity with our trade union system," Meany pointed out.

"The only reservation," he added, "is that the unions being helped are free—not under government control, not under employer control."

AIFLD Executive Dir. William A. Doherty, Jr., who also spoke at the graduation exercises, said, "skill in labor economics is one of the most important tools of the trade unionist today. He cannot sit at the bargaining table without it."

Meany and David Kaplan, director of the labor economics program, presented certificates to the graduates, after Julio Cesar Parola of Argentina spoke for the class.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is secretary-treasurer of AIFLD's board, and Dr. Jesse A. Mann, dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, addressed a dinner that followed the graduation exercises.

Beirne told the students that the civil rights struggle still going on in the United States is "really part of our never-ending revolution, going back to 1776, when the country was founded on the belief that all men are created equal."

He spoke of how the "labor movement has taught us we are all brothers wherever we may live." He challenged the graduates to use their knowledge "to participate fully in determining economic policies in their countries."

Mann stressed that Georgetown had benefitted from having the course, "just as you have benefitted from the training you have received."

"We know that you return to your homes with the equipment and desire to make your freedom a continued reality," he added.

Valedictorian Speaks

The valedictory address was given by Gaston A. Benjamin, a largely self-educated printer from Trinidad, who said "as much as the 20 of us have improved our knowledge, that much has labor movement of our countries improved."

He spoke eloquently of the "bonds of trade unionism and fraternity" that were created during the course and movingly described the grief his fellow-students felt over the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy.

Relocation Allowances Help Jobless Workers

Experimental relocation of jobless workers to areas where they are able to find and keep jobs has proven successful, according to the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

A review of 18 relocation projects for 3,141 disadvantaged workers shows that 88 percent of the relocations were successful. The average individual allowance cost for the participants in these projects was $325.

The projects covered the 12-month period ending June 30. Compared to the previous two years, there was marked improvement in the percentage of successful relocations, coupled with substantial reduction in average individual allowance costs.

During 1965, there were 705 relocations with a 70 percent success rate. In 1966 and 1967, there were 2,488 relocations and the success rate climbed to 82 percent. The average individual allowance costs for those years was $442.

A higher success rate also was achieved in 1968, in spite of the fact that the workers involved were those with lower educational and skill levels, the Department said. They also had poorer employment records and a much higher percentage of them were collecting welfare or unemployment insurance benefits.

The success of the experimental relocation programs was also demonstrated by higher wages and improved occupational categories.

Although all participants were unemployed when they entered the program, the average wage they earned on their last regular job has been $1.80 an hour. The average wage on their new job rose to $2.25 an hour. Also, most of the individuals moved from unskilled and entry level jobs into semiskilled, skilled and managerial jobs.

Some Bright Spots in 90th:

Fund Cuts, Filibusters Set Conservative Congress Tone

(Continued from Page 1)

industry must fill now and in the future.

But this progress was overshadowed by the economy axe wielded by House conservatives and the willingness of a minority of the Senate to use filibusters and the threat of filibusters to block action.

Biemiller noted that this year the filibuster was used in "an outrageous, vindictive attack on the Supreme Court, seizing as a pretext the nomination of Justice Fortas to be chief justice."

And, Biemiller added, just before adjournment "the simple threat of a filibuster by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen prevented consideration of the bill to permit TV debates among the presidential candidates."

Left for the 91st Congress, Biemiller said, if the conservative tide can be turned back on Election Day, are such key issues as "a massive new job program; occupational safety and health; education, manpower training, health and anti-poverty programs; organizing and bargaining rights for farm workers; on-site picketing rights in the construction industry, and adequate funding to meet the urgent needs of the urban crisis."

The final days of the 90th Congress were symbolic of the retrenchment mood of the past two years.

A supplemental appropriations bill, to carry a number of government agencies through the fiscal year, was cut by more than one-third.

Instead of $90 million for food stamps for the poor, Congress appropriated $55 million. The $75 million sought for rent supplements for low income families was hacked to $25 million; an identical cut was made in money for home-buying assistance. Only $2 million of the $8 million sought to enforce fair housing was granted.

In a separate bill, money for foreign aid was slashed to the lowest level—by far—in the program's 22-year history.

A compromise bill intended to set standards for television sets to protect viewers from radiation emissions was enacted. But dropped from the measure was any protection for workers who manufacture the sets and face the greatest potential danger.

The resurgent strength of the conservative coalition was demonstrated on the opening day of the 90th Congress.

A motion to continue the rules of the 89th Congress was beaten, 224-196. Then 76 Democrats joined with 156 Republicans to abolish the 21-day rule adopted two years earlier, which had curbed the power of the Rules Committee to block legislation indefinitely. Voting against the conservative majority were 159 Democrats and 26 Republicans.

The loss of liberal congressmen in the 1966 elections meant only a "half-loaf" social security benefit increase, sharply pared down from the amount proposed by Pres. Johnson.

Not only were benefit increases inadequate, particularly at the lower levels, but harsh restrictions were put on welfare programs for dependent children and mothers.

On labor issues, committee-approved bills to permit picketing at construction sites used by more than one contractor and to bring farm workers under coverage of the National Labor Relations Act never reached the House floor.

In this conservative-oriented Congress, the votes weren't there to pass the legislation.

Also pigeonholed—because of employer complaints that it would be too costly—was Pres. Johnson's proposal for federal on-the-job safety and health standards and inspection.

An AFL-CIO News survey found that only a handful of states had any meaningful safety programs.

But the U.S. Chamber of Commerce launched a wild-swinging campaign charging that the government wanted to send in "bureaucrats" and unqualified people plucked off welfare rolls to tell employers how to run their businesses.

The first session of the 90th Congress restored the 7 percent investment tax credit and ended up giving corporations a much bigger tax windfall than they had before.

But it took no action, until the second session, on Pres. Johnson's request for an emergency tax increase to help meet the cost of the Viet Nam war.

And when it did, Congress exacted a stiff price. It insisted on a meat-ax $6 billion cut in the President's budget—virtually all of it out of the small portion of the total budget earmarked for domestic programs.

The Senate's slim liberal majority was again subject to the veto power of Republican Leader Dirksen.

Dirksen demonstrated his willingness to use the Senate's rule of unlimited debate to block action when he led the filibuster in the 89th Congress against repeal of Taft-Hartley's "right-to-work" Section 14(b).

At the start of the 90th Congress, he first dropped hints that he would be willing to go along with a compromise anti-filibuster rule. But when the showdown came, he voted against halting a filibuster against any change in the rule.

In a surprise turnabout, he helped break a filibuster against the fair housing bill, carrying enough Republicans with him to make up the two-thirds majority needed to limit debate.

On the Fortas nomination, he took the opposite course. He had started off with high praise for Fortas and disassociated himself from the partisan effort of Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) to block confirmation.

But in the moment of decision, Dirksen voted against ending the filibuster which had prevented the nomination from even coming to the Senate floor.

And the mere threat of an end-of-the-session filibuster killed the television debate bill opposed by the Republicans and kept the Senate from ratifying the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, despite an urgent appeal by Johnson.

On the plus side, Congress did finally pass a bill incorporating most of Pres. Johnson's crime control legislation, including federal grants to help improve local police forces.

Congress initially passed a weak, extremely limited gun control law. But after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, it added important strengthening amendments — although stopping short of the President's request for registration and licensing of firearms.

Sent to the White House just before adjournment was a bill to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, not tied to either the Commerce Dept., where it now is or to the Transportation Dept.

It was described as "mediation to finality" but labor called it by its name of "compulsory arbitration" when Congress barred rail shopcraft workers from striking and set up a special board to set new wage rates.

A labor-backed bipartisan proposal to create emergency public service jobs narrowly lost in the Senate in the 1967 session.

While authorizing the start of a bold new housing program, Congress was parsimonious in voting money to carry on the massive model cities program launched in the 89th Congress. The result is that timetables for rehabilitating entire city neighborhoods have been drastically set back.

There was progress in conservation legislation, continuation after bitter fights of major school and college aid programs, pay raises for government workers and advances in health services.

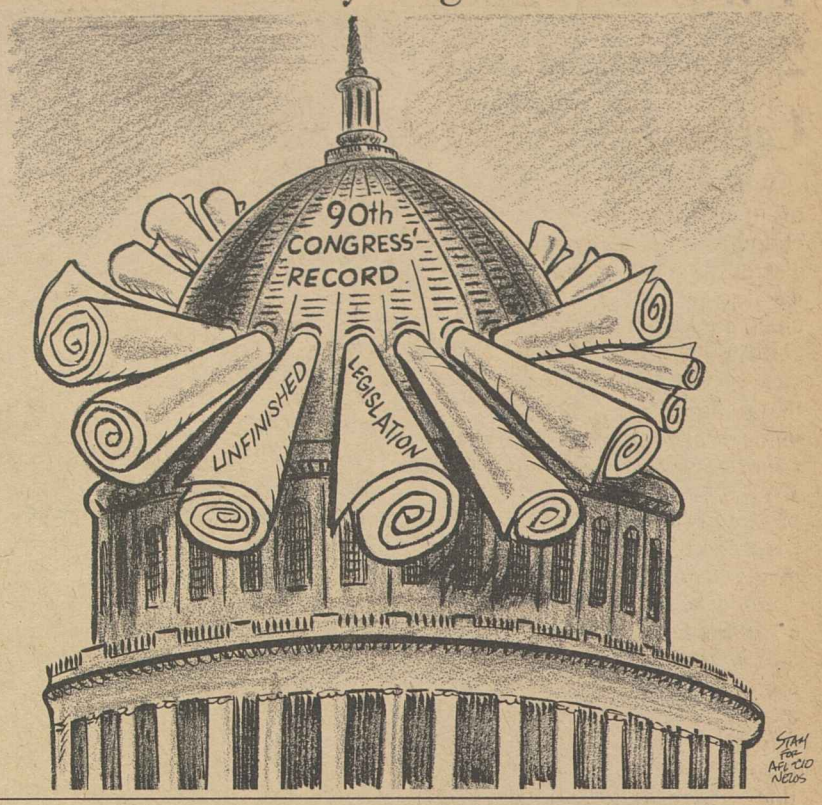
But a Treasury Dept. regulation which would have ended the tax exemption on job-stealing industrial bonds was in effect reversed.

The conservative forces weren't strong enough this Congress to pass the blatant anti-labor legislation drafted by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

But the two business organizations say they have laid the groundwork for action in the 91st Congress—if the voters cooperate on Nov. 5.

COMMUNIST DICTATORS seized Latvia in 1940 "but they never will be able to crush the love of liberty of a brave people," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in accepting the American Latvian Association's "Medal of Merit" for services to freedom. With Meany, from left, ALA Sec.-Gen. Bruno Albats; Sigurds Rudzitis, ALA's director in the U.S. and Dr. Peter P. Lejens, president of the Latvian Free World Federation.

Too Many Pigeonholes



Rhode Island Unions Vote Endorsement

Providence, R. I.—The nation requires the leadership of a man "who has spent 23 years fighting for" social progress, the Rhode Island AFL-CIO convention stressed here in endorsing Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for President.

Some 500 delegates to the federation's 10th anniversary convention also endorsed state and congressional candidates after hearing 14 office-seekers in both parties "plead their cases" in speeches of 10 minutes or less.

Endorsements went to Democrat Frank Licht for governor; the state's two incumbent congresssmen, Fernand J. St. Germain and Robert O. Tiernan, and the Democratic slate for state offices.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams. Jr. (D-N.J.) told the delegates that unions "never had a better friend than Hubert Humphrey" and he can be elected if workers "will get out the vote for him."

Williams described Richard Nixon as "the pied piper of pessimism" and scored George Wallace as "that noisy relic of a shadowy era in American politics."

Civil Rights Action

The covention adopted a resoluiton calling on all federation affiliates "to continue to take action to eliminate any vestiges of segregation of membership on the basis of race or color." It called for full cooperation with all civil rights organizations.

Also approved was a resolution pledging state unions to continued support "on an ever-greater scale" for programs that "attack the shame of hunger and poverty in America."

Other resolutions urged an increase in the federal income tax exemption from $600 to $1,200, improved benefits under the state's workmen's compensation law, a strengthened U.S. maritime policy, better health care and expanded medicare and expanded educational programs.

One resolution called for the inclusion of farm workers under the nation's labor laws. Another pledged full support of United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's boycott of California grapes. Delegates contributed more than $1,000 to help the farm workers' cause.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown were re-elected without opposition. Named to the executive board were Thomas J. DeAngelis, John F. Beirne, Mary Kamer, James Delmonico and Geral Sherlock.

Injunction Extended In Longshore Strike

New York—A temporary order restraining a strike of 75,000 East and Gulf Coast Longshoremen was extended to a full 80 days under the Taft-Hartley Act by a U.S. District Court judge here.

Judge Sylvester A. Ryan granted a U.S. Justice Dept. petition to restrain strike action until Dec. 20. ILA members struck Oct. 1 and 2 after their contract expired but returned under a temporary court order. The union said it may appeal Judge Ryan's latest ruling.

Fire Fighters Appeal to Halt Harassment

W. H. McClennan, newly-elected president of the Fire Fighters, met with reporters in the nation's capital to plead for cooperation in alerting the country to the problem of civilian harassment while fighting fires.

He said that in 1967, reports from 11 cities show that "82.5 percent of the firemen had received injuries, to some extent, while on duty." The cities are Buffalo, Louisville, New York, Cincinnati, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Newark and Rochester.

These cities have 72,336 fire fighters, 55 percent of the total membership of the IAFF. Of these, 59,724 sustained some injuries during the year. McClennan noted that "this is an all-time high."

The harassment takes many forms. Some occur during civil disturbances while fighting fires. There has been a heavy increase in false alarms and the station houses have been looted while the firemen are out.

Many communities have been burdened with the added expense of providing a "bubble" covering on engines to protect firemen going to and from fires.

McClennan said that harassments come from both white and Negro youth, and is directed at both white and Negro firemen.

What fire fighters want, he said, is to receive police protection, not to carry firearms. "Firemen want to fight fires, not use guns," McClennan declared.

The union, which represents 135,000 of the 160,000 professional fire fighters in the country, has set up a committee for the study of the harassment of fire fighters under the chairmanship of James P. Neelon of Cleveland.

Humphrey Campaign Hits Full Stride

Sharpens Attack on Nixon in Bid To Smoke Out GOP on Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

record and fears that "the American people will find out where he stands."

"Richard the Lionhearted is Richard the Chickenhearted." Humphrey declared.

"Mr. Nixon is afraid that I will ask him, if he and his party still think that medicare won't work, because that is what I am going to ask him. I am tipping him off. He is afraid I will ask him if he still thinks it is a harmful socialist scheme, because that is what they said.

"Or maybe he is afraid I will ask him why he cast the tie-breaking vote that killed federal aid to education when he was vice president.

"I think he is afraid I will ask him if he still thinks the Peace Corps is a haven for draft dodgers.

"He is possibly afraid I will ask him why he writes special letters—little secret communications — to Wall Street brokers telling them that the Securities & Exchange Commission is being unfair to them, apparently forgetting that the purpose of the commission is to be fair to the investors.

"Maybe he is afraid that I'll ask the 'real' Richard Nixon to stand up. I'm not worried about the 'new' one or the 'old' one; it is the 'real' one you need to be thinking about."

Then, playing on the Republican slogan, "Nixon's the one," Humphrey asked:

"Is he the one that says he's for a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to prevent Mr. Nasser and Mr. Castro from getting their itchy, erratic fingers on the nuclear trigger?

"Or is he the one who says he's for delaying the ratification of that treaty?

"Is he the one who favors integration in the North or the one who is sort of against it when he tours in the South with his new-found ally, Strom Thurmond?

"Yes, Nixon's the one, all right. He is afraid and I don't blame him, because the record is there. I intend to smoke him out, and I intend to keep at it until he comes out."

Earlier, Humphrey had announced that he was reserving an hour of prime television time on CBS, Sunday night, Oct. 20, for a three-way debate involving third-party candidate George C. Wallace as well as himself and Nixon. And he called on his opponents to agree to the debate, offering to pay the entire cost if they were unwilling to share it. Wallace accepted the proposal at midweek on the condition that Nixon do likewise, but so far there has been no reply from Nixon.

The Vice President's warmest reception on the current campaign tour came at the COPE meeting, where more than 1,000 St. Louis union leaders jammed Carpenters Hall to welcome him.

Trade unionists made up a large part of the gathering of more than 10,000 at the $10-a-plate dinner in Evansville. Communications workers waved Humphrey signs among the crowd of 8,000 that filled a busy intersection for the downtown Kansas City rally. And at the St. Louis airport, when the Vice President's plane arrived, the welcoming throng included machinists and steelworkers, retail clerks and service employes, all identified by union signs calling for Humphrey's election.

Humphrey told the COPE audience that he had learned Nixon plans to reserve four hours of television time on the Saturday night before the election for his final TV "blitz."

That, the Vice President noted, would be more TV time than the Humphrey forces have been able to purchase in the entire campaign.

"Let him have 10 hours," Humphrey declared. "I'd like to give him 24; maybe he'd finally say something."

Again he called on Nixon to come from behind the "bush" and debate. The American voters, he said, "have a right to hear us speak—to cross-examine each other" on the issues.

"If you have a candidate who can't talk to you when he wants to be President, he'll have nothing to say to you when he is President," Humphrey declared.

The Vice President warned the COPE delegates that "this is not just my fight—it's yours," and he cited a suggestion from an adviser to Nixon that the country could use a little more unemployment as a means of combatting inflation.

"Whose job is he talking about?" Humphrey asked.

He said there would be no question about the outcome of the election if only two parties were involved. But he noted there is a third-party candidate—Wallace—who is "boring in."

And he pointed to a COPE pamphlet to emphasize its title: "Don't Let George Do to the United States What George Did to Alabama."

"And when they tried to unionize to do something about those wages, former Gov. Wallace used to call out the state trooper to take care of the organizers."

The Vice President derided Wallace's choice of Gen. Curtis LeMay as his running mate, calling the third-party slate "The Bombsey Twins."

As for Wallace's attempts to "scare" people about "law and order," Humphrey ridiculed the example the former governor had set while he was in office.

"Mr. Wallace decided which courts suited him—and he disobeyed the rest.

"He decided which judges he liked—and he vilified the rest.

"He decided which laws he preferred—and he violated the ones he didn't like."

Humphrey emphasized that he alone among the major candidates has had actual experience in improving law enforcement. As mayor of Minneapolis, he recalled, he strengthened and professionalized a weak police force and wiped out corruption that had been rampant until he took office.

The Vice President spoke bluntly about the support Wallace is reportedly drawing from a small segment of rank-and-file union members and attributed it to baseless racial fears.

"They're saying this fellow Humphrey doesn't care about the blue collar worker who is white. Well, I've been a blue collar worker and I'm white, and I care about workers, black or white. Wallace doesn't, and that's the difference.

"What I want is an economy that will give everyone a job—black or white. . . . I want a bigger pie to split up, not a smaller one to share among more people."

"Every man that is without a job is a drain on the man with a job. And every time a new man comes on the job, it benefits the man who is already there—he moves up."

Humphrey said he has been told the polls show that he loses votes whenever he speaks in such terms, but he added:

"I think it's my job to create public opinion, not to follow it."

He noted that Nixon has accused him of preparing to increase the anti-poverty program and invest billions in cities, education and health.

"Mr. Nixon says I would take risks for peace," he added. "I would do all these things. I would do these things because this country needs help—and many of its people need help.

"I would do these things because I think time is running out now on the arms race. If we do not act, the time is near when 15 or 20 countries will have their own tidy little stockpiles of nuclear explosives.

"And if we do not act I think this country we love could be rocked with human explosion that could change the whole nature of our society and our free institutions."

The Vice President repeatedly focused on the need "to heal the hatreds and divisions among us. . . . to reaffirm the basic decency of spirit which lies within us as a people." And he declared:

"We can build into reality the free and open society we all came to find.

"That is the choice before us: who can you trust to lead America forward. It is a choice among men, a choice among parties, a choice about our basic direction as a people."

CONVENTION BADGE is pinned on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie by Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli, center, of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers before the Democratic vice presidential candidate addressed delegates in Hollywood, Fla. Assisting Tonelli is Louis H. Gordon, an international representative of the union.

Nixon, Wallace Pose Risk to Future—Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

halt to the search for solutions to our present problems."

Noting the progress of the past eight years and the country's present problems, Meany spoke of the deep concern about crime, the uneasiness about race relationships and the discontent about the war in Viet Nam.

These problems "cannot be solved by sheer force of arms—unless America is ready to become a police state at home and the instrument of world destruction abroad. They can be solved only by correcting their causes; by creating a better society in America and in the world."

The American people of all races and in all neighborhoods must be protected against riots, arson, assault and murder—"just as the South Vietnamese people must be protected against those who would take away their freedom."

Police Role

There is a need for well-trained, well-paid, sensibly directed police under state and local control, Meany stressed, but "we do not need—and we do not want — a federal gestapo."

There is a need for "firmness and fortitude" in the defense of freedom in South Viet Nam, but "we do not need—and we do not want—a policy that calls for so-called 'victory' regardless of the cost to humanity."

The AFL-CIO president noted that "there are no simple answers," and this is not and never again will be "a simple world." We need "reasonable answers," he added, and those can be found in the programs of Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie.

Of Nixon's eight-year record as Vice President, Meany cited his comments that medicare "makes no good sense at all," his tie-breaking vote on passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act, his votes against social welfare, teachers, the minimum wage.

Nixon has given Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) "veto power over the policies of his party," Meany charged, singling out Thurmond's bills designed to weaken and destroy unions. Nixon lists among his economic advisers "men with bitter anti-union records," Meany added.

Big Difference

To those who say there is no choice, Meany said, the difference is between proven friendship and proven hostility. The "difference couldn't be greater. The choice couldn't be clearer," in deciding for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

Humphrey's election would be a continuation of the progress of the past eight years, a broadening of the goals set by Kennedy and Johnson, "a constant raising of our sights toward a better world for our children and our grandchildren."

10-19-68

Union Friendly to GOP Brands Nixon Anti-Labor

The executive board of the Glass Bottle Blowers—a union with strong Republican ties—has unanimously endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for president.

The board, meeting in Washington, studied Humphrey's long record in public service and found "he has been 100 percent in support of programs to benefit workers and the nation generally."

By contrast, it said, Nixon "has consistently opposed every objective the trade union movement has fought for to gain a better life for those who work." His election, the board concluded, "would be disastrous."

In reporting the board's action, the union noted that GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton is a life-long Republican who had a leading role in New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's campaign for the GOP presidential nomination.

It pointed out also that there are other Republicans on the board and that the 122-year-old union "prides itself on independence—particularly political independence."

Spiro Agnew Blues Latest Campaign Hit

GOP vice presidential candidate Spiro T. Agnew has made the hit parade, campaign version, with his malaprop, low-road campaigning.

Making the rounds of rallies and meetings is "The Spiro T. Agnew Blues," a "lowdown" tune that concludes: "I sound rough and not polished enough and like I'm always blowing a fuse. Dick will say to Strom now you know how come I've got the Spiro T. Agnew blues."

The back-up tune on this hit tape is "Strom Along With Dick" retelling in rock tempo how Strom Thurmond made the Nixon nomination possible.

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Optimism Buoys Campaign As Humphrey Narrows Gap

Meany Ties Wallace to Police State

Law and order cannot be chieved "by stripping away the onstitutional rights of all Ameri-ans in the name of police ower," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

The creation of a police state —a solution sought by George Wallace — would be a direct hreat to the trade union move-ent, Meany said in a nationwide adio broadcast over NBC.

In the third of a series of talks n the issues in the 1968 election, Meany asserted that "tyranny is not elective," that the first target of very police state, every dictatorship the trade union movement.

Wallace, he noted, talks in erms of "a police state that would be directed against Negroes and other minorities; against yippies and hippies; against all who annoy or alarm Wallaceites." Union members, he said, know better and will not vote on the basis of fear that Wal-ace is projecting.

Neither Wallace nor Richard ixon share the labor movement's ith in America, the AFL-CIO resident said. Nixon's "say noth-g" campaign points up this lack f faith along with his voting rec-rd against medicare, aid to educa-on, minimum wage and labor gislation.

Meany expressed his confidence at union members will vote "in upport of a free and progressive merica . . . for the only candidate at not only shares but personifies

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UNION MEMBERS made up large part of crowd at a rally in downtown Kansas City addressed by Vice Pres. Humphrey, the Democratic candidate for President. This is part of the audience on Main Street looking north from Petticoat Lane.

Key States Responding To Drive

By Albert J. Zack

En Route with Humphrey—"We're on our way." That was the unanimous sentiment in the Humphrey camp as the candidate slammed hard toward the finish line.

Hubert Humphrey was hoarse but suddenly happy and his supporters were uniformly optimistic for the press corps was now calling the election "a horse race."

With less than two weeks to go, Humphrey saw these encouraging signs:

- The polls suddenly and sharply shifted. No longer were they calling Nixon a cinch winner. Big gains for Humphrey were being reported in key states.
- The crowds were bigger, the hecklers quieter, the pro-Humphrey shouts louder, and enthusiastic.
- **Democratic Party splits, widely reported in early days of the campaign, were being publicly healed. In Texas, for example, Gov. Connally and Sen. Yarborough stood side-by-side, hailing Humphrey, pledging support, and denying they ever even had a family quarrel.**
- The Democratic youth groups, many of them former supporters of Senators Kennedy, McCarthy and McGovern, were flocking to the Humphrey camp, forming ad hoc local committees, outcheering the Wallace and Nixon hecklers and lending a youthful spark to the campaign.

It was obvious that Humphrey's united support from labor was playing a major role in the new spirit. Labor was everywhere—billboards in New York City, hand lettered

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GE Found Guilty:

Coordinated Talks Win Board Approval

By Eugene A. Kelly

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that a union may put representatives of other labor organizations on its contract negotiating committee as long as it bargains in good faith with an employer for its own members only.

In a landmark case involving the General Electric Co. and 11 AFL-CIO unions, the board voted that under the circumstances a company cannot exercise veto power over a union's selection of its bargaining committee. It added that "the same right to determine the composition of its own bargaining committee exists for employers as well."

A board majority decided that GE unlawfully refused to bargain with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers when it walked out of a meeting with IUE and its "coordinated" bargaining committee May 4, 1966, and continued refusing to meet until ordered to do so three months later by a U.S. District Court.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said the board decision "strengthens our conviction that coordinated bargaining is not only lawful" but is the "effective and responsible way" to secure needed benefits for union members. Bargaining with GE and Westinghouse in 1969 will again be coordinated by the 11 unions, he said.

The NLRB majority said "we find that by walking out of the scheduled May 4 meeting because of the presence of 'outsiders' on the union's negotiating committee, respondent (GE) violated" the National Labor Relations Act; that this violation continued until Aug. 23, 1966, and was repeated briefly on Sept. 20 and 21 of that year when the corporation "while continuing to bargain, refused to re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Muskie Cites 'Real Issues' Facing Voter

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie is counting on "the common sense and decency of the American people" to elect Hubert H. Humphrey President of the United States.

Muskie, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, voiced his calm, unshakeable confidence in America in a network radio broadcast sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers.

He described the presidential election as a contest "between those who would bring out the best in the American people and those who would exploit their differences."

The "real issues" in the cam-

(Continued on Page 8)

Election Seen Pivoting On Mid-Atlantic Area

By David L. Perlman

The six mid-Atlantic states, where more than one-fifth of the nation ves, works and votes, have emerged as the principal battleground of e election campaign.

Democratic hopes for winning the presidency rest on the region's 12 electoral votes—especially the 43 of New York and the 29 of ennsylvania.

It would be hard to put together ven an electoral college plurality ithout the bulk of the region's otes.

And the Republican goal of capturing control of the House of Representatives will almost certainly fall short without a solid majority of the region's 97 congressional seats.

Democrats now hold 58 House ats to 39 for the GOP in the re-on which includes New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware, as well as New York and Pennsylvania. The District of Columbia, which voted in a presidential election for the first time in 1964, has three electoral votes but no voice in congressional elections.

In the area's three Senate races, Democratic incumbents Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania and Daniel B. Brewster of Maryland face strong Republican challenges. New York Republican Sen. Jacob K.

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Labor's Foes Launch Move to Wreck NLRB

Big business foes of the labor act have launched a "highly organized" smear campaign to smash the National Labor Relations Board and weaken the right of workers to protection against predatory employers, the chairman of the House Special Subcommittee on Labor has warned.

In a statement published in the Congressional Record, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) charged that promoters of the massive public relations campaign to weaken the law rely on "distortions, half-truths and hyperbole" to mislead and incite the public and help clear the way for an "unprecedented frontal assault" on the NLRB in the next Congress.

Thompson also called attention to a statement by Republican presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon promising, if elected, to appoint a watchdog committee to give him "the facts" on the actions of the NLRB.

Nixon's views on what he called "corrective action" against the labor board were printed in the June issue of the American Craftsman, journal of the Intl. Society of Skilled Trades, an or-

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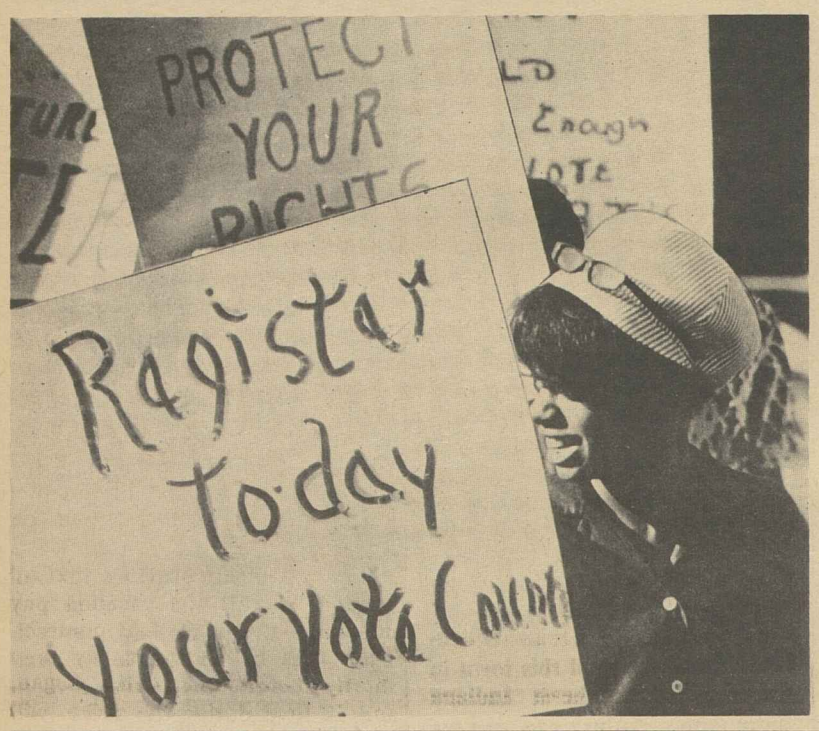

Frontlash is what these young people and hundreds like them in 10 key cities throughout the nation call their volunteer registration and voter education campaign to help elect liberal candidates. The youngsters, from a number of youth groups, are cooperating with COPE and local unions in their communities. In the top photo, a Frontlash group works out of an Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers hall in Roslyn Heights, N.Y., a district where Rep. Lester L. Wolff, a liberal Democratic, faces a tough re-election battle. Below, an NAACP youth parade for voter registration—another facet of the Frontlash effort. A fringe benefit of the youth effort, people who have worked on the campaign report, is that the youngsters are getting a first-hand acquaintance with the trade union movement.

Organizing Stressed:

Cement Workers Back Humphrey

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention here voted an enthusiastic endorsement of the Humphrie-Muskie presidential ticket and approved a program to strengthen the union in organizing, at the bargaining table—and on the picket line.

Pres. Felix C. Jones reported membership growth through organizing in the two years since the last convention and record gains in negotiations.

"In no other like period in our history," Jones told the degelates, "have the fruits of collective bargaining been so sizable and meaningful. These achievements reflect competency, preparedness and determination throughout our union."

He predicted continued progress, but warned that new gains "will not be won easily."

The convention voted a 50-cent increase in per capita payments, increased the union's minimum monthly dues from $5 to $6, and voted to increase the amount of strike benefits available to members.

The convention turned down resolutions which would have imposed compulsory retirement of all officers and staff members at age 65 and re-elected Jones, Sec.-Treas. Reuben Roe and all incumbent vice presidents. In the only election contest, August Clavier, Jr., of Alpena, Mich., defeated Frank Wiesler of St. Louis, Mo., for 8th vice president.

Delegates voted a two-step salary increase for officers—5 percent effective No. 1 and another 5 percent a year later. They chose San Diego, Calif., as the 1970 convention site.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 260 delegates that labor's enemies are hoping to take over the legislative halls to weaken the trade union movement.

He urged them to vote as trade unionists, declaring "we can move forward or we can go backward" on Election Day. "Unless you choose wisely," he cautioned, labor will enter another "regressive period."

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) told the convention that the election represented a choice between a government "that will try to help you" or a government "that will put a fist in your face."

Problems facing the labor movement aren't greatly different across the Canadian border, Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress told the convention.

Both nations he said, face common problems of unemployment and underemployment, poverty and government interference in collective bargaining.

Other convention speakers included COPE Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Executive Sec. Howard Chester of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee, Sec.-Gen. J. Refugio Avelar of Mexico's Cement Workers Union and others.

The convention strongly endorsed the California grape boycott.

Marie Downey Dies; Editor, IBEW Official

Marie V. Downey, 52, director of publications for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1955, died in a Washington, D.C., hospital following a short illness.

Miss Downey, also managing editor of the Electrical Workers Journal, served in her capacities as a special assistant to IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, who recently retired, and his successor, Pres. Charles H. Pillard.

Under her direction, the Journal won numerous awards in the annual contests held by the Intl. Labor Press Association. She was a former vice president in the organization.

Kenneth Feister, ILPA secretary-treasurer, described Miss Downey as "one of the warmest, most compassionate persons I have ever known. She had deep insight into the role of labor journalism. Her understanding and guidance will be sorely missed."

Born in Chesapeake City, Md. and a lifelong resident of Alexandria, Va., Miss Downey was a graduate of St. Mary's Academy there and received a bachelor of arts degree from Trinity College.

Active in civic affairs and charity efforts, she headed the Girls Service Organization of U.S.O. during World War II and was chairman of the Volunteer Nurses Aides of the Alexandria Hospital.

In 1964 she was one of 12 women appointed by former Sec. of Defense Robert McNamara to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

She held membership in the Office & Professional Employes and the Newspaper Guild. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Julia Downey.

LONGTIME TEAMMATES in the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers are shown at the union's convention in Miami Beach—Tony Gallo, secretary-treasurer emeritus, left, and Pres. Felix C. Jones.

Bewildered by Election, Firm Says It's Bewitched

San Juan, Puerto Rico—Add "witchraft" to the reasons an employer can think up for objecting to an election won by a union.

The regional director for the National Labor Relations Board found the charge so unusual that he made public a "white paper" on witchcraft filed here by General Cigars de Utardo along with objections to a representation election won by the Machinists in the mountain village of Hato Rey.

The cigar firm wants the election set aside. It asks the NLRB to hold hearings into mysterious goings-on.

For example, the company charged that a female employe who was an IAM leader came to work one morning with a bottle containing a "magic potion which would cast a spell on the employes." The potion, she reportedly said, had been prepared by a remarkable "espiritista" or sorcerer with magical powers. Smelling it or rubbing a bit on the forehead and neck would have the effect of "nullifying the will of the employes" to vote in any other way than for the IAM, the employer charged.

The company cited other unusual happenings: "exactly the minute that the election began, a heavy rain started to fall and the skies turned black"; "some employes felt terribly ill while in the process of voting, but the illness disappeared after they voted"; others reported that "a short time after they left the voting area they just didn't know which way they had voted."

Summing up, the company said the "laboratory conditions" required by the NLRB for a valid election were "completely destroyed" by these occult shenanigans. Attached to its list of objections was a 13-page report on the history and practice of witchcraft in Latin lands.

The Machinists' members greeted a reading of the charges "with great hilarity and derision." They told the NLRB they won fair and square.

Not once, said IAM Rep. Juan Maldonado, did he ride a broom from San Juan to Hato Rey. He always drove a Ford, he claimed.

UFWA Board Gives Support To Humphrey

New York—The Furniture Workers executive board voted formally to endorse the Humphrey-Muskie team and encourage members to vote for them Nov. 5.

Board members took unanimous action in a vote proposed by UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer. "There is no doubt," Pizer said, "that the outcome of this election will affect the bread-and-butter economic conditions of all our members."

The union has started an all-out campaign for the Democratic candidates with Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford named to coordinate an educational campaign stressing the issues.

Rallies are being held in union areas. A special issue of the Furniture Workers was devoted primarily to the election. Thousands of leaflets warning workers of the danger of heeding Wallace and Nixon are being distributed at factory gates.

Board Backs Coordinated Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

cognize or deal with the non-IUE representatives."

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown signed the order upholding recommendations made June 8, 1967, by Trial Examiner David London.

Member Sam Zagoria agreed that GE refused to bargain as of Aug. 18, 1966, but not on the earlier date when it walked out of a preliminary meeting. Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented completely from the majority decision. He favored dismissing the charge of refusal to bargain.

The majority decision related that a group of unions that bargain with GE decided, in the winter of 1965-66, to bargain jointly with the corporation but abandoned the plan when GE objected. The unions then prepared to coordinate their bargaining through an AFL-CIO committee, and put the plan into effect when IUE and GE held a first meeting May 4.

GE refused to proceed until Aug. 23, 1966, when it decided to comply with a District Court ruling. Contract talks continued "under protest" by GE as IUE filed charges with the NLRB that GE was unlawfully refusing to bargain. The talks produced a contract later that year covering 80,000 IUE members but other unions in the coordinated group felt compelled to strike to win changes in GE's offer.

The majority decision cited two rulings by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, O., upholding the right of unions to have "outside" union officials on their negotiating committees.

With Smear Campaign:

Union Foes Unleash Drive to Ruin NLRB

(Continued from Page 1)

ganization not listed as a union in the 1967 union directory of the U.S. Labor Dept.

"When regulatory commissions and operating agencies ignore congressional intent," Nixon wrote, "they assume legislative rather than administrative functions, thus denying the will of the American people."

Nixon said that "it is the duty of the President to prevent or correct this situation." He wrote that, while the courts have "vitally important appellate powers with which we must not interfere," zealous bureaucrats "must not be permitted to use the power of the administrative agencies to subvert the intent of Congress."

The Nixon letter escaped public notice until Thompson called attention to it in his statement to the House.

The congressman cited "other indications of where Mr. Nixon stands" — his selection of J. P. Stevens, textile tycoon who has battled unions for years, as an "economic adviser;" his relations with far-right Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), and his inaccurate condemnation of the California grape boycott by the AFL-CIO farm workers' union as "illegal."

Against the background of the "massive public relations program" now under way, Thompson said, Nixon's "guarded promise" to ride herd on the NLRB "can be understood quite clearly."

The New Jersey congressman said the responsibility of his Special Subcommittee on Labor has a "continuing concern" with the policies and administration of the labor act. The statute, he said, has "made incalculable contributions to labor harmony and economic progress in the United States."

He charged that attacks on the law "in a torrent of speeches, articles and editorials" are clearly designed "to discredit the labor law" and to cast "ugly aspersions" on its administration. He pinpointed the principals in this "destructive drama" as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Reader's Digest, the Wall Street Journal, and publications of other business organizations.

Thomspon concluded that these attacks "do not reveal flaws in the law or its administration," but instead "expose the existence of a highly organized, subtly conceived and purposefully executed public relations campaign to mislead and to incite the public."

Any doubt of the purpose of the campaign was laid to rest, Thompson asserted, in a speech by Peter J. Pestillo, labor relations manager of the Chamber, who said Sept. 12 that the 1968 election has "particular significance for labor law reform" for employers have much at stake "and the time to start protecting that stake is now."

How is this to be accomplished? "The public is the key," Pestillo said. The same point was made last January, according to Thompson's statement, when NAM Vice Pres. William K. Zinke told an audience:

"Before we can take action to introduce legislation seeking major labor law reform, it is necessary to create the kind of favorable public climate which resulted in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin acts."

Pestillo explained what he had in mind:

- Eliminate the NLRB and replace it with a national labor court, or transfer its unfair labor practice cases—about 17,000 every year, and still rising—to U.S. district courts. The effect of this proposal, Thompson said, would be to "cripple and delay" the administration of the labor act.
- Reverse dozens of major Supreme Court and appeals court decisions enforcing NLRB rulings. This, Thompson charged, would "deprive employes of a whole range of rights and protections" given them by Congress since 1933.
- Limit NLRB remedies fashioned to prevent employers from violating the law. Thompson said this would "assure the weakness of the law and place a premium on violations."
- Reverse NRLB decisions on appropriate bargaining units and thus, Thompson said, "erect steep hurdles over which employes would have to jump" to exercise their "precious right to engage in collective bargaining."
- Reserve a series of Supreme Court decisions encouraging private labor arbitration and prevent the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from hearing any labor appeals from outside the District.

"These are merely a few of the drastic proposals which labor law 'reformers' have in mind," said Thompson. "All of them, I believe, are contrary to the public interest. All of them . . . are likely to create unprecedented labor strife in our country."

None of the proposals are new but have been considered by Congress and rejected over the years. They are, according to Thompson, "part of a fat package of anti-worker proposals which a 'blue ribbon' committee of the C of C and the NAM have been working on since 1965 in the hope that there will be a change in the Administration and Congress next year."

The subcommittee chairman said he does not question the right of any group to propose legislative changes or to spend "large amounts of their tax-exempt assets" to try to persuade the public to support their views.

What he does object to is arguments based on "distortions, half-truths and hyperbole" calculated to mislead the public and Congress and "designed to deprive American workers of basic rights, to weaken the institution of collective bargaining, to jeopardize stable labor relationships and to threaten the health and orderly progress of our economy."

No one can mistake the purpose of the Chamber-NAM proposals, Thompson declared—"to strip the American worker of protection which Congress has painstakingly enacted over a period of 35 years."

Meany to Air Last Of Election Series

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's final five-minute broadcast on Nov. 1 on the issues in the 1968 election will be rebroadcast over NBC's Monitor program Nov. 2 at 9:50 a.m. (EST).

The series, directed to AFL-CIO members and their families over the NBC network, have been rebroadcast in various parts of the country by individual AFL-CIO unions.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph will be heard in 30 cities on local stations Nov. 1 and 2 on "Black America's Stake in the Election."

UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES are administered the oath of office by Sec. of State Dean Rusk at the U.S. mission in New York. From left are Rusk, Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Mrs. Harvey Picker, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Ambassador J. Russell Wiggins, chief of U.S. delegation, and Sen. Stuart Symington.

Louis Stulberg Takes Post on UN Delegation

New York—Sec. of State Dean Rusk installed Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, as a member of the U.S. delegation to the 23rd General Assembly of the United Nations at ceremonies in the U.S. mission headquarters here.

Pres. Johnson named Stulberg to the delegation, on which three other labor leaders had served previously. They are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and George M. Harrison, AFL-CIO vice president and former head of the Railway Clerks.

Stulberg took the oath of office along with the new U.S. ambassador to the UN, J. Russell Wiggins, and three other appointees. They are Mrs. Harvey Picker and Senators John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Stuart Symington of Missouri.

Wiggins succeeded George W. Ball, who resigned to join Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as foreign affairs adviser.

In accepting Pres. Johnson's appointment, Stulberg said it "is actually an honor accorded to our union and our members. It is in recognition for the role they have played through the years with their active interest in the cause of international peace and order."

Upholsterers Agree On Hillenbrand Pact

Batesville, Ind.—A spunky local of the Upholsterers took everything the locally-powerful Hillenbrand Industries could fire at it for 18 weeks of a tough strike and finally won through to a better contract.

The strike and a nationwide boycott won with the help of a labor movement rallied by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, came to an end when members of UIU Local 525 voted overwhelmingly to accept a new, improved company offer. The settlement achieved most of the goals sought by the 500 strikers since they began picketing June 2.

Descendants of John Hillenbrand, who founded this town in the hills of southeast Indiana more than a century ago, run the Batesville Casket Co. and the Hill-Rom Hospital Equipment Co., where Local 525 was on strike. They also run the town's only newspaper, only hotel, only bank and only hospital.

The union won general wage increases of 50 cents an hour over a three-year period and a raise in the minimum hiring rate from $1.35 an hour to $2.

Other provisions include full reinstatement of all strikers, improvements in pension and insurance benefits, shortening of the automatic wage progression rate from one year to six months, an additional paid holiday, and better funeral leave, jury duty and vacation pay.

The company agreed to put production standards in writing for affected employes and to install a job bidding procedure based on seniority.

The settlement provides that all strikers will get the vacation pay due them under the old contract. The cases of six employes fired shortly before the strike began, and 30 fired during the strike, will be submitted to binding arbitration. All court charges will be withdrawn.

UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann led the negotiations until he became ill and underwent major surgery. A special committee then aided local union negotiators in working out final settlement.

State AFL-CIO Urges Georgia Wage Floor

Savannah, Ga.—The largest convention in the history of the Georgia State AFL-CIO—more than 500 delegates—elected new officers and adopted a legislative program headed by a call for a state $1.25 minimum wage.

Georgia presently does not have any state wage-hour law.

Jim Moore, who has been secretary of the state central body, was elected president, succeeding the late W. H. Montague, Sr. Moore, a member of the Painters, defeated R. J. Butler of the Elevator Constructors, 444-157.

M. J. Counihan was re-elected executive vice president and Louise Dean was re-elected treasurer. Counihan had been serving as president since Montague's death.

Delegates elected J. W. Giles of the State, County & Municipal Employes secretary of the state federation in a contest with John Wright of the Communications Workers.

Moore, in accepting the presidency, told the delegates that a key objective of his administration will be to accelerate the voter registration program.

The convention called on the Georgia legislature to pass a collective bargaining law for public employes and to exempt the elderly from state personal property tax.

Convention speakers included Assistant Sec. of Labor Thomas R. Donahue.

Labor Education Role Cited to Latin Unionists

Front Royal, Va.—Labor education can become a "powerful instrument" for strengthening free trade unions and free economies, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge told a graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

He spoke at AIFLD's training center here to 26 representatives of unions in Caribbean countries and Brazil who received certificates as graduates of a two-month advanced teacher education course.

The class, the 23rd to take the course, studied teaching methods, communications and planning involved in setting up labor education programs.

Suffridge, who is a member of AIFLD's board of trustees, expressed confidence that the knowledge gained by the students "will be invaluable to you when you return home to put what you have learned into practice."

The most important objective of a union education program "is the training of competent union leaders," Suffridge said. A second purpose, he added, is give workers an understanding of the labor movebent.

But beyond those objectives and others, he emphasized, trade union education "is a practical and powerful instrument designed to assist in bringing about the immediate and long range objectives of free labor."

Used "wisely and responsibly," Suffridge said, trade union education can become a means of supporting and preserving democracy, as well as helping to strengthen it.

In the past decade, he continued, the expansion of such education has been "a major contributing factor to the overall growth of free labor in the Americas."

Only as this growth continues and labor in turn bolsters democracy, "can unions best serve to also guarantee economic progress, industrial development and improved living standards," Suffridge concluded.

Labor's Vital Role

AS THE 1968 ELECTION campaign heads into the final 10 days there is a growing consensus that it will be one of the closest in the 20th Century—not only for the presidency but for seats in the 91st Congress and governorships as well.

Major polling organizations, political writers and analysts, the media generally are hedging predictions. The contests are being described as "tight" or "horse races" or "too close to call."

This caution stems from no political bias or desire to influence the outcome, but from the sure knowledge that in the political year 1968 nothing is certain, nothing is cut and dried.

The result is that responsible, intelligent, liberal candidates are very much in the running despite the appeal to fear and frustration by GOP presidential candidate Richard Nixon and the racist and hate pitch of the Wallace campaign.

The result also is that in this election, as perhaps never before, every effort, every contribution, every vote will have a critical impact on the outcome.

The union member must be informed on the issues, on the records of the candidates, on how the election will affect his job and his family. In the final 10 days no effort must be spared to get to every member with the simple yet tremendously important story of why Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie must be elected President and Vice President of the United States.

Every local union meeting, every piece of literature, every discussion with shops stewards and business agents can carry forward the story of Humphrey's total commitment to the needs and aspirations of the American worker; of Nixon's anti-labor voting record, his opposition to key programs for better education, health, social security, his role in the three recessions of the 1950s.

And every opportunity must be seized to spell out the dismal record of George Wallace in "right-to-work" Alabama, of the man who offers only new violence and division and hatred to a nation that has had enough of all three.

* * *

IN THE "HORSE RACE" election of 1968 a switch of a single vote per precinct can make the difference. A switch of even fewer votes may decide the complexion of the 91st Congress.

These then are the crucial days. One more rung doorbell, one more phone call, one more letter may make the difference between more years of progress for the American worker and the nation or more years of civil strife, of rising unemployment, of a rollback of the great advances of the past eight years.

American workers—union members—had a great role in two earlier elections. Their dedication and support made the difference in 1948 and helped elect Harry Truman. Their efforts in 1960 were of major importance in helping John F. Kennedy win the White House.

Now in 1968 the job is to roll up the votes that will spell victory for Hubert Humphrey. For American labor there is no alternative.

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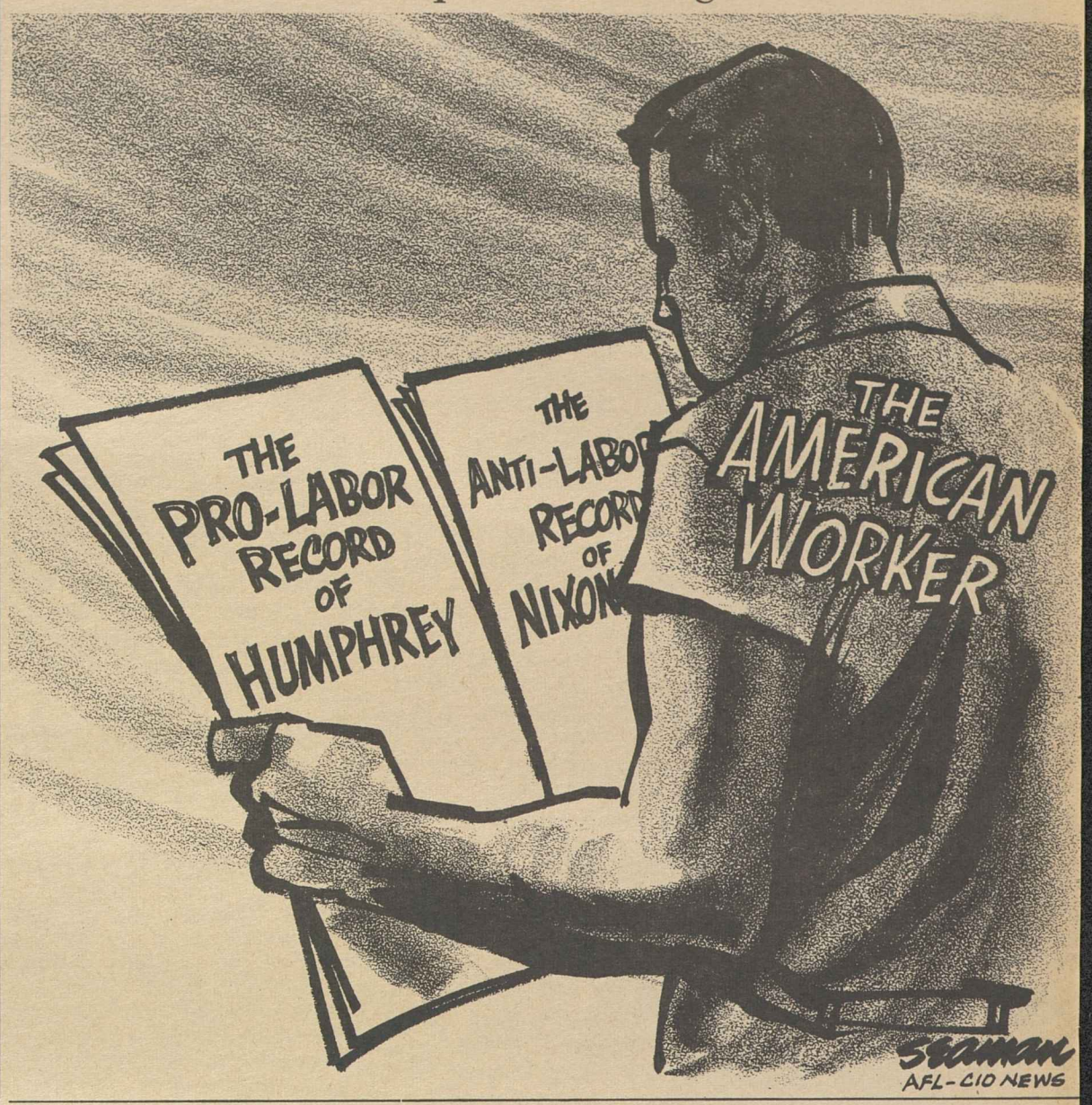
Required Reading



Union Welfare at Stake:

'68 Election Crucial for Labor In Face of Four-Way Squeeze

A FOUR WAY SQUEEZE on the labor movement makes trade union welfare one of the key issues of the 1968 elections. On the outcome of the elections hinge the growth and security of the labor movement and its members.

The four factors combining to make election of liberal candidates imperative are these:

1. Conservatives in Congress and among the major business associations in the last year have laid the groundwork for an all-out legislative assault on the labor movement in 1969 if conservatives gain control of Congress and the White House.

Backstopped by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers, congressional conservatives throughout 1968 were promoting proposals to:

- Dismantle the National Labor Relations Board.
- Clamp anti-trust laws on trade unions and destroy industry wide bargaining.
- Ban joint multi-union bargaining, which in recent years has proved a valuable and essential union bargaining technique.
- Cripple labor's political programs by prohibiting contributions to candidates.

Lurking behind the pack is a proposal for a nationwide open shop law, imposing so-called "right-to-work" laws on all 50 states.

2. Richard Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, has a 20-year record of anti-unionism. His first public statement as a congressman, Jan. 3, 1947, was, "I was elected to smash the labor bosses."

As a member of the House Labor Committee, he joined in drafting the Taft-Hartley Act. In subsequent years he has stated, "I helped write Section 14(b) into law." It is 14(b) that spawns state open shop laws.

In 1959, Nixon as Vice President cast the tie-breaking Senate vote that nailed Sen. John McClellan's falsely-named "bill of rights" into the Landrum-Griffin Act.

In January of this year, Nixon called for a re-evaluation of labor law to "bring it in tune with the times." In this, there was implicit approval—indeed advocacy—of the looming series of anti labor legislation.

3. The curious alliance of Nixon and Dixiecrat-turned-Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond (S.C.) is based in part on a shared anti-unionism. Except in this area, there is an ideological gulf between them. Thurmond is a racist. Nixon is not. Thurmond has close ties with the right wing. Nixon has steered clear of the extreme right.

They appear to converge ideologically mainl on labor matters. Thurmond has introduced legis lation to ban multi-union bargaining. He has bee one of the Senate leaders for other restrictive pro posals, has long supported 14(b) and state ope shop laws, often attacks "labor bosses."

4. The Republican party platform, in its labor plank, embraces the assault on the labor movement in carefully camouflaged language. In two sections of the labor plank, the GOP comes down particularly hard:

"We will be vigilant to prevent any administra tive agency entrusted with labor law enforcemen from defying the letter and spirit of these (Taf Hartley and Landrum-Griffin) laws."

This is aimed squarely at the NLRB, in effec endorses recent efforts to hobble the board an approves future ones. It is Republicans in Congres who already have spearheaded the anti-NLR campaign.

"We strongly believe that the protection of in dividual liberty is the cornerstone of sound labo policy."

The phrase "individual liberty" is straight fro the "right-to-work" handbook. It is the cod phrase for open shop. The implication goes be yond simple traditional GOP support of 14(b). suggests sentiment for a national open shop law

The National Right to Work Committee, in i publications, lavishly praised the GOP labor plank

Muskie Warns Nation:

Hate, Fear Linked to Wallace, Nixon Exposed by Past Record

Following are excerpts from the speech of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the labor-endorsed candidate for Vice President, before the 33rd convention of the Iron Workers.

A QUESTION ALL too rarely posed is this: What will happen if we do not respond to the plight of the poor? What will happen if we yield to the appeals of a Wallace, who says that the way to build safety and security for those who already have a stake in our society is to build a wall between them and those who do not yet have that stake.

Is that sound doctrine?

This has been the question of society after society in the whole history of mankind.

What has been the answer every time, without exception?

The answer has been—every time—that on both sides of the wall you build hatred, fear, instability. On both sides of the wall there is no safety or security for anyone. That is what happens when you build walls.

You don't have to go further back in history that the Russian Revolution to know what happens. You don't have to go further back than World War II and its prelude, and what followed, to know what happened when Hitler built walls.

The question is whether affluent America will have for the great bulk of our people a stake in the status quo; whether or not they will build walls or create additional opportunity as the answer to safety and security for all our people.

And what about the war? On the one hand we find those who are disenchanted with American policy in Viet Nam and they threaten to sit this election out. We combine them with those, many of them laboring people in urban areas, who threaten to vote for George Wallace because of the appeal I have just described.

Do you know what Wallace's record is? His state has the highest murder rate of any of the 50 states—this law and order man. He has one of the real anti-labor records of any candidate for President—this law and order man. His state is a "right-to-work" state.

Have you meant what you said to me about your opposition to "right-to-work?" My record is clear and so is George Wallace's. Which of us is your choice? I say to the laboring men and women of this country that it is time that you looked at the whole record.

Any time I was a candidate you looked at the whole record. I suggest you do the same with Mr. Wallace. He has no law and order record. He has no labor record. He has no record in the field of human rights or social rights or social justice.

I think we have to face the fact that if Mr. Nixon wins in November it will be not because a majority of Americans favor him, but because a minority of Americans have deserted the Democratic party for the likes of Wallace. Now is the time for concerned Democrats and concerned men and women of labor to make their views count.

Now is the time for you to tell the truth to your friends and neighbors about the differences between the Vice President and Mr. Nixon and Mr. Wallace.

Have you heard the Nixon slogan, "Nixon Is the One"? You may have wondered, as I did, what one?

Who cast the deciding vote against federal aid to education when he was Vice President? Yes, Nixon is the one.

Who voted against adequate rural electrification loan funds? Yes, Nixon is the one.

Who was Vice President at the time of the Dixon-Yates contract? Yes, it was Nixon.

Who voted to deny social security coverage to 750,000 workers? Yes, Nixon was the one.

Who was Vice President in the Administration that tried to kill the water pollution control program? Yes, Nixon is the one.

Who was Vice President in the Administration that vetoed the Area Redevelopment program? Nixon is the one again.

Who voted against an increase in public assistance payments to old people, the blind and the disabled? Yes, it was Nixon.

Who is afraid to debate Vice Pres. Humphrey? Yes, Nixon is the one.

Nixon was a member of Congress for six years. There isn't a single piece of legislation associated with his name during that period.

He was Vice President for eight years. You remember when the President was asked whether he could give some instance of a significant Nixon contribution to his Administration, his answer was "If you give me a week, I might think of one."

We have our choice in this election. We can be a continuing, open, expanding, growing society of increasing opportunity, or we can become as a result of this election, an increasingly closed, stagnant, selfish and divided America. It is that kind of an election.

I can't comprehend those who are inclined to stay home. I can't comprehend those who don't see this issue. All you have to do is listen to what the candidates are saying and accept them at face value.

If you people in labor who have gone through this kind of thing yourselves cannot see this; if you people in labor cannot organize and mobilize your resources and your spirits to fight on the right side of this issue from coast to coast and from one corner of this country to another, then our country is indeed in deep trouble.

Rejects Theory of Wallace Support:

Abel Sees Humphrey Victory With Massive Labor Support

THE CHAIRMAN of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey and Muskie predicted a Humphrey-Muskie victory Nov. 5, with an "overwhelming majority" of union members supporting the ticket.

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, rejected speculation of "strong labor support" for George Wallace and "inferences . . . that labor, down through the years, has voted as one." He said that some union members have voted for Republican and independent candidates in the past and "will continue to do that."

"But," he declared, "I am satisfied that when it comes to election day, the overwhelming majority of the labor people will exercise good judgment, as they always have, and not let their emotions guide them." The AFL-CIO vice president was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., eastern time, on Mutual Radio Network.

Abel said that in view of the established positions of the various candidates on issues of "social progress," the union movement holds the 1968 race as "critical."

"Mr. Humphrey has a long career in the Senate of the United States, where he championed much social legislation," he said. Humphrey has "supported the things that labor believes in—that we feel are good for the people as a whole," he added.

IN CONTRAST, Nixon's record in Congress, as well as Vice President, "indicates that he does not agree with the labor movement on much of the social program we advocate and support . . . and has opposed quite a bit of it," the union president said.

Wallace, he said, "stands for most everything that labor is opposed to . . . and against those things that would advance society as a whole."

He said that the election of Humphrey and Muskie and a liberal, progressive Congress, is the key to meeting such pressing national needs as medicare and social security improvements, expansion of the National Labor Relations Act to include farm workers, and a "Marshall Plan approach" to slum city problems.

Reporters questioning Abel were Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE 90TH CONGRESS neglected to do a lot of things. One of the prime neglects was its failure to enact an Occupational Health & Safety bill.

There can be no question about the need for the bill.

Each year 14,500 workers are killed and 2.2 million are injured on the job.

About 250,000 man-days of work are lost.

About $1.5 billion in wages and more than $5 billion in production are lost because of on-the-job accidents.

Some deaths come with sharp finality. Others are long-drawn out as workers suffer from poison materials and poison chemicals.

If this kind of toll of suffering to men and women and loss of production were caused by strikes, the conservative business interests of the country would cry to high heaven. Yet some 80 percent of the labor force is inadequately protected from occupational accidents and the business community keeps on insisting that the states and local communities are doing the job and the federal government should keep hands off.

The 90th Congress had a chance to correct these conditions. Pres. Johnson last January called for a comprehensive occupational health and safety bill. Such legislation was introduced—in the Senate by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), and in the House by Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich.).

The Yarborough bill never got out of committee, but the O'Hara bill, in somewhat weakened form, was reported favorably by the House Education & Labor Committee. It failed to get to the floor of the House for a vote because the highly conservative Rules Committee never got around to giving it a rule.

"It was too late in the session," alibied the committee, thus killing for the time being any chance to get anything done about the staggering toll of occupational accidents.

IN BACK OF what might seem the incomprehensible unwillingness of Congress to take positive action on America's shameful industrial accident record, is the stubborn resistance of business and industry to federal intervention in a field that this same business and industry would prefer to keep on the more controllable state and local level.

A good example of this resistance was presented in an effort by Sen. Yarborough to give federal protection to workers in the electronics industry.

During the outcry that followed the discovery that certain TV color sets were suspected of emitting hazardous radiation, legislation was introduced designed to protect the general public from such dangers.

In-plant inspection was approved by the Senate. It was knocked out of the final bill by the House conferees. So was an amendment introduced by Sen. Yarborough and approved by the Senate, designed specifically to protect workers in electronics plants and repair men who work on electronic products later.

Indeed, the final weakened bill that was passed might just as well have been written by the Electronics Industries Association, so closely does it conform to what the industry was willing to accept.

The industry lobbyist kissed-off worker protection through the Yarborough amendment with the brief comment: "The protection of workers from occupational hazards is a subject extensively covered by state and local laws and regulations."

Which is exactly what it is not.

The Occupational Health & Safety bill will be back in Congress next year with the ardent support of organized labor.

The 90th Congress flubbed its chance to give American workers adequate federal protection on the job and to make a dent in the gruesome death and accident statistics that we get every year. The 91st Congress will have the chance to make up for neglect of the 90th Congress.

BIG MAJORITY of union members will vote the Humphrey-Muskie ticket, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel predicted in a Labor News Conference interview on the Mutual radio network. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program were Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Stanley Levey, right, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Union Pay Hikes Cleared Of Blame for Price Rise

The oft-repeated claim that union-won wage increases cause inflation has been exploded by a detailed Wall Street Journal analysis of statistics on price and wage increases.

It lists hospital service, theater admissions, maid service, auto and property insurance rates and men's haircuts as items that led the price climb over the past decade.

By comparison, it notes, only about 10 percent of those who work as maids, medical personnel, movie house attendants and barbers are union members. Only 2 percent of insurance employes are organized, it adds.

A second list shows radios, television sets, other appliances and autos as items that have declined in price over the past 10 years "when quality improvements are taken into account."

Yet in these industries, the Journal reports, the percentage of union employes is among the highest of any industries, ranging from 33 to 70 percent.

The article concludes that the nation's economic records show "that today's inflation, to a remarkable extent, reflects factors that have little direct connection with labor costs."

Labor Snubs Wallace At Alabama Meeting

Montgomery, Ala.—Top aides of Alabama's presidential candidate, George C. Wallace, hovered on the outskirts of the State AFL-CIO convention here, passed out tickets to a Wallace dinner—but left without a labor endorsement for the third party candidate in his home state.

The 500 delegates representing Alabama's growing union movement ignored the former governor's candidacy. But they called for action at the state level to repeal anti-union legislation and to set up a medicaid program to meet the health needs of Alabama's low-income families.

Delegates called for legislation to permit public employes to organize and bargain collectively.

Present Alabama law declares that any state employe or worker in a state-supported institution who joins a union loses the protection of the merit system and may be summarily fired.

And state courts have held that counties and cities do not have the right to recognize or deal with a union unless the legislature passes a law specifically authorizing it.

Forty states presently receive federal matching grants to provide medical care for the needy. The convention delegates said in a resolution that Alabama should do likewise.

Delegates unanimously re-elected Barney Weeks, who has been a symbol of labor-civil rights cooperation in the Deep South, as president of the state federation, A. G. Trammell as secretary-treasurer and William Mintz as executive vice president.

Weeks, in his report to the convention, said new organizing in the state by AFL-CIO affiliates has added 10,000 union members in addition to increases in already-organized plants.

He urged as a major legislative goal a "little Norris-LaGuardia Act" to restrict state court injunctions used repeatedly "to break strikes."

In other areas, the convention called for federal and state action on consumer protection, including an end to auto insurance abuses.

It urged passage by Congress of occupational safety and health legislation, preservation of the TVA fertilizer plant, and tax reform.

Delegates voted strong support for the California grape boycott and for the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Split Tickets Likely:

Nixon Wearing Mini-Coattails In Six Rocky Mountain States

By Robert B. Cooney

Denver—The Rocky Mountain states may repeat the 1960 pattern and go into the Nixon column on Election Day, but the GOP candidate is wearing mini-coattails.

Observers agree Richard Nixon is leading for nearly all of the six-state region's 25 electoral votes. But they also look for the re-election of a Democratic governor in Utah and see a good chance of Democratic victories in gubernatorial races in New Mexico and Montana and in Senate races in Idaho and Utah.

In the area of House delegations—crucial if the election of the President is thrown into the House where each state will have one vote—the Democrats are expected to retain control in two states, the GOP in three and one may be tied. In all, 13 House seats are being contested in the region, along with three governorships and three Senate seats.

As of mid-October, a survey of Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and New Mexico revealed unusually strong Democratic candidates in basically Republican country. There were also indications of support for George Wallace, who may take votes mainly from Nixon in this area.

All these states save New Mexico voted for Nixon in 1960. And New Mexico has been a political weathervane, going with the national winner in every presidential contest since 1920. This year the vane is shifting uncertainly.

A state-by-state summary of the Rocky Mountain political scene:

New Mexico—This state is pointing towards Richard Nixon. But there are observers who concede Nixon's lead but claim evidence of a shift in the political winds.

"Things have been picking up in the last week," declared one political leader active in the Humphrey campaign. He said not a day had passed recently without visits and requests for buttons and literature from civil rights and university groups and others. He found it encouraging that farmers and ranchers were publicly sporting Humphrey-Muskie buttons and stickers. The supporters of Sen. Eugene McCarthy also have begun to pitch in.

Colorado's Gov. John Love (R) predicted in a speech that Nixon would carry all the Mountain States with the possible exception of New Mexico. And a United Press Intl. survey in mid-October also said that of all the mountain states, only New Mexico was doubtful for Nixon.

In the gubernatorial race, Democratic challenger Fabian Chavez is given a good chance of upsetting incumbent Gov. David F. Cargo.

Cargo was an early favorite for a second two-year term, but has fallen behind Chavez, according to one Republican-sponsored poll.

Both Chavez and Cargo oppose "right-to-work" legislation and both favor raising funds for education through state income tax hikes rather than through sales taxes.

The two Democratic congressmen, Thomas Morris and E. S. Johnny Walker, are favored to win re-election. Here again, the state has a strong tradition, never having elected a Republican to the House in 38 years.

Utah—One of those cab drivers whom George Wallace claims as his own spoke for himself and illuminated the mixed picture in this conservative state.

The 65-year old cab driver, father of five, called himself a Republican and said he would vote for Nixon, for the re-election of Democratic Gov. Calvin Rampton, for Democrat Milton Weilenmann over aging conservative Sen. Wallace Bennett (R) and against the liquor-by-the-drink proposal. The driver called Wallace an extremist and a bigot.

Rampton, elected in the Johnson landslide of 1964, has won broad support in his first term. He is strongly favored over businessman Carl Buehner (R), 69.

The surprise in Utah could come in the Senate race. The Weilenmann-Bennett contest was seen as a "toss-up." Weilenmann, 49, has served two missions for the Mormon Church and headed a state development commission. Bennett, at 69, has been on the defensive because of his sparse record during three Senate terms. A past president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Bennett has a COPE voting record of 3 right, 77 wrong.

The liquor-by-the-drink issue is expected to attract a big turnout. It was petitioned to referendum and is backed for its business and tourist appeal while the Mormon Church has mounted a massive propaganda campaign against it.

Colorado—Nixon is ahead in this state, which he carried easily in 1960. No surprises are expected in the other contests, with conservative Sen. Peter Dominick (R) holding a lead and three of four House seats being retained by Democrats.

Though it is agreed there is widespread lack of affection in Colorado for the Nixon and Humphrey candidacies, Humphrey is seen as benefiting from recent Democratic unity. The leading backers of Sen. Eugene McCarthy and the late Robert Kennedy, both very popular here, are openly supporting the Humphrey campaign. This effort and the absence of Nixon coattails are expected to close the margin.

Idaho—The shortness of Nixon's coattails is illustrated here. With a conservative tide running, liberal Sen. Frank Church nevertheless is considered a good bet to defeat the challenge of militant conservative Rep. George V. Hansen.

It is in a sense a classic battle. Both men are young, personable and articulate. Hansen, 38, served two terms in the House and racked up 1 right and 23 wrong votes on COPE's scorecard. Hansen attacks Great Society programs, disarmament and trade with Communist nations. In contrast, Church has a 54-7 COPE record and backs federal action on domestic problems and trade and aid abroad. Church has long opposed the war in Viet Nam and stresses his independence and seniority.

Church got an unexpected lift when a 1967 recall campaign against him backfired. The disclosure that a rightwing manufacturer from California was behind the anti-Church drive won the senator support from GOP moderates angered by the intervention.

The GOP had a 2-0 edge in House seats, but the Wallace movement here is expected to take Republican votes in both the Senate race and one House contest. With an American Independent Party candidate in the field, Idaho House Minority Leader Darrell Manning (D), 36, has a good chance of capturing the seat vacated by Hansen.

Wyoming—Nixon is ahead here. In the contest for the single House seat, Republican John Wold is favored over Velma Linford (D). Wold won an upset in the primary over William Harrison, who departs the scene with a 5 right, 35 wrong COPE record.

Montana—Republican Gov. Tim Babcock, one of the nation's most conservative governors, may be headed for defeat despite an expected Nixon victory. Atty. Gen. Forrest Anderson (D), 55, is running a strong campaign.

The biggest issue is Babcock's advocacy of a 3 percent sales tax, while Anderson has pledged to veto any such tax, favoring a restructured tax system. Babcock also lacks unified GOP support.

In the contests for the two House seats, which have long been divided between the parties, liberal Rep. Arnold Olsen (D) is threatened by a strong challenge from Richard Smiley (R), whom he beat narrowly in 1966.

Humphrey Seen Gaining in New England

By John M. Barry

Boston—The nationwide upsurge in voter support for Vice Pres. Humphrey's presidential campaign is being felt throughout the six-state area of New England, raising the hopes of the Humphrey forces of carrying as many as 30 of the region's 37 Electoral College votes.

A mid-October survey of New England, however, found only Rhode Island—with four electoral votes—regarded as reasonably safe for the Democrats.

The presidential race was considered "extremely close" in Massachusetts—with its big prize of 14 electoral votes—and in Connecticut with eight and Maine with four. As Humphrey's strength continued to climb in the closing days of the campaign, Democrats voiced confidence that he would capture all three states with the aid of vigorous COPE drives to get out the vote in heavily unionized industrial centers.

Close contests also were developing for two of the three Senate seats up in the region. Also at stake are 25 House seats and three governorships.

Here's how the political picture appeared in the six states:

Connecticut—A strong movement toward Humphrey was detected among union members in a COPE poll, but pockets of support for third-party candidate George C. Wallace cloud the outlook, leading most observers to rate the presidential vote a tossup between Humphrey and Republican candidate Richard M. Nixon.

Democratic Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff is under serious challenge from former Rep. Edwin H. May, Jr., and the result could hinge on the vote for the presidency.

Two of the five Democratic House members are in tough battles for re-election. William L. St. Onge, who represents the 2nd District, is being challenged by State Sen. Peter Mariani, a widely known Republican. In the basically Republican 4th District, Donald J. Irwin hopes the generally liberal constituency will reject his conservative opponent, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.

Maine—Humphrey's choice of Maine Sen. Edmund S. Muskie as his running mate strengthened the prospects of a Democratic victory in this state—once a Republican stronghold—but observers warn that the result is by no means certain. Maine's two Democratic House members—Peter N. Kyros and William D. Hathaway—are favored to retain their seats.

Massachusetts—The Nixon-Humphrey contest is viewed as close, with scattered Wallace support and some die-hard McCarthy backing complicating the picture. The full endorsement of Humphrey by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the state's most popular political figure, could put the Democrats over.

There is little likelihood of change in the House line-up of seven Democrats and five Republicans, although Representatives Philip J. Philbin (D), Torbert H. Macdonald (D) and Margaret M. Heckler (R) face strong challenges.

New Hampshire—Strong Nixon strength built up in last spring's primary is expected to carry the state for the Republicans, who are also favored to recapture the governorship with Walter R. Peterson, Jr.

But the Democrats are given a good chance for taking a Senate seat as Gov. John W. King, the biggest Democratic vote-getter in the state's history, seeks to oust aging Sen. Norris Cotton.

Both House seats are expected to remain Republican.

Rhode Island—Humphrey is the clear favorite here and both Democratic House members are expected to win. Republican Gov. John H. Chafee also is favored, although Superior Court Judge Frank Licht is regarded as the strongest Democratic opponent Chafee has ever faced.

Vermont—A return to the state's normal Republicanism is expected with Democratic Gov. Philip H. Hoff stepping out, although some observers give Lt. Gov. John J. Daley a chance to move up against Deane C. Davis, his GOP opponent. Neither Sen. George D. Aiken nor Rep. Robert T. Stafford has any Democratic opposition.

Mid-Atlantic Area Held Key to Election

112 Electoral Votes in Six States, 97 Congressional Seats on Ballots

(Continued from Page 1)

Javits, running with labor and Liberal Party endorsement, appears to have a clear lead.

The mid-Atlantic states have been a bellwether in the past four presidential elections. All their electoral votes went for John F. Kennedy in 1960 and for Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956 and 1952. The region has three Democratic and three Republican governors; six Democratic and six Republican senators.

As the campaign moved into its last 10 days, neither Vice Pres. Humphrey nor Richard M. Nixon could claim a firm lead in any of the area's bigger states. The District of Columbia is virtually conceded to Humphrey, and Nixon is given the lead in Delaware. But polls and political observers generally agreed both major candidates were very much in the race in the other states.

The region has also been a major focus of labor's political effort—and by personal observation it has been a massive, coordinated effort reaching deep into the shops, factories, communities and the homes of millions of union families.

With emphasis on the congressional picture, here's how the election looked in the mid-Atlantic states:

In New York, a Republican pickup of a few House seats appears likely if only because more Democratic than GOP seats are currently rated tossups.

For the past three congressional elections, Democrats have won New York districts that by all analysis of voting patterns should have gone Republican. Particularly impressive was the party's 1966 feat of re-electing all seven freshmen congressmen who rode into office in the 1964 Johnson landslide. As a result, New York has 26 Democratic congressmen (including the not-seated Adam C. Powell) to 15 for the GOP.

The Long Island suburbs of New York have long been considered Republican territory, but three of the five congressmen are Democrats.

This year, the Republicans hope to take over two of the districts, both in Nassau County.

One target is Rep. Lester L. Wolff, two-term Democrat from the 3rd Congressional District who won two years ago by a razor-thin 837 votes. The Republican candidate, Abe Seldin, hopes a big Nixon vote in the county will carry him in. However Wolff held on to his seat in 1966 despite the fact that Nelson Rockefeller carried the district in the gubernatorial election by 52,000 votes.

Voters in the 5th District, where Democrat Herbert Tenzer is retiring, have a choice between moving left or right. The Democratic candidate is Allard K. Lowenstein, a McCarthy strategist. Carrying the Republican label is a Conservative Party rightwinger, Mason L. Hampton, who won the GOP nomination as part of a deal between the two parties. Hampton is given a slight edge in most election predictions.

Shifting over to the southeast part of the state, Rep. John G. Dow in the 27th District faces a close race with Republican Martin B. McKneally, a past American Legion national commander, in a normally Republican area. The Conservative Party is running a separate candidate whose 14,000 votes two years ago enabled Dow to win a 4,600-vote plurality.

In the adjoining 28th District, Rep. Joseph Y. Resnick gave up his House seat and the Republicans hope to take it over with Hamilton Fish, Jr., son of the longtime former congressman. His Democratic opponent, 25-year-old John S. Dyson, is conducting a vigorous campaign.

A Democratic takeover of a Republican seat is very possible in the Bronx 24th District, which Rep. Paul A. Fino is giving up to take a judgeship. Here Democrat Mario Biaggi, a retired policeman, also has the Conservative Party endorsement.

Republicans also have designs on several upstate Democratic seats, including the suburban Buffalo district of Rep. Richard D. McCarthy.

The GOP has a chance of taking what should be a safe Democratic, predominately Negro district in Brooklyn with James E. Farmer, nationally-known civil rights leader. The Democrat is Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, a popular member of the legislature, who would become the first Negro woman elected to Congress.

Two possible Democratic pickups are the Albany seat of labor-backed Republican Daniel E. Button and the mid-Manhattan traditionally Republican seat being abandoned by Theodore R. Kupferman, and previously held by Mayor Lindsay.

In the Senate race, Javits appears headed for a third term despite the colorful campaign of Democratic maverick Paul O'Dwyer and the Conservative Party candidate James L. Buckley.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Joseph S. Clark, after some needed political fence-mending, is conceded by Republican polls to hold a slim lead over his GOP challenger, Rep. Richard S. Schweiker.

Clark, seeking his third term, sees the election as a cliff-hanger He won renomination by a surprisingly narrow margin last spring but party divisions have been healed and labor support is strong. Despite a series of television debates between the two candidates, Schweiker still is not well-known in large sections of the state. Clark has spoken out boldly in the campaign for civil rights, aid to the cities and strong gun control.

Republicans hope to switch control of the state's congressional delegation, now 14-13 Democratic, by taking over the 6th District seat. Rep. George M. Rhodes held it for the Democrats for 20 years, but he is retiring. Both parties have nominated strong candidates—Democrat Gus Yatron and Republican Peter Yonavick.

Republicans are putting on well-financed campaigns in several other districts, but Democratic incumbents are judged in the lead—barring a big Nixon sweep.

Maryland has a three-way Senate race. Incumbent Democrat Daniel B. Brewster's main challenger is Rep. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., a moderate Republican. The third candidate is George C. Mahoney, who has run losing races over the years as Democratic candidate for governor and senator. This time he is running as an independent. Mahoney showed up so poorly in a three-way television debate that predictions of his vote have dropped. Brewster has a solidly liberal voting record and the advantage of a big Democratic registration majority. But he is probably hurt more than Mathias by Mahoney's "spoiler" candidacy.

In the Maryland House contests, Republicans are hoping to narrow the 5-3 Democratic majority. Their main target is the normally Democratic 5th district where Rep. Hervey G. Machen had to beat seven challengers in a primary contest held so recently that party wounds may not have had time to heal. Democrats see a possibility of picking up the House seat vacated by Mathias.

In New Jersey, redistricting makes it likely—although not certain—that the Republicans can oust the exceptionally able Rep. Henry Helstoski in the 9th District. His opponent helped write the redistricting bill that the Republican legislature passed over the governor's veto.

In the 3rd District, Democratic Rep. James J. Howard is in a neck-and-neck battle for re-election in a district Nixon is expected to carry.

Republicans have an outside chance in several other districts. Among their targets is Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., one of the leaders of the liberal Democratic forces in the House.

The border state of West Virginia has a close contest for governor between labor-backed Democrat James Sprouse and the state's lone Republican congressman, Arch A. Moore.

Moore's departure from Congress, however, makes it likely that the Democrats can regain the seat with Robert H. Mollohan, a popular former congressman.

Delaware observers give the edge to Democratic Gov. Charles L. Terry, Jr., in his re-election battle, despite a recent heart attack. He has run a stronger "law and order" campaign than his GOP opponent, a DuPont executive, and has had the National Guard patrolling the state's biggest cities.

Republican William V. Roth, Jr., is considered in the lead to retain the House seat he won two years ago from Harris B. McDowell. However, McDowell is making a strong comeback effort.

Wallace Legacy Shackles Workers

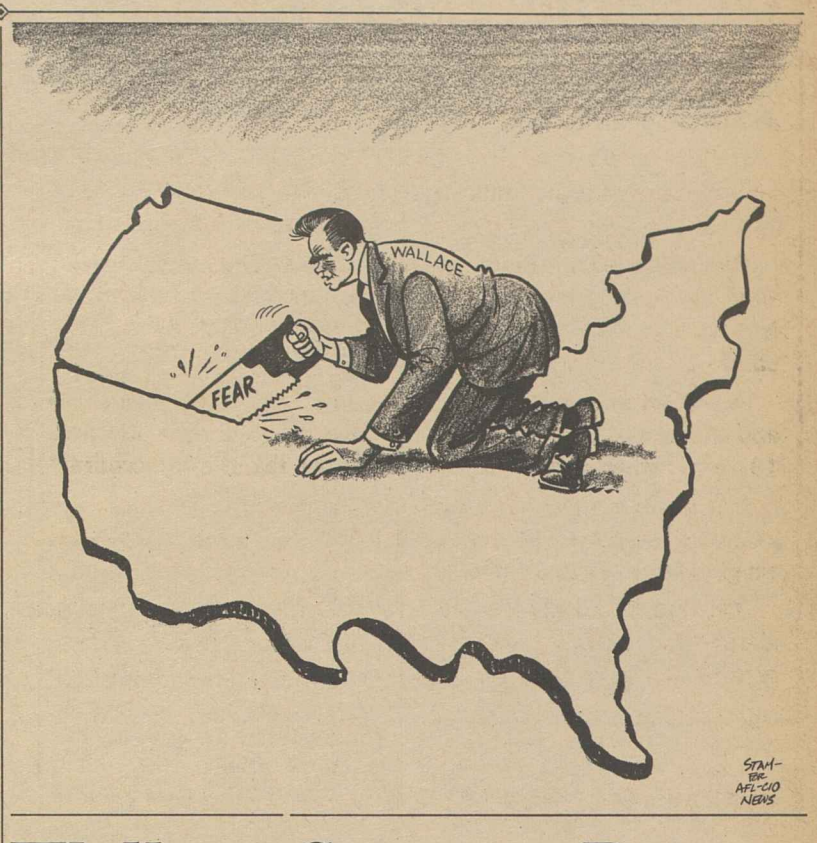
Montgomery, Ala.—As George C. Wallace campaigns for control of the White House, working people in Alabama strive to free themselves from the Wallace legacy left over from his reign as governor.

The point was made clear in a personal letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany from a warehouseman with the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board who made an appeal for assistance in organizing a local along with 50 co-workers in hopes of correcting the conditions.

"The working conditions are very bad and no matter how much seniority one may have, there is no advancement as a warehouseman. There is always the threat of being fired for the smallest grievance one may have," he wrote.

Florida IBEW Local Cited for Services

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. — Local 728 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been presented the Outstanding Labor Union award of the Broward County Central Labor Union for community services. The local has won the award consistently since its inception in 1965.



Wallace Support Drops, Spoiler Threat Persists

George C. Wallace may emerge as the spoiler in the 1968 presidential election. But the evidence from every source is that his vote will be substantially less than appeared likely a month ago. His campaign then was on the upbeat and the third-party candidate was claiming he would carry every border state and some in the Midwest, in addition to his Deep South power base.

The reports of a Wallace slippage—at least in the North—come from polls and newspaper surveys, from union shop stewards and political precinct workers.

Some date it from Wallace's choice of a right-wing retired general, Curtis LeMay, as his running mate—a man who apparently considers the hydrogen bomb as just another weapon in America's arsenal.

Others see it as the normal reluctance of Americans to "waste" their vote as Election Day approaches. And some relate it specifically to an effective job by unions and other groups which have exposed the way-out extremist, union-busting records of the men running the Wallace campaign.

A desperate Wallace blames the press, the pollsters, the "anarchists" for his troubles.

A tour of the West turned into a disaster as the candidate repeatedly "lost his cool" and at one point abruptly cancelled his schedule and withdrew into seclusion.

As one newspaper account put it, Wallace's bland confidence of early September has been replaced by "outbursts of temper in public, mercurial changes of mood in private, irritation with aides and newsmen, a seeming surrender to the pressures of fatigue, illogical insistence that poor crowds are actually large and adoring."

But while the Wallace drive may have "peaked"—to use this year's favorite political cliche—the votes he will get can tip the election either way or tumble it into the uncertainty of the House of Representatives.

And Wallace aides talk openly of 1972—implying that the one-man party, organizationally dependent on such radical right groups as the John Birch Society, will become a permanent part of the American scene.

If Wallace in person is losing his appeal, his backers hope that Wallace on television will give a last-minute momentum to the campaign.

The money for a TV blitz has been pouring in—much of it in small contributions from devoted followers but also in the traditional $500 and $1,000 fund-raising dinners.

Alabama's state purchasing agent, now working full time on the campaign, keeps tabs on the businessmen and contractors who contribute—and who don't contribute—to the Wallace campaign.

Telegraph Union Links 3 Western Union Units

The Telegraph Workers announced that three divisions that long have represented Western Union workers merged Oct. 1 in one unit with these officers: Pres. M. C. McElhannon and Vice Pres. L. N. Whitfield of the Southern region; Pres. Wylie M. Taylor, Vice Pres. R. Ray Sims and national board member Clayton H. Kearney, Southwestern region.

Blumberg Dies At 82; Clothing Union Pioneer

New York—Hyman Blumberg, who helped found the Clothing Workers and was one of its top leaders since 1916, died here at 82.

Blumberg's final illness caused him to miss ACWA's June convention in Miami Beach—his first convention absence in 54 years. But the delegates renominated him and members re-elected him in a nationwide referendum completed in September. He had been ACWA's executive vice president since 1946.

Born in Lithuania, Blumberg came to this country in 1890. He quit school at 12 to work as a pocket-maker in Baltimore, Md. Later he became a union organizer and was 24 when elected to his first union office.

Under his leadership, 75 percent of the Baltimore men's clothing shops were organized. He pioneered, along with Sidney Hillman, ACWA's first president, in developing union-sponsored health, retirement and life insurance programs.

His wife Bessie, who shared his interest in union affairs, died in 1965. A son, a daughter, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren survive. Funeral services for Blumberg were held here Oct. 20.

Election a 'Horse Race':

Humphrey's Stretch Drive Sparks New Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

signs at every stop, sound trucks in Brooklyn, registration headquarters in Watts, cheering union groups at airport rallies, labor leaders in every welcoming delegation—everywhere there was concrete evidence that labor wanted HHH.

And it was just as obvious that Humphrey wanted labor. In speeches, interviews, television shows, on every possible occasion he sounded labor's praises, allied himself with its causes and aspirations, recited his own solid voting record on labor issues and pleaded for labor's vote. "I need you," he said again and again.

In New York, Texas and California, labor leaders meeting Humphrey reported unprecedented activity—from volunteer taxi drivers in New York for the campaign motorcade to telephone banks, mammoth fund-raising rallies and record-breaking registration drives, everywhere.

No one, however, was working harder than the candidate. On one day—Tuesday, Oct. 22—he was up at 7 a.m. Eastern time and to bed at 3 a.m. Central time. In between, he flew 2,050 miles, spending five hours in the air, mostly conferring with aides, helpers and supporters and working on speeches and position papers. He made formal speeches in Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco, Austin and San Antonio, shook uncounted hands, got kissed by or kissed Lady Bird Johnson, Luci Nugent, Mrs. John Connally and the wives of congressmen, senators, office-seekers and exuberant lady Democrats, plus several children, one of them the President's grandson.

That occupational hazard of campaigning—strained vocal cords—handicapped him, but Humphrey never stopped talking. He hammered away at the issues, taunted "Richard the Silent" for refusing to debate, scorned "George the Loud" for his campaign of fear, taught campaign workers the nuts-and-bolts of electioneering, inspired contributors to dig down for just-a-little-bit-more, defended the record of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration, and rejected the easy road of political soft soap to talk tough on tough issues.

From four days of the 1968 Humphrey campaign, these scattered examples tell part of the story:

In El Paso, an eight-year-old boy handed Humphrey an envelope. It contained eight dimes, "my allowance for four weeks," and a Christmas card signed "with love."

CWA Poll Shows Humphrey Leading

A poll by the Communications Workers—a reliable indicator in presidential elections since 1948—shows Hubert Humphrey carrying states with 241 electoral votes, to 205 for Richard Nixon and 92 for George Wallace.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the sampling was cut off on Oct. 7 but "all the trends available to us . . . indicate a Humphrey victory is in the picture."

The poll showed the Democratic candidate leading in the popular as well as the electoral vote.

In Austin, he faced down a small group of loud hecklers, chanting "peace, peace, peace." You're getting your education in a college, financed in part by federal programs Humphrey had introduced, he reminded them. Then, to the joy of the jam-packed auditorium, he added: "Blessed are the peacemakers—not the peace shouters. Blessed are those who work for peace, not chant about it." And he recited his own record—the Peace Corps, the test-ban treaty, the fight for the non-proliferation treaty Nixon had helped scuttle this year.

In Watts, where no other presidential candidate had dared to appear this year, he made the same speech for law, order and justice he had made in the South—and he was cheered repeatedly.

Tabulating the civil rights victories he had helped achieve, Humphrey also itemized the yet unrealized needs and pledged himself to win them. "But when," yelled a black listener. "Elect me and the answer is right away," Humphrey shouted. "Now," the man in the crowd demanded, and Humphrey replied, "You're no more impatient than I am." And again he had the crowd yelling approval.

In Fort Worth, he learned that Hank Brown, president of the Texas State AFL-CIO and a scheduled traveling companion, was in a hospital recovering from an accident. Humphrey sat down and scribbled a telegram of sorrow, then turned to campaign planning with Roy Evans, Texas AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer.

Everywhere he cited the Nixon record of three recessions in eight years and the Wall Street Journal disclosure that the Nixon economic planning included calculated unemployment. "They call us spenders," he observed. "Well, they spent human dignity; they spent other men's jobs—that's paying bills with human misery," he added scornfully. And he noted that unemployment was as contagious as flu.

In Texas, he spurned advice to soft-pedal his law-order-and-justice speech and his pro-civil rights appeals. "I don't think winning this election is worth a compact with extremism," he told a hushed audience in Austin. "I don't think the presidency is worth dealing in racism," he added, and the crowd cheered repeatedly.

He heaped scorn on the vice presidential choices of his opponents. All three presidential candidates had already faced their first major test, he said, the choice of the man to be a heart-beat away from the presidency. "How does Pres. Agnew sound to you," he asked and the crowd groaned. "How about Pres. Gen. LeMay," he continued, and the crowd groaned, then roared with laughter.

In East Los Angeles, he pledged complete support to the farm workers, to Cesar Chavez and the grape boycott. "When I am President, I intend to see that the farm workers get the right to bargain collectively," he promised flatly at a night-time rally where 8,000 Mexican-Americans had waited long past dark for the candidate, whose schedule had collapsed by mid-afternoon.

Everywhere he talked of his complete belief in America and her people, denying charges that the nation was sick. "We are a nation in change, a nation maturing, a nation that has accomplished great things, but a nation that must and can and will accomplish even greater goals," he counseled.

His campaign has a single theme—people. He talked of his concern for them, his trust and faith in them, his need for them.

"People power" will win the election, he told every audience. "I can't match my opponent's money, television time, or campaign machinery," he noted. "All I have on my side is people."

If crowd reaction is any political test, Hubert Humphrey was correct. The people were on his side.

UNION MEMBERS might as well "tear up their union cards" if they vote for Republican presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon in November, Democratic candidate Hubert H. Humphrey tells a rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City. The Vice President, front and center, got warm applause from 14,000 people. Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, sponsored the rally.

DISTAFF DEMOCRATS—Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, left, and Mrs. Edmund S. Muskie, right—join Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, president of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, during a campaign visit in Akron. Wives of the Democratic national ticket candidates received a rousing welcome to the Ohio industrial city.

'Real Issues' in Election Spelled Out by Muskie

(Continued from Page 1)

paign, Muskie said, are:

- "Whether we can find security in a more peaceful world;
- "Whether we can provide a job at a living wage for every person ready and willing to work;
- "Whether we can provide a full education for every person, on the basis of his ability to learn, not his ability to pay;
- "Whether we can assure that every American family has enough wholesome food to eat;
- "Whether we can assure decent homes in decent neighborhoods, where garbage is collected and streets are repaired, where housing is maintained, and where there is safety for every man, woman and child."

This is America's challenge, Muskie declared, and it must be met "in the midst of the deepest social and political divisions we have known since the Civil War."

The Maine senator, judged by polls to be the best qualified of the three vice presidential candidates in the opinion of the American people, warned that this election "may well decide our chances to survive those divisions as a rational, democratic society."

He spoke of the responsibilities of the next President—in world affairs and domestic crises.

He talked of the transition from a war economy to a peacetime economy—and the opportunity "to use wisely" the national resources released by the end of the conflict.

"We must be prepared to invest them in education, housing, medical facilities, conservation of our resources, economic development, job training and public safety," Muskie declared.

"I would not suggest that if Humphrey and Muskie are elected there will be no crime, no poverty, no racial tensions," he said.

But he read the record of the three presidential candidates and asked which of them would be best able to inspire, govern and unite the nation.

Wallace offers "bayonets at home and bombs abroad."

Nixon, by his actions, "would rather be President than be right."

Humphrey, "as mayor of one of our great cities, as a senator, and as Vice President, has displayed a creativity and compassion unmatched in modern American politics." He is best qualified "by experience, by philosophy, by character to assume the presidency of the United States."

10-26-68

Post Office Issues John Dewey Stamp

Burlington, Vt.—The Post Office Dept. issued a stamp in tribute to the late Prof. John Dewey, who held card No. 1 in the Teachers, at a ceremony here sponsored by the University of Vermont.

AFT Pres. David Selden represented the union which Dewey helped found. The stamp, 19th in the "Prominent American" series of regular stamps, was issued here where Dewey was born and began his teaching career.

Dewey died in 1952. He is best remembered, the AFT said in a memorial tribute, for experiments in Chicago schools that stressed "learning by doing."

Meany Stresses Wallace Threat Of Police State

(Continued from Page 1)

our faith in America—Hubert H. Humphrey."

The American system of government "has not broken down," Meany said. "It is working better today for a larger proportion of the American people than at any time in history. And that applies to both the economic and social functions of government."

There are serious problems in the nation, Meany noted, and "without question better police work is needed, better-trained and better-paid policemen, more adequate police protection against crimes of all kinds, including arson, looting, riots as well as exploitation, chiseling and crimes against an individual's civil rights.

"But true law and order are not served by the indiscriminate use of force against innocent and guilty alike—against those who peacefully dissent as well as those who destroy."

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Surging Humphrey Drive Holds Key to 1968 Election

In Final Broadcast:

Meany Terms Vote Vital to Workers

The vote to be cast on Nov. 5 will be "as important to your future, the future of your family and the future of our country as any vote you have ever cast," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told American workers.

In his final broadcast over the NBC network on the 1968 campaign, Meany said the vote will be extremely close in many key areas and "your vote . . . may well make the difference."

He noted that in 1960 John F. Kennedy defeated Richard M. Nixon by less than one vote per precinct, adding: "I do not believe that those of you who helped Pres. Kennedy win that victory will allow Richard Nixon to become President of the United States."

The AFL-CIO president warned that the Nixon of 1968 is the same Nixon of 1960 and the years before; that he is the "same representative of conservative interests who have always fought labor." These forces, if elected, will attempt to "ram down the throat of labor" bills already introduced to hamper and weaken trade unions.

Pointing up Nixon's choice of Spiro T. Agnew, his lack of courage to face a debate and running down the racist appeals of George Wallace, Meany said "we can do more than merely reject Nixon and Wallace. We can move our country ahead by voting for Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie."

Humphrey and Muskie are "tried and true friends" and "have never failed us," Meany said. "We must never fail them."

Citing the progress of the past few years as evidence of what's right with the country, Meany listed medicare, aid to education, minimum wage, housing, economic

(Continued on Page 12)

Democrats Due to Hold SenateEdge

By Duane Emme

The Democrats are expected to remain in control of the Senate after the Nov. 5 elections but with a reduction in their present 26-vote margin.

Strong Republican inroads—even without the GOP winning control—could endanger progressive legislation in the next Senate and increase the chances of threatened new repressive measures against unions.

This is so because most of the Republican challengers are conservatives, most of the vulnerable Democrats up for re-election are liberals.

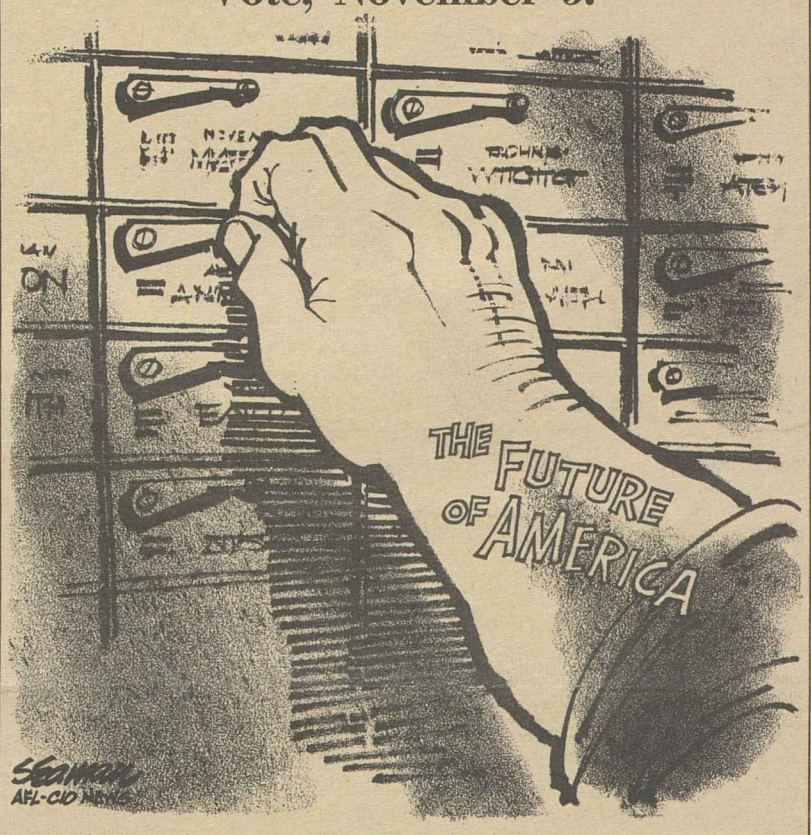
The liberal edge in the Senate could be overcome by a gain of eight conservative seats.

Democrats now hold 63 of the Senate's 100 seats, which means that the Republicans would have to gain 14 seats to achieve majority control. Of the 34 seats up for election this year, 23 are held by Democrats, only 11 by Republicans.

The pull of Humphrey or Nixon

(Continued on Page 9)

Vote, November 5!



Humphrey Broadcast:

Jobs, Wages, Trust Called Basic Issues

Vice Pres. Humphrey asked American workers to compare the records of the rival candidates and parties and decide who can be trusted to lead the nation for the next four years.

Speaking on a nationwide radio program, the final broadcast in a campaign series sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers, Humphrey stressed the contrast between the Democratic record of "solid paychecks" and the statement by Nixon's economic adviser that Republicans are willing to accept a higher rate of unemployment than the Democrats. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

"Sen. Muskie and I categorically reject such a cruel and cynical Nixon Republican economic philosophy," Humphrey declared.

"Who is to be unemployed?" he asked. "What workers are to lose their jobs? What families are to go without the necessities of life?"

The Democratic presidential candidate contrasted Nixon's silence and evasion on the issues with his own willingness to speak out—on Viet Nam, on human rights, on medicare, social security, education, cities, tax reform.

"You know where I stand because I've spoken out on these issues."

He talked of his detailed blueprint for giving state and local officials "desperately needed help in the battle against crime and violence."

"I intend to see that Americans can live in safety," Humphrey declared. And, he stressed, "we will turn back crime and violence without endangering the traditional American liberties or freedom." Order and justice, he said, "belong together."

He reminded workers, particularly younger workers who didn't live through it, of the "three job-

(Continued on Page 12)

Hard Battle Hinges on Final Days

By John M. Barry

Support for the Democratic slate of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie continued to swing upward in the final days of the election campaign as American voters prepared to ballot, Nov. 5, for the nation's next President and Vice President.

The Humphrey-Muskie ticket was riding a strong upward curve in popular support, and political poll-takers acknowledged that it was fast closing the gap on the Republican candidates, Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew.

Early in the campaign, the pollsters had given a commanding lead to Nixon and Agnew. But their recent findings make it clear that the contest has become a down-to-the-wire "horse race."

Humphrey's candidacy received a major boost when Pres. Johnson announced that he had ordered a complete halt in the bombing of North Viet Nam to encourage progress in the Paris peace talks. What impact this and other developments in the peace negotiations would have on the election was unclear, but it was generally agreed Humphrey would benefit.

The pollsters also were hedging their reports because of the uncertainties posed by the third-party candidacy of George C. Wallace and his running mate, retired Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay. Wallace was running far stronger than any third-party candidate since Theodore Roosevelt and the Bull Moose party in 1912. The former

(Continued on Page 12)

Party Shifts Forecast In Gubernatorial Races

By John R. Oravec

The Republicans may pick up a few more governorships in next Tuesday's election. They now hold 26 seats, the Democrats 24.

The GOP is hoping to score at least a net gain of three state houses for a 29 to 21 edge overall.

Of the 21 governorships up this year, only eight are held by Republicans and 13 by Democrats. Five of the Democratic seats are considered highly vulnerable. They are Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, New Hampshire and Vermont. Incumbent Democrats are leaving office in the last three states, which are traditionally Republican.

But Republicans stand a chance of losing two incumbent governors in Montana and Washington. The Democratic challenger also has picked up steadily in New Mexico to threaten the Republican incumbent.

This is how the races shape up state-by-state:

Arizona—Former Democratic Gov. Sam Goddard has pulled even in the polls with incumbent Re-

(Continued on Page 10)

GOP Effort Falters In Bid to Win House

By David L. Perlman

A lavishly-financed Republican drive to capture control of the House of Representatives may fall short of its goal.

A survey by the AFL-CIO News points to some Republican gains in the 91st Congress—but probably not the 30-seat pickup the GOP needs to form a majority in the House.

Most of the House districts that observers on the scene consider too close to call are currently held by Democrats. If they split pretty much down the middle, a Republican pickup in the 10-to-15 seat range would be indicated.

There are these other possibilities:

- The visible trend to Humphrey can help Democratic congressional candidates. In that case, the makeup of the next House would be very close to the present 247-188 Democratic majority.
- A conservative trend in the nation—adding Nixon and Wallace strength—and an expected last-minute Republican television and radio blitz in key districts could

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SIGNS TOLD THE STORY when Furniture Workers' District Council 3 of New York held a "stand up" for Hubert Humphrey rally. Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO, second from left, front row, told the group, "New York is a key state and Humphrey can win it if workers get out the vote for him."

Truth-in-Lending Rules Drafted To Protect Nation's Consumers

The Federal Reserve Board has published 60 pages of detailed regulations to implement the Truth-in-Lending Act which Congress passed in May to take effect next July.

They will apply to banks, savings and loan associations, stores, credit card issuers, automobile dealers, credit unions, finance companies, real estate mortgage brokers—just about everyone who lends money or sells on time.

The regulations, open for comments until mid-November, will be published in their final form early next year.

Board Vice Chairman J. L. Robertson, responsible for drafting the regulations, also announced that the board will start an educational drive covering both consumers and lenders to explain the law and the regulations.

The board said the regulations provide a "mechanism" for improving a customer's knowlege of credit and thus "increase his ability to compare the terms available from various sources of credit."

The regulations themselves appear clearly designed to let the consumer know exactly how much he is paying for a loan or for credit on a purchase.

For instance, the advertiser who says on the air or in print that his product can be bought for only a few dollars a month, won't be allowed to stop at that point.

He would be required also to tell how long the transaction will run, how big the down payment is, what the finance charge is when expressed as an annual percentage rate, what the item would cost if paid for in cash, how much greater the time payment cost will be with the addition of the finance charge.

The regulations outlaw "fine print" when it comes to explaining the essentials of finance charges.

Ten-point bold face type—larger than most newspaper type—is required for the seller's disclosure of the rate of finance charges, the amount of each payment, frequency of payment and other credit details.

Even larger type—12 point, all in capitals—is specified for a notice telling a person that if he has committed his home as collateral in certain types of contracts, he may back out without penalty at any time within three days of his signing of the contract.

Standards also are set forth for the advertising of credit terms via radio, television, public address system, handout leaflets, direct mail, window display and billboards.

The regulations are particularly pointed about revolving accounts, where all sorts of extra charges have been hidden in the past. These must be clearly spelled out when the customer opens an account and in periodic statements.

Consumers who have store revolving credit accounts or bank check-credit accounts as of July 1 are to receive letters from creditors before July 31 explaining finance charges and interest rates used.

Although Congress directed the board to write the regulations, their actual enforcement will be carried out by nine federal agencies with the Federal Trade Commission responsible for the major share of compliance.

Labor Scores Attack On Heart Case Benefits

Chicago—Justice to workers requires that heart disease be compensable under state workmen's compensation laws, an AFL-CIO spokesman told an American Heart Association meeting here.

James R. O'Brien, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, spoke on the subject at the invitation of the AHA's conference on stress, strain and heart disease.

He voiced the AFL-CIO's "distress" at what appears to be "a calculated effort by special interest groups to eliminate payment of compensation in the majority of heart cases among workers."

This effort, he pointed out, goes on despite the fact that state legislatures continue to specify heart disease as a compensable injury and courts, lawyers and doctors "support this position."

O'Brien hit out particularly at employers and insurance companies for trying to "raise fear in the public mind" that heart disease coverage will cause companies to refuse to hire workers with a heart disease record.

"An employer does not have to pay a higher premium if he employs persons with heart disease," O'Brien pointed out, "whether these persons have a higher accident rate or not."

Furthermore, he noted, that in calculating the premiums for workmen's compensation coverage, "insurance carriers do not consider whether or not an employer has workers who are afflicted with heart disease."

He cited statistics showing that heart disease "is not the problem or menace to workmen's compensation systems" it is alleged to be.

Annual reports of state compensation agencies, though limited in availability, show that in some states less than one-tenth of 1 percent of workmen's compensation cases involve heart disease, O'Brien said.

Even granting that heart disease is increasing, compensability should be decided on whether a worker's occupation contributed to his disease and layoff, O'Brien said.

If heart cases are denied coverage per se, he noted, "there is no rationale for not eliminating" many other chronic diseases which offer difficulties in determining their casual relationship to being off the job.

Such a course would lead eventually to complete deterioration of the workmen's compensation system and "severe injustice" to workers, O'Brien concluded.

Third Vote Slated At Aerospace Firm

St. Louis—The National Labor Relations Board will hold a third election here to pick a bargaining agent for some 21,000 employes of McDonnell Douglas Corp., big aerospace firm.

The first election eliminated the Auto Workers, but neither the Machinists nor a Teamster-supported unaffiliated union received a majority. The Machinists won a runoff election, 8,981-8,980 but two ballots were challenged and the result was declared a tie.

Both contesting parties consented to a second runoff election, the NLRB said. It chose Oct. 31-Nov. 1 as polling dates at St. Louis and Oct. 28 at other connected locations.

Wages Outstrip Prices:

Buying Power Up To All-Time High

The purchasing power of workers across the nation reached an all-time high in September as the cost of living showed its smallest monthly increase since September 1967, the Labor Dept. reported.

Its Consumer Price Index increased two-tenths of 1 percent to 122.2 of the 1957-59 base period. This modest increase compared with advances of three-tenths of 1 percent in August and five-tenths of 1 percent in June and July.

The index figure, 4.4 percent above last September, means that goods and services that cost $10 a decade ago now cost $12.22.

Gross average weekly earnings of production workers rose to a record $110.49 in September, up 95 cents from August and $6.59 over the year.

The gain was attributed to a 4-cent rise in hourly earnings—the largest monthly increase in two years—which more than offset a two-tenths of an hour decline in the workweek.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay averaged $97.30 in September, up 72 cents over the month. A worker with no dependents had a net pay of $88.37, a gain of 70 cents over August.

Earnings Up

After adjustments for the monthly price increase, real spendable earnings for the family head with three dependents averaged $79.62, up 39 cents over the month and 63 cents over the year.

This real spendable earnings figure marked "an all-time high, topping a previous record of $79.35 reached in October 1965," the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics pointed out.

While single workers shared in the monthly gain in real spendable earnings, BLS added, the buying power of their paychecks was still slightly below their 1965 peak.

Chief contributors to the overall increase in the price index were a 1.6 percent increase for clothing, a six-tenths of 1 percent jump in medical care costs and a two-tenths of 1 percent advance in housing costs.

Food prices declined for the first time this year, although the decrease was less than expected seasonally. Prices for used cars, household furnishings, utilities, public transportation and auto fuels also dropped.

In a special report, BLS said that medical costs have risen about 50 percent more than the general rise in living costs over the 22 years since the end of World War II.

Over the period, it noted, hospital room rates have risen 354 percent and doctors' fees 107 percent for an overall 125 percent increase in medical costs—compared to a 71 percent rise in all living costs.

Workers Get Increases

About 19,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay boosts as a result of increases in the national and various city indexes. About 10,000 will receive a 3-cent per hour hike based on the national index since June. Other increases will range from 2 to 7 cents.

The Wholesale Price Index rose four-tenths of 1 percent in September but preliminary data indicate it will remain unchanged in October, the government said. A rise in wholesale prices often precedes a rise in consumer prices.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of BLS, told a news conference that there might be further price increases over the rest of the year, but added that he feels "the peak of the inflationary surge is past."

Universal Health Plan Held Essential to Nation

St. Louis—A National Health Insurance system is a necessity if all Americans are to receive the "right to adequate health care," Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared here.

It is the fastest and only way, he added, of achieving a national goal that Congress has spelled out on several occasions—the attainment of the highest level of health for every citizen.

Seidman explained the AFL-CIO's position in support of National Health Insurance and what it would accomplish to students graduating from a St. Louis University program in hospital administration.

The system, he pointed out, should have universal coverage to include not only workers and their families but also the unemployed, students and those on public assistance.

Since this coverage would require federal participation, he continued, NHI should be financed on a tripartite basis under social security with the government, employer and employe — each paying one-third of the cost.

Benefits under the NHI, Seidman said, should cover hospitalization; physician services in the office, home and hospital; nursing care, home health services, psychiatric services, eye examinations and prescriptions.

Preventive health services, such as physical examinations, would also be included, he added.

By National Health Insurance, the AFL-CIO is not advocating a government operated health system such as that which is operated in Great Britain.

"Rather," he stressed, "it would be a financial mechanism to pay for the costs of medical care for all people much like the present medicare program for the elderly. It would not interfere with the clinical practice of medicine."

Patients would not only have a free choice of physicians but also free choice of health delivery systems under labor's version of an NHI, he said. The government would not "freeze in" either a fee-for-service system or a capitation system, he added.

The program, he pointed out, "should allow maximum flexibility in methods of paying for services so that innovations and experiments designed to develop new ways of delivering health care would be encouraged."

Seidman conceded that labor does not expect immediate support from "organized medicine" in a drive for NHI. "But, he noted, the American Medical Association opposed medicare and it is now law."

He pointed out that polls show a majority of people in the country already support NHI, concluding: "With it we could have the best medical care in the world."

Proposed to 350 Firms:

Oil Union Bargains For New Contracts

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers announced here that negotiations have begun on the first of 435 labor contracts designed to win a fairer share of the oil industry's increasing profitability and productivity for 60,000 workers represented by the union.

In proposals made simultaneously to more than 350 firms, OCAW has asked for 23-month contracts replacing those due to expire at midnight Dec. 31.

All companies are being asked to agree to wage increases of 72 cents an hour in three steps; additional increases of 25 cents an hour for craftsmen in two installments; increased premium pay for night work; full company payment of the cost of improved insurance, hospitalization and pension plans; time and a half pay during vacations to provide a vacation bonus, and other improvements in the present two-year agreement.

In addition to these mandatory proposals, the union's bargaining policy committee for the oil industry recommended that locals seek management consent for joint union-management safety committees, with power to enforce health and safety rules in each company installation, and a clause providing full income protection for workers affected by any plant shutdown or relocation.

"Employes of the oil industry continue to increase their productivity," the union said in outlining its oil bargaining program. "As a result, total labor costs of the oil industry continue to decline" in the face of "higher and higher profits for the companies."

Meanwhile, the statement continued, "the cost of living has been rising sharply. Wages have not been sufficient to meet this increased cost of living, and present hospital-medical insurance plans have not been adequate."

Because of these and other factors, the union said, "unusually substantial adjustments now are in order."

The union is asking for wage increases of 12 cents an hour retroactive to Oct. 1, 1968, an additional 32 cents next Jan. 1, and a final 28 cents more as of Dec. 1, 1969. It wants shift premiums starting next Jan. 1 of 5 percent for the evening shift and 10 percent for the midnight shift; two additional paid holidays beginning in 1969; increased pensions for those already retired, to be financed by the company at the rate of 1 cent for each hour worked by current employes; time and a half pay for Sunday work.

The 1968 proposals were approved by vote of more than 90 percent of the members affected. Most of the covered employes work in oil refineries; others work in wholesale marketing facilities, oil production fields, on pipe lines and in fringe operations of the oil industry.

Oil workers account for about a third of OCAW's membership, and work in 40 states. Other members work in the chemical industry and elements of the oil industry not involved in current negotiations.

The union said the average oil worker's pay is now about $3.80 an hour for work that is mainly highly skilled. Companies add about $1 an hour as the cost of pensions, insurance and other fringe benefits, OCAW reported.

FROSTY MORN workers at the company's Quincy, Fla., plant joined two other union groups—at Montgomery, Ala., and Clarksville, Tenn.—on strike for fair wages and working conditions. Striking Meat Cutters at all three locations have asked consumers not to buy products sold under the Frosty Morn, Valleydale and Reelfoot brands until the plants, owned by Lorenz Neuhoff family of Roanoke, Va., agree to sign union contracts. They pay $1.25 an hour less than other meat packers in their areas, the union charges.

Meat Cutters Boycott Gains Wide Support

Atlanta—A "don't buy" campaign against Frosty Morn meats and other products of the largest independent meat packer in the South is drawing strong support from unions, the Meat Cutters reported here.

State labor federations in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have placed Frosty Morn, Valleydale and Reelfoot products on the unfair list in support of strikes at plants of the Lorenz Neuhoff family in Montgomery, Ala., Quincy, Fla. and Clarksville, Tenn.

While pickets have marched for months at three Neuhoff locations the union is continuing its organizing efforts at other company plants in Bristol and Salem, Va., Union City, Tenn., Miami, Fla., and Kinston, N.C.

The union, which said it seeks decent pay and working conditions for 2,000 Neuhoff employes, charges that some Neuhoff plants pay as little as $1.65 an hour—far below the rates paid by other big national firms in southern plants.

At Montgomery, Ala., the maximum Neuhoff wage is $2.30 an hour —53 cents below the minimum for union packinghouse workers in the same city. In Clarksville, Tenn., Neuhoff employes must work up to 100 hours a week to hold their jobs, the union said.

AFM Network Pickets Will Recess for Election

New York—Broadcasting station musicians struck three U.S. networks in a contract dispute but their union said pickets will be withdrawn when necessary to insure the free flow of election returns and broadcasts by political candidates.

"Our quarrel is with the networks, not the public," American Federation of Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin said.

The strike began Oct. 30 at Los Angeles and New York City stations of the American, Columbia and National Broadcasting systems. It affects some 800 network musicians who have twice, by secret ballot vote, rejected company proposals.

The union has been trying for several months to win improvements over old terms in contracts that expired July 31.

Miami stations also are owned by the networks but they are not yet included in the strike call.

Kenin said in announcing the walkout: "We feel that nothing should interfere with free access to the air waves by political candidates and parties, so that the American people may have every opportunity to make their decision before voting.

"Therefore AFM pickets will not interfere with the preparation and the broadcast of appeals by candidates, nor with the broadcast of election returns by the networks next Tuesday," Nov. 5.

Kenin said union members are waiving the important right to picket peacefully in recognition of the right of the public to be informed in a presidential election year.

In its strike notice the AFM said the walkout was called because of the networks' refusal to offer acceptable terms for station staff musicians and for "casual" musicians who perform before television or radio audiences.

For staff musicians the AFM asked an immediate wage increase of 25 percent this year and additional raises of 10 percent and 5 percent in the two following years. Also it asked premium pay for work in excess of six hours a day, for work performed beyond an eight-hour spread or between midnight and 7 a.m.

The union wants an increase in pension contributions to 7.5 percent, the addition of Veterans Day and Columbus Day as paid holidays, greater job security, more adequate severance pay, more liberal vacations, and a health, disability and welfare plan to cover staff musicians.

For staff and casual musicians it also is asking a mandatory one-hour meal "break" after six hours of service, and payment of double wages for all air time, performance time and rehearsal time during shows on which a musician doubles —plays any additional instrument.

For casual musicians it is asking "performance" wages at 150 percent of the non-air rate, and premium rates for work beyond an eight-hour spread or from midnight to 7 a.m.

The musicians voted 239-209 to reject the networks' latest wage offer.

Rail Labor Backs Study Of Passenger Service

Railroad labor has announced support for an Interstate Commerce Commission study of rail passenger costs with a view to making the probe as "complete, accurate and objective as possible."

Rail union leaders, through the Railway Labor Executives' Association, further urged creation of a National Railroad Passenger Council to assist in the study and to "move forward promptly from study to action."

ICC Chairman Paul J. Tierney on Oct. 16 informed Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, that the study would begin promptly with an initial report going to Congress within six months.

The ICC action followed prodding for the study from Magnuson and Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

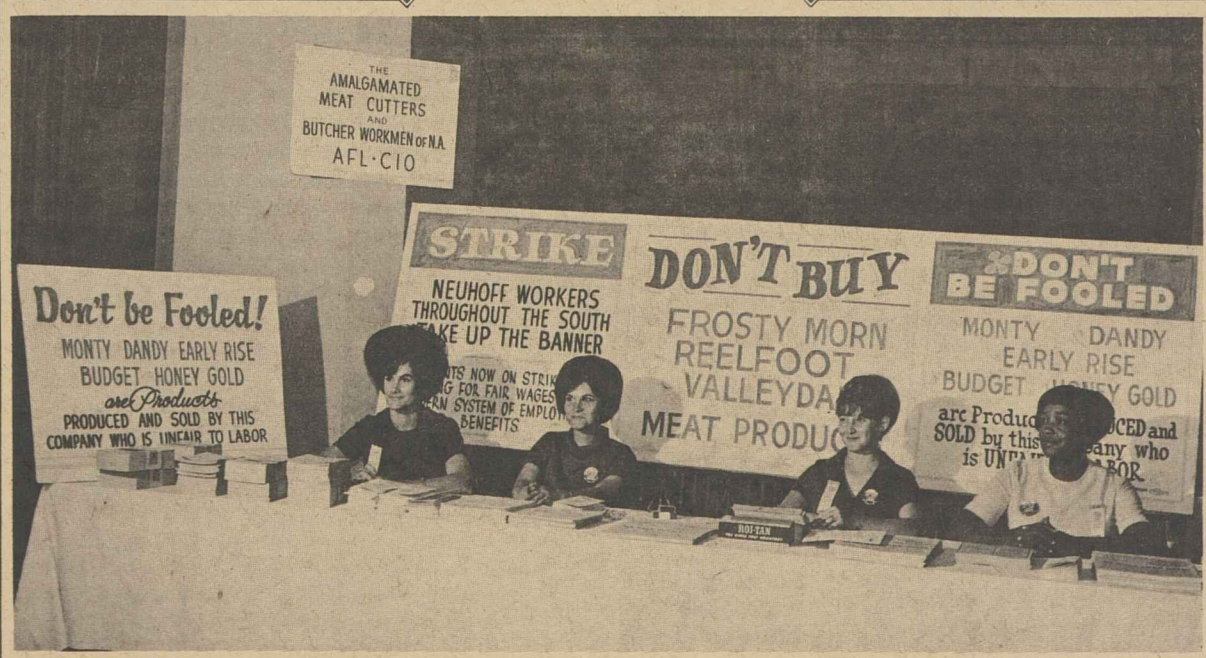
An RLEA resolution said the study was needed because "considerable dispute exists about the cost and profit elements" of rail passenger service, as well as the policies required to preserve and develop such service.

Charging railroads with the "slaughter" of passenger service, the RLEA said the need for fast, new trains is now vital to handling the "transportation explosion" that strangles the nation.

In calling for the Council, the RLEA said it should consist of "representatives of all parties substantially interested in this subject, to assist the ICC."

The council idea was first proposed in June by Stuart Saunders, board chairman of Penn Central Co. However, he viewed it as a vehicle to help railroads in developing short-run passenger trains while eliminating long-haul service.

Saunders voiced sharp disagreement with an opinion expressed by Tierney in announcing the study—that railroads' bookkeeping methods exaggerate amounts lost in passenger service. However, Saunders agreed to cooperate with the study.

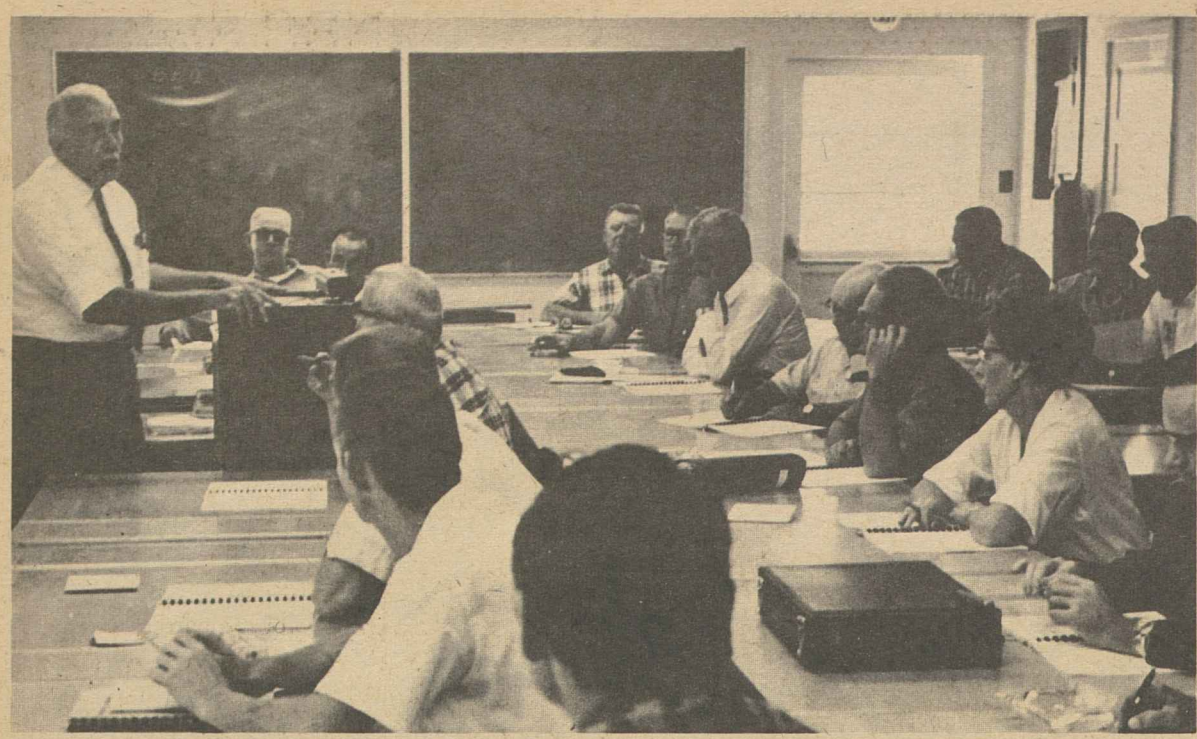


DON'T BUY Frosty Morn products, girl strikers at Montgomery, Ala., plant of Neuhoff packing chain advised delegates at Alabama AFL-CIO convention booth. From left, Katherine Sexton, Mildred Kelley, Pat Brightwell, Barbara Jenkins. Convention voted to support consumer boycott of Meat Cutters, as did other state labor conventions in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Canadian Price Index Continues Sharp Rise

Ottawa — Canada's consumer price index, pushed by the steadily rising cost of housing, rose from 156 for August to 156.4 in September, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported here. The year-ago figure for September was 150.7.

Moderate decreases in food prices failed to stop the rise. Small increases were reported in transportation, clothing and health costs. Mortgage interest rates, prices of new houses and repair costs all went up.



A ONE-DAY SCHOOL on bargaining procedures and grievance-handling was attended by 22 leaders of five unions at the Naval Weapons Test Center, China Lake, Calif. The unions are affiliated with the Indian Wells Valley Metal Trades Council. The instructor, shown here, is Paul R. Hutchings, research director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Decline in Ghetto Unemployment Linked to Job Training, Economy

A stronger economy combined with anti-poverty and job training programs has brightened the employment picture in the nation's ghettos, the Labor Dept. announced.

The conclusion is based on the latest in a series of surveys being made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to keep abreast of the job situation in the poorest one-fifth of the neighborhoods in the nation's largest 100 cities.

BLS reported that for the past three months the jobless rate in these neighborhoods stood at 5.9 percent, down seven-tenths of 1 percent from 6.6 percent for the same quarter in 1968.

To show the extent of a "narrowed gap," the report noted that the unemployment rate for the nation as a whole dropped only two-tenths of 1 percent during the same period—from 3.8 to 3.6 percent.

At the same time, BLS said there was a drop in the labor force, employment and population in the poverty areas over the year, "probably reflecting the movement of workers out of these neighborhoods into other urban neighborhoods."

The decline in joblessness in the poverty neighborhoods occurred among Negroes, whose unemployment rate fell in the year to 6.9 percent, BLS calculated.

Since the unemployment rate for whites in these neighborhoods was virtually unchanged over the year at 5.2 percent, that meant the Negro jobless rate was 1.3 times the white rate in 1968 compared to a nearly 2-to-1 ratio in 1967.

The jobless rate for teenagers in poverty neighborhoods dropped from 24 to 19.8 percent between the third quarters of 1967 and 1968, with the Negro teenage rate declining from 34.8 to 25.9 percent. The white teenagers' rate—14.8 percent—was virtually unchanged.

The unemployment rate for adult men in the neighborhoods dropped from 4 to 3.6 percent between the third quarter of 1967 and the same period in 1968. The rate for white adult men declined by six-tenths of 1 percent to 3.1 percent, while the rate for Negro male adults went down from 4.6 to 4.3 percent.

Among adult women, the unemployment rate averaged 6.0 percent in the third quarter of both 1967 and 1968. An increase in the rate for white women was offset by a drop in the rate for Negro women.

The unemployment rate for Negro women in poverty neighborhoods, at 5.5 percent in the third quarter, was at about the same level as for Negro women in other neighborhoods, BLS noted. It is the only category in which the rate is not considerably higher in poverty areas compared to non-poverty areas.

Total unemployment in the neighborhoods dropped by about 63,000 to 384,000 between the 1967 and 1968 quarter, BLS said. It estimated that about two-thirds of the slum jobless are Negroes.

Ghetto employment in the past three months of this year totaled 6,071,000, the report said, down 241,000 from the year earlier. Adult whites accounted for three-fourths of the drop in jobs, but there also was a decline of 41,000 in the number of employed Negroes.

However, the combination of fewer unemployed and a decrease of the labor force in the poverty neighborhoods—300,000 over the year—more than offset the employment drop, BLS reported.

Noting that whites accounted for two-thirds of the drop in the labor force, BLS added, "many of the workers . . . probably moved out of these areas and into other urban neighborhoods, since population estimates for poverty neighborhoods showed a substantial drop over the year."

2nd Board Ruling Backs Coordinated Bargaining

A second big American corporation has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to negotiate with a union bargaining committee that was enlarged to include representatives of other unions.

Four NLRB members issued an order sanctioning "coordinated" bargaining between the Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. (Three M) and two locals of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in St. Paul and Hastings, Minn. A fifth member, Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented as he had in the earlier General Electric Co. case.

The coordination, developed by the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. consists of adding "observers" to the OCAW committee from other unions that bargain with Three M. The observers may listen and advise the union bargaining agent but may not vote, the board decided.

The NLRB majority approved Trial Examiner Frederick U. Reel's finding that the company is legally obligated to bargain "with whatever representatives the union chooses to send."

The "mere possibility of future abuse, which the union disclaims, is no justification for an anticipatory refusal to bargain," the examiner ruled.

The Three M firm's position, the examiner continued, "suffers from the same fatal defect described in General Electric," which was ordered by the NLRB to bargain with the Electric, Radio & Machine Workers and its committee including representatives of 10 other AFL-CIO unions.

The "fatal defect" was that in each case the NLRB general counsel established the fact that union negotiators, including those who normally represent other unions, were to "engage solely in bargaining on behalf of" the host union.

The examiner concluded: "The company could not, therefore, lawfully refuse to negotiate with them" since the law authorizes unions to choose their own bargaining representatives.

Three M has 2,450 employes represented by OCAW Local 6-75 at St. Paul and 850 employes at Hastings represented by OCAW Local 6-418. It manufactures adhesive tape, abrasives and similar products in 70 U.S. locations and has contracts with 55 local unions affiliated with 20 to 25 international unions.

Contracts for the two Minnesota plants have in the past been negotiated jointly as to major cost items. But when the two unions notified Three M management in 1967 that they planned to include representatives of other unions on the bargaining committee to negotiate only for the OCAW locals involved, management refused to agree. When company bargainers walked out of a meeting with the enlarged committee July 14, 1967, OCAW filed charges of refusal to bargain.

In the GE case, IUE and the other unions represented 200,000 GE workers when the management refused to meet with a coordinated committee in 1966. GE announced it intends to appeal the NLRB order.

In Third Quarter:

Corporate Profits Continue to Soar

New York—A profit "squeeze" predicted for 1968's third quarter has turned into the "biggest profit gain of the year so far."

So said the Wall Street Journal in a roundup of data from 438 U.S. companies reporting their profits in advance of the official Commerce Dept. compilation.

Companies on the Journal's list said they earned profits totaling $4.3 billion—up 13.6 percent from the $3.8 billion they netted for the July through September quarter of 1967.

"This is a profit squeeze?" the business paper asked. It answered:

"To put it mildly, not exactly. . . . Companies reporting early for the third quarter — a period during which many executives and economists had predicted a 'severe profit squeeze' would begin—earned aggregate profits of $4.3 billion."

Similar surveys earlier this year showed profit rises of 11.1 percent for the first quarter and 10.2 percent in the second quarter over year-earlier figures, the Journal said. It added:

"Many executives are shedding earlier pessimism to predict a continued strong performance in the fourth quarter. And some go further to forecast a fast profit start in 1969 as well."

Business Week, a McGraw-Hill, Inc., magazine, agreed that "earnings stay high" but hedged a bit with the observation that "there was evidence of a growing squeeze on profits."

A Business Week tabulation showed that corporate profits before taxes have risen every quarter for the past year and a half and, by Business Week's estimate, will reach their highest point for the third quarter of 1968.

The magazine said "already it seems clear that corporate earnings—before taxes at least—set a new mark in the third quarter, up perhaps $1 billion from the $91.8 billion seasonally adjusted annual rate of the second quarter—nearly $15 billion" above the $80.8 billion pace of last year's third quarter.

Underlying much corporate optimism, the Wall Street Journal said, it "the fact that consumers have been reacting in an unforeseen manner to the income-tax surcharge, which began biting into workers' take-home pay in the third quarter."

"It had been widely expected that consumers would cut their spending," the paper observed. Instead, it said, consumers have reduced their saving and gone on spending at their old clip.

The result, it said, has been "continued high demand for all sorts of goods and services" that executives identify as the main reason for the profit surge. Other reasons, it said, were giant profit gains for companies like major nonferrous metals firms that shut down for eight or nine months while their employes stayed on strike for a share in company prosperity.

The Journal listed 28 groups of companies with increased third quarter profits, and five groups with decreases.

The biggest rise was recorded in the copper industry where six firms reported $70.6 million in profits for the third quarter, an increase of 232.5 percent over the year-ago profit total.

Next highest profit rise was listed for 18 auto and equipment firms—up 127.3 percent to a total of $324 million.

Other big boosts were tabulated for seven rubber companies whose profits totaled $55.9 million for three months; nine mining and metals firms which netted $90 million; nine railroads, $57.5 million; 16 pulp and paper products companies, $135 million; nine office equipment firms, $297 million.

The profit parade was led by 15 petroleum firms which raised their net take to $1 billion—a rise of 5 percent over the year-ago figure of $988 million.

All but 10 of the profit-makers upped their totals by more than 10 percent in the comparison of quarters.

These decreases were tabulated by the Journal: three aluminum companies, down 50 percent to $19.7 million; 15 steel manufacturers, down 31.7 percent to $49.9 million; six airlines, down 29.7 percent to $66 million; six farm equipment makers, off 22 percent with total profits of $32.8 million; four tobacco companies, down 2.5 percent with total profits of $76 million.

Struck Nursing Home Ordered to Negotiate

An order to bargain with striking employes has been issued by the National Labor Relations Board against Mar Salle Convalescent Home.

The home, in Washington, D.C., had 192 patients when its 122 hourly-paid employes struck July 7 in protest against management's refusal to bargain with Service Employes Local 536.

The union was one of the first in the nation to be certified after the NLRB ruled that nursing home employes are entitled to legal protection under federal labor law. The resulting strike was a pioneer move in a new field, as is the board's ruling against Mar Salle management for refusal to bargain.

The ruling affirmed Trial Examiner Charles W. Schneider's finding that the union is the legal bargaining agent for the employes by virtue of winning an election last Apr. 2, and that Mar Salle management has unlawfully refused to deal with it.

The NLRB ordered management to stop refusing to bargain with SEIU Local 536, not to interfere with the union or employes in bargaining, and to sign a contract if an agreement is reached in negotiations.

All the strikers are Negroes, and most are practical nurses. Wages range from $1.30-$1.45 an hour, and employe incomes are so low that many nursing department workers were compelled to work up to 16 hours a day to meet living expenses, local Pres. Peter Sheehan said.

When the strike started, SEIU Pres. David Sullivan asked for public support for the strikers, whose legal and human rights are being violated, he charged.

You can build on UNION MADE PRODUCTS & SERVICES
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Cost Surge Cited:

Union Role Stressed In Better Health Care

Can better health services be provided more efficiently and can unions help bring this about?

An article in the November issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist gives affirmative answers to these questions.

Its author, Richard E. Shoemaker, is an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and an authority on health insurance problems.

Shoemaker makes a damaging case against the present method of providing and paying for health services.

The $50 billion a year the United States spends on health amounts to 6 percent of the nation's total national production, more than any other nation spends—including those countries that provide free health services for the entire population.

The cost has gone up faster than almost any other item in the market basket—yet the nation's overall health rating is inferior to many other countries.

Union-negotiated benefits alone pay out some $6 billion each year for hospital, surgical and medical expenses. But during the two-year period ended last December, hospital costs went up more than one-third. In some areas, the $100-a-day hospital charge is now a reality.

While some increases are inevitable, Shoemaker notes that there is a big difference in costs between efficient and inefficient hospitals, even where wage rates are the same and facilities comparable.

The most efficient method of providing comprehensive health care, he points out, remains the prepaid group health type program.

Studies have shown that the cost of such programs—which stress preventive medical care—is less than that of commercial insurance plans and the rise in cost has been considerably less than the national average.

In communities where such plans exist, dual-choice provisions in union contracts enable members to enroll their families in group practice plans as an alternative to conventional Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage.

Shoemaker points out that unions can also use the buying power of the health benefit dollar to exert influence in any community in which there are large numbers of union families.

He suggests:

"Where feasible, jointly administered health and welfare plans might channel payments for medical care through a consumer oriented community organization created for the purpose of bargaining with the providers of care."

Unions can also, as many have, help set up prepaid group practices medical programs in their communities as an alternative to the traditional "fee for service" system.

"By pursuing these objectives," Shoemaker concludes, "unions could begin to realize full value for the dollars they negotiate for health benefits and restrain the runaway escalation of medical care costs. By stimulating better organization of health services, unions can help improve the quality of care provided their members and all people."

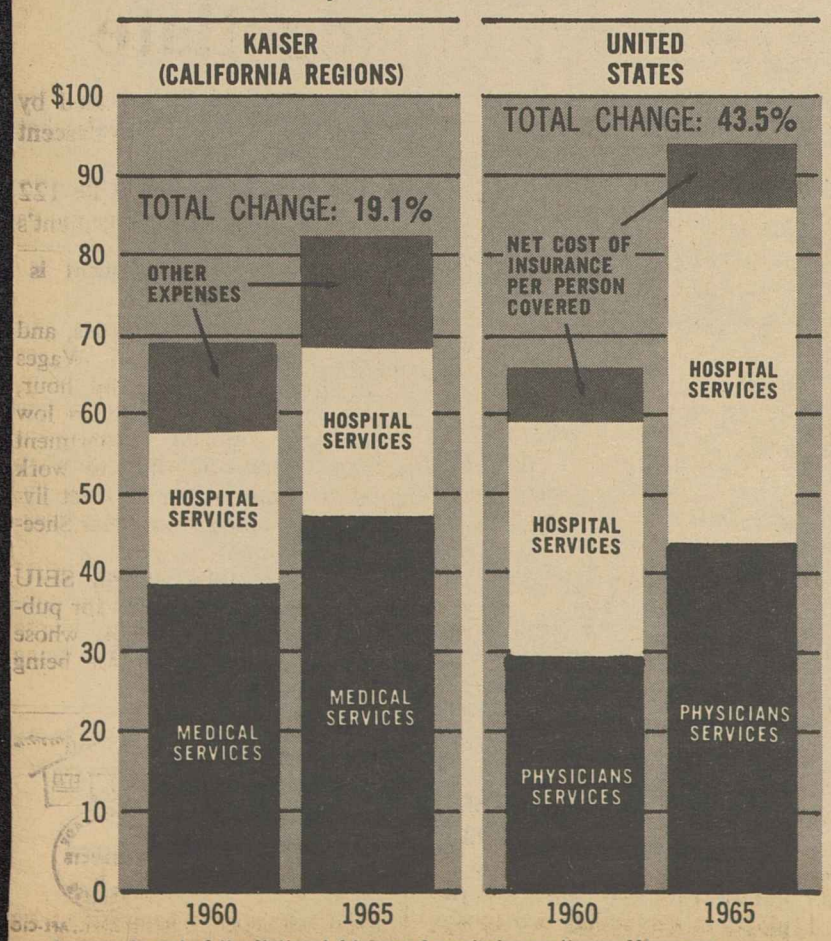
IWIU Board Votes Support For Humphrey

The Insurance Workers' executive board has endorsed Hubert Humphrey for president because he is "uniquely qualified" to lead America to "that better future he himself has envisioned throughout his career."

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen had earlier announced his personal endorsement of Humphrey and the board, meeting in Washington, unanimously backed his position.

After analyzing presidential candidates and their platforms, the board voiced a "deep conviction that both the Democratic candidates and the Democratic platform merit the wholehearted support of American workers.

"We do therefore recommend, advise and exhort all members of our union to support the Humphrey-Muskie ticket with all the energy at their command."



Source: Report of the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower.

MACHINISTS of Sioux City Local 1426 take time out from the picket line during a recent strike to do their bit for the Community Blood Bank. Two volunteer nurses attend to Machinist Dennis Cooper while three other members of the Iowa local wait for their turn on the couch.

Outreach Projects Put 1,700 in Building Crafts

Some 1,700 youths from minority groups have been placed in building trades apprentice training through the four-year-old Apprenticeship Outreach program, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz announced.

Another 1,000 youths, mostly Negroes and Mexican-Americans, will be prepared for apprenticeship tests in the immediate months ahead under current Outreach contracts, Wirtz added.

The secretary brought the program's achievements up to date after announcing the signing of five new contracts to train 220 youths in seven cities.

The new signings, Wirtz noted, bring to 51 the number of cities in which Outreach projects are being conducted by 12 different sponsoring groups. The projects represent a total Labor Dept. investment of $3.1 million over 22 months.

In reviewing the program, Wirtz pointed out that it has recorded "considerable success" since it was developed in 1964 jointly by the Workers' Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund.

The projects, with the aid of federal financing, recruit, tutor and counsel youths in preparing for specific examinations in such trades as carpenter, sheet metal worker, plumber, electrician and bricklayer.

In his breakdown of current projects, Wirtz noted that nine of them are being sponsored by the Workers' Defense League-A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund under contracts totaling $562,204.

Twenty-three projects are being operated by the Urban League with $1 million in funding and 13 are contracted for by AFL-CIO building and construction trades councils with $725,377 in federal investment.

Wirtz emphasized that "the AFL-CIO councils, in addition to sponsoring their own programs, also offer guidance and tutors to all Outreach programs conducted in their respective areas."

The latest contracts announced by Wirtz cover new projects in six cities—Flint, Lansing and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Akron, O.; Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles—and the extension of an existing project in Baltimore.

The Los Angeles project will be conducted by the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation, actively supported by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council of Los Angeles.

NBC Staffers Told to Report Their Holdings

The National Broadcasting Co. has ordered its news department staff to disclose private financial investments that might conflict with their coverage of the news.

Its disclosure action was taken in response to a blast by the Federal Communications Commission, which said the network had been lax in not disclosing that commentator Chet Huntley had substantial investments in the cattle and meat industry when he broadcast sharp attacks on the meat inspection law then before Congress.

Under FCC Order

The FCC directed the network to tell the agency what it planned to do to avoid future conflict of interest situations.

NBC said its news personnel will be required to list investments—including investments by members of their immediate families—amounting to more than 1 percent of the outstanding shares of any company.

A committee of NBC executives, the network said, will then decide if the investment might affect the staff member's news judgment.

If the possibility existed, the network said, another newsman might be assigned to a story or the radio or television audience might be informed of the commentator's financial interest.

Timken Strike Ends As 10,000 Ratify Pact

Canton, O.—The second longest strike in the history of relations between the Steelworkers and Timken Roller Bearing Co. ended when locals representing 10,000 employes ratified a new contract by margins of more that 4-1.

The new pact provides the "most substantial" gains ever won from the steel and roller bearing company, the union said.

The strike began Aug. 25 when union members, refusing any further contract extension, walked off their jobs. It ended 48 days later at Timken's Ohio locations — four Canton divisions, represented by USWA Local 1123; the Timken bearing works in Columbus, represented by Local 2173, and the Wooster steel mill, where Local 2730 has bargaining rights.

The strike-settling agreement provides major economic gains along with a new job evaluation system, a completely revised seniority system, and improved language in many major contract clauses, the union said.

Timken workers are assured across-the-board wage hikes of 20, 12 and 12 cents per hour over three years, and a half-cent increase in the increments between all job classes.

The basic monthly pension benefit per year of service was increased to $6.50. Other pension benefits of the union's Basic Steel agreement, including the survivor's benefit, also were won. The new pact provides improved supplemental unemployment benefit coverage, increased life insurance, expanded hospitalization coverage and the institution of a major medical program.

The contract, which runs through August 1971, provides an additional paid holiday and a vacation "bonus" of $24 for each week of regular vacation.

Even more significant that the economic gains, USWA reported are the job classification program—the first such comprehensive plan at Timken—and new language covering such key areas as seniority, grievance and arbitration procedures, and a wage incentive program. Many local issues also were satisfactorily resolved, the union said.

The agreement on job evaluation calls for a six-month period for job classification and, for the first time in more than 20 years, authorizes union evaluation technicians to enter Timken properties.

Union bargainers headed by District Dir. John S. Johns held out against all management attempts to deduct the cost of the new program from hourly wage increases, a union statement said. It credited the high morale of the strikers with this achievement.

Labor Action Blocks Hike in Auto Insurance

Nashville, Tenn. — Tennessee AFL-CIO Pres. Matthew Lynch announced that he is withdrawing a federal anti-trust suit involving automobile insurance rates "because the action has accomplished its purpose."

The suit was filed after the Insurance Rating Board, which sets rates for auto insurance in the state, had asked the Tennessee Dept. of Insurance & Banking for a 15 percent increase in the rates.

The suit charged IRB and the department with "conspiring to control, regulate and dictate" prices in violation of anti-trust laws. It also charged the insurance-banking commissioner with failing to regulate the insurance industry effectively. It asked the court to prevent the rate increase.

Just as the suit was slated to come up in federal court here, the commissioner announced denial of the rate increase and Gov. Buford Ellington called for an investigation of the state's auto insurance setup.

Filling the Void

THE 1968 ELECTION campaign is down to the final rallies, the last television programs, the climactic series of radio, TV and newspaper advertisements—and the windup editorials.

In the battle for the ear and eye of the voter, the Nixon-Agnew campaign has had a big advantage. It has had readily available the millions of dollars needed to blanket the airwaves—not just in the final days, but throughout the two long months of the campaign.

It has had another advantage—the editorial support the nation's overwhelmingly Republican newspapers normally give to any Republican candidate.

A number of the editors and publishers balked at Goldwater in 1964 as too extreme. But this year they are supporting Nixon as automatically as they support employers over unions in labor disputes, as overwhelmingly as they opposed the candidacies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman, Adlai E. Stevenson and John F. Kennedy.

A handful of the best newspapers have provided valuable in-depth coverage of the campaign in their news columns. But too many have covered only the superficial facets of the election, ignoring issues as they sought conflict.

In cities and towns throughout the nation, it has been left for the labor press to fill this void—to speak out on the issues and candidates from the viewpoint of the great progressive mainstream of American political life.

The labor press is, of course, a part of the trade union movement. It makes no pretense of being a disinterested bystander.

For the past three months the labor press has been devoting major attention to the basic issues of the campaign. It has reported and commented on the records of the candidates. It has analyzed the platforms of the parties. It has endeavored to present to union members and their families the basic facts that a voter must have to make an intelligent decision.

It was the labor movement which decided that the weight of the evidence pointed to the clear choice of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket. And it was the labor press which carried the story to the millions of trade union members clearly and distinctly.

In 1968, the labor press did not merely say that a vote for the Democratic presidential ticket is in the best interest of workers and the nation. It spelled out the case based on the past records and present programs of the rival candidates.

And the labor press met head-on the Wallace appeal to fear and frustration—just as the nation's trade unions have met the issue.

As a result, millions of union members and their families have had the opportunity to read the records, weigh the issues and the alternatives.

In this campaign, as in so many others over the years, the trade union movement has been the solid rock on which the nation's progressive forces are based.

The scores of newspapers and magazines published by unions to inform union members have been a proud part of this effort.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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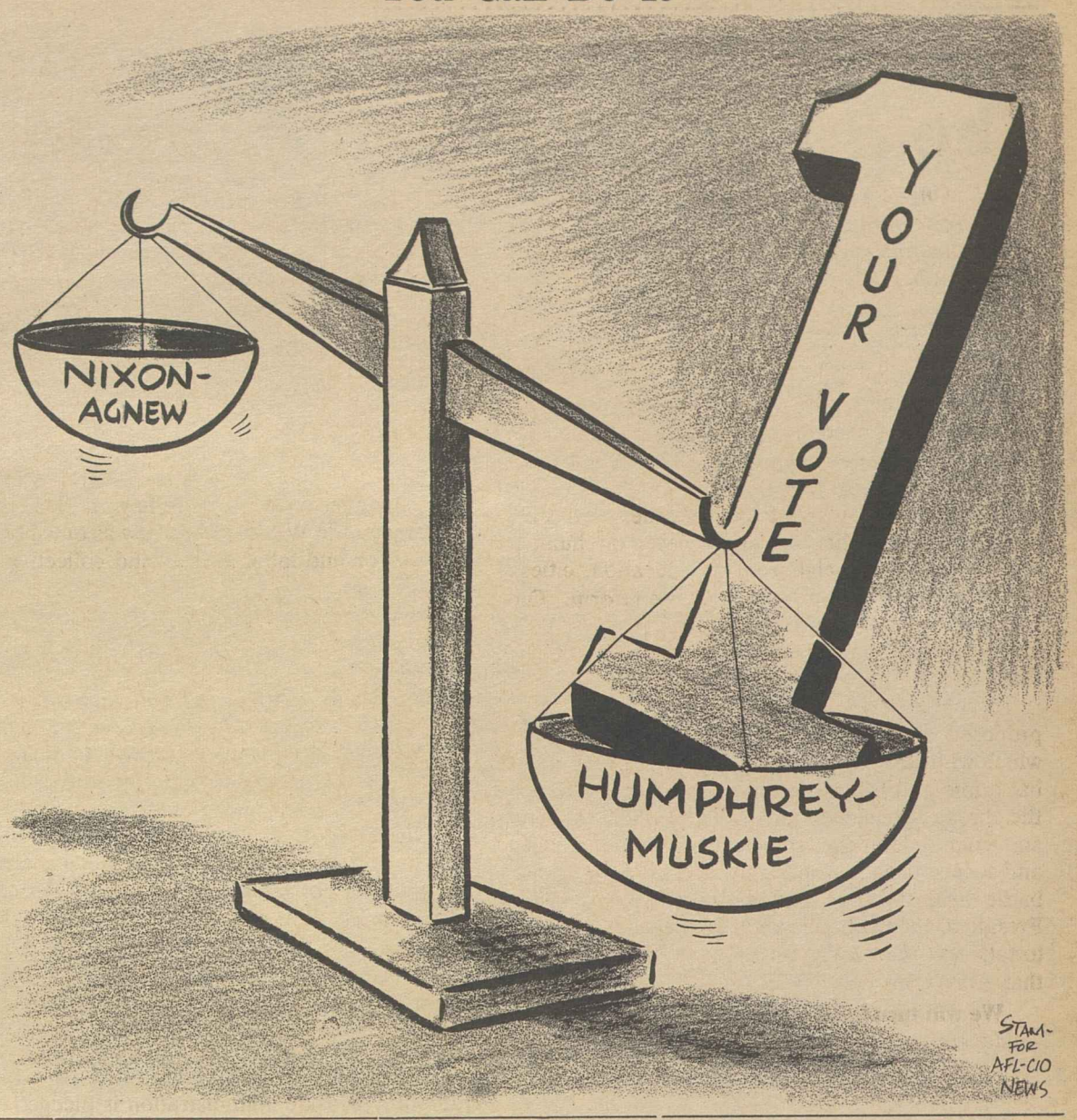
You Can Do It



For American Workers:

10 Issues Provide Answer To Why Humphrey-Muskie

FOR EVERY MAN or woman who works for a living, there are 10 good reasons why they should vote for Vice Pres. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie.

1. Jobs: The average unemployment rate during eight years of Kennedy-Johnson was only one-half as high as joblessness during the eight Eisenhower-Nixon years. When Kennedy-Johnson took over from Eisenhower, the jobless rate was 6.7 percent. It is now 3.6 percent.

There were three recessions during the last Republican Administration. Only since Kennedy and Johnson have been in the White House has there been an unparalleled record of prosperity and growth.

2. Paychecks: Organized labor has never had a warmer friend than Humphrey. That is why he has such strong labor support. Nixon and the GOP platform openly plan to undermine unions. The Wallace platform doesn't even mention unions.

3. Taxes: The only major tax reduction for working people will be in tax reform, which will close tax loopholes. Only Humphrey has come out for an end to the multi-billion oil and gas tax bonanza. He firmly believes in progressive taxation—tax on the ability to pay.

4. Social Security: Humphrey wants a 50 percent increase in social security benefits over the next four or five years, with a 15 percent boost now. Much of the increase would be paid for out of general revenues rather than increased Social Security taxes.

5. Minimum Wage: Only Humphrey, among all the candidates, has supported a $2 an hour minimum wage and a minimum can affect all pay scales.

6. Crime in the Streets: Humphrey has not only proposed a detailed program to stop crime and punish the offenders but also has long advocated getting to the root of crime—need for education, housing, war on poverty, etc.

7. Consumer Protection: For too long the consumer has taken a rooking in the marketplace. Humphrey, alone, has come out with plans to extend the consumer protection program started under Kennedy and Johnson.

8. Big Business: Humphrey puts the welfare of people ahead of the profits of big business. The close tie between Nixon and the GOP with big business is well-known. Nixon's "secret" letter to the securities industry offers new evidence. Much of Wallace's funds come from H. L. Hunt and other oil and business millionaires.

9. Nuclear War: No sane American can fail to be concerned about the threat of nuclear holocaust. Of all the three candidates for President only Humphrey worked for immediate approval of the treaty. It would halt the spread of nuclear weapons. Eighty nations have already signed.

10. Peace in Viet Nam: No candidate for President has outlined a more detailed program for a negotiated settlement of the war. Only Humphrey has said that he would consider halting the bombing of North Viet Nam and described the action he would take if this did not work. Nixon offers nothing new, while Wallace-LeMay would step up the war. **(PAI).**

Nixon Letter Held Threat to Savings

Richard M. Nixon's notorious recent letter to Wall Street securities dealers promising to go easy on regulating them is a particular threat to small savers who buy mutual fund shares for retirement and similar purposes, consumer columnist Sidney Margolius said. He added:

"As we have previously reported, the present Administration has been trying for several years to reform present mutual fund selling methods. The Securities & Exchange Commission feels that present sales commissions of 8-9 percent on these shares are excessive, and wants to limit them to 5 percent.

"The SEC also wants to end the 'contractual' method of selling mutual fund shares. Under this system, a family that wants to withdraw from a mutual fund buying plan at the end of the first year loses 35-50 percent of the money it has put in so far. In fact, if at any time you had to discontinue during the first few years you would forfeit part of your investment.

"Be warned accordingly. As we have told you before, there are a number of 'no load' mutual funds which have no salesman and charge no sales fee. Even if you want to invest in one of the fee-charging funds, some do not require you to sign a contract. You can use the 'voluntary' method, simply indicating your intention to pay in a certain amount each month, but signing no contract."

Humphrey Broadcast:

Who Can You Trust to Lead? The Record Gives the Answer

Following are excerpts from a broadcast by Vice Pres. Humphrey over the NBC radio network, the final broadcast in a series sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers.

MY FELLOW AMERICANS, a few days from now you will perform one of your most important duties as an American citizen. You will help choose your next President. You must decide what kind of President and Vice President you want. Who can you trust to lead this country for the next four years?

I have taken my stand on the issues—on Viet Nam, on civil rights, on civil peace, on human rights, medicare, social security, education, cities, our struggle against poverty and tax reform. On issues of national security, of peace and war. You know where I stand because I've spoken out on these issues.

To achieve civil peace and civil justice, I have proposed a detailed blueprint on crime control, which with strong federal backing would help combat crime and lawlessness, and which would meet the threat of violence and riots. Your President and your federal government can give your state and local officials desperately needed help in the battle against crime and violence. When I am President, they will get this help, because I intend to take the offensive against crime. I intend to see that Americans can live in safety.

We will turn back crime and violence without endangering the traditional American liberties of freedoms, because we can do it. Order and justice—they belong together.

What is the Nixon Republican record on another matter of great concern—to every one of us—on prosperity and economic growth? When the Nixon Republicans were through running the country in 1960, here was the record: Three job-killing recessions in eight years; 2 million more people out of work than in 1952; unemployment at almost 7 percent of the work force. Personal savings, down by $4 billion when they should have been up many billions. Wasted production capacity—running over $50 billion a year.

A Nixon economic adviser just a few weeks ago said that the Republicans are willing to accept a higher rate of unemployment than Democrats. Sen. Muskie and I categorically reject such a cruel and cynical Nixon Republican economic philosophy. Who is to be unemployed? What workers are to lose their jobs?

Humphrey-Muskie Democrats believe in solid pay checks, and we have a record to back up that belief—92 consecutive months of sustained economic growth, better wages, and much better profits, ten million new jobs created in eight years, and disposable income after taxes, up by 187 billion dollars. And unemployment is now down under 4 percent, the lowest unemployment rate in 15 years.

That's the record. And compare that, if you please, with the record of the Nixon Republicans. Let me add one other factor that's very personal. During those eight Nixon Republican years, family income for a family of four went up but 9 percent. During these recent Democratic years, since 1961, that same family's income after taxes, after the rise in the cost of living, has gone up over 30 percent.

Some of you are a little too young to remember when Republican presidents ran this country's economy into the ground. Some of you have never had to search, without hope or without help for a job that isn't there. And many of you may not even remember what it was to have a President of a government in Washington that was outright hostile to labor and labor unions and collective bargaining.

Nixon Republicans have been against federal aid to schools and colleges; aid that's been desperately needed, and aid by the way which today makes possible a better education for your children. But a Humphrey-Muskie Administration will stand for these good programs. In fact we've worked for them in Congress and in the government.

In the field of social security. I pledge that as the cost of living goes up, so will your benefits, so that you will not be victimized by any rise in the cost of living. We will fight for fair tax reform, and we're committed to help rebuild our cities to make them more livable, and we will provide programs of job training for the jobless and of hope for the despairing.

THESE ARE SOME of the things to which a Humphrey-Muskie administration is pledged. And may I say that the Democratic Party has a record of promises made and promises kept. A record of performance for you, for me, for every American.

Now let me just say a few words about the question of peace and war. We must, and we will find a prompt and honorable solution to the Viet Nam conflict. We hope and pray that that conflict may be over, or at least that there may be a cease-fire before Jan. 20, 1969. But if not, the highest priority of the Humphrey-Muskie administration will be to find a prompt and honorable solution to the Viet Nam war.

I have spoken out on Viet Nam. Mr. Nixon has not. It is an issue of vital importance to you. My record on slowing down the dangerous arms race is clear.

As President I would continue intensive efforts to cut back on military expenditures, and the missile race. I would take the dividends of peace and I would invest them in the works of peace and human renewal, right here in the United States where so much needs to be done. But the Republican nominee has never worked for peace in his public career. His name is not attached to the Food for Peace program, to the Peace Corps, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the arms control agency. Those are not Nixon accomplishments. Those are Democratic accomplishments. And in each instance, it was my privilege to be the author of that legislation.

Praised for Efforts:

Humphrey's Plan for Schools Termed Best 'On All Scores'

LABOR'S TOP EDUCATOR praised Hubert Humphrey as a fighter for education—both its quality and open availability—who is sure to continue that fight from the White House.

"On all scores," Humphrey shows that he best "understands the problem and intends to do something about it," declared Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. He made the statements on Labor News Conference; a public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union educator said that strengthening federal aid to education should be a key question to consider in the upcoming election, pointing out that local taxing bodies "have pretty much reached the saturation point." He said that without "greater federal investment in this field —to keep up with the population explosion . . . new methods, new techniques and the need for construction of new facilities . . . we are going to fall even further behind."

Charging that the Republican platform is "very vague" in the area of federal help for schools, he predicted that the issue would get little support from Richard Nixon. He recalled that as Vice President in 1960, Nixon cast the tie-breaking vote that killed federal aid to education in the 86th Congress. The measure became law three years later, during the Kennedy-Johnson Administration.

THIRD-PARTY candidate George Wallace, he said, "has stated no position" on education, other than to attack the ban on racial discrimination in the nation's public schools and pledge to "implement his 'standing-in-the-schoolhouse-door' position."

Davis also reported that the number of union members voting for Wallace would not "come anywhere near the projection indicated by the news reports." He said that informal polls taken during worker-education schools shows Wallace getting "what could be called a Goldwater vote in '64 . . . that would normally not have gone to the Democratic party anyway."

By Press Associates, Inc.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE and farm issues don't particularly fire up the urban, industrial worker.

Usually he wants good farm produce at reasonable prices and that's about it.

However, there is much more that concerns him about agriculture, directly affecting his pocketbook. The biggest of these is farm subsidies, the millions of dollars paid out to "farmers" to assure their fair rate of return.

What once was a good and necessary move to protect the small family farmer has become too often a grab on tax revenues by corporate, anti-labor empires in the South and Southwest.

It is now a loophole in the tax laws which provides bonanzas for hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In the 90th Congress, for example, it was proposed that a ceiling of $20,000 per farmer be paid under the farm subsidy program. It didn't get too far, but in the process, some interesting facts about subsidies came to light.

In 1967 a total of 9,952 individuals received more than $20,000 under the program. Their total bundle was $408,139,006.

What is of particular interest is that 8,778 farmers in 15 cotton states received $362,220,699 of the total paid out. The biggest payment went to farmers in Texas ($99,619,326), California ($67,633,575), Mississippi ($63,206,052), Arizona ($34,615,953) and Arkansas ($33,571,340).

These states and the other deep South states send to Washington some of the most ultra conservative members of Congress. They have consistently fought socially progressive legislation measures to aid the decaying urban centers and to strengthen organized labor.

When the farm subsidy program was set up in the late 1930's it was designed to assist the small family farmer. Also, many members of Congress from urban areas supported the subsidy program because it was socially desirable. Also, many Congressmen with rural constituents, in turn, backed social legislation.

Now the whole pattern has been radically altered.

This new pattern was dramatized during the second session of the 90th Congress when the House Labor Subcommittee was debating a proposal to give the farm worker the benefits and rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, dominated by the cotton states' congressmen, passed a hurried resolution asking the House Labor Committee not to enact such legislation.

The Labor Subcommittee was furious. Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) asked Poage to appear before his committee. The resulting confrontation summed up the entire problem.

Poage, representing the big farmers of his state which had the largest sum under the farm subsidy program, condemned the whole concept of farm unionism.

Thompson and committee members such as O'Hara and Ford of Michigan, Brademas of Indiana and Scheuer of New York laid into Poage. They reviewed the record of the House Agriculture Committee on social and economic legislation. All negative. Then they read the record of the House Labor Committee on farm subsidies. All positive.

The warning which was given to Poage was that if conservatives with an interest in agriculture persist in their reactionary stands the urban, liberal Democrats would stop supporting plush farm subsidies.

This threat has been made before but rarely carried out. However, if liberal Democrats from urban areas line up with Republicans from the Middle-East, Northeast and Northwest—who usually oppose farm subsidies—they could place a low ceiling on payments.

The original concept of farm parity was designed for the small, family farmer. He still needs all of the support that our economy can afford. But in many states where a few empire-farmers receive more than the entire anti-poverty program some re-thinking is in order.

HUBERT HUMPHREY—a fighter for both the quality and open availability of education—is sure to continue that fight in the White House, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the public service interview over Mutual radio were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

How to Buy:

Thanksgiving Dinner Cost Up, But Price Surge Is Slowing

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR THANKSGIVING dinner will cost a little more this year, due to higher prices of turkey and the fixings. Otherwise this year's sharp inflation during which consumer prices jumped 4½ percent in just 12 months, finally is slowing down.

One of the most important breaks for working families, especially younger ones seeking homes, is the Administration's current effort to force down mortgage rates. FHA and VA rates ran up all the way to 6¾ percent this year from 5½ percent early in 1966. Non-FHA mortgages in some areas have been as high as 6½-8 percent. Even the noble American Indians finally have become completely subdued by the white man, as Arizona Navajos signed for 25-year, 6½ percent mortgages on a new housing development.

Fortunately for the Navajos, FHA mortgages at least provide for prepayment (paying up ahead of time) without an excessive penalty. With rates beginning to crumble, we hope that anybody compelled to take out a mortgage at this time will insist on a reasonable right to prepay. This will enable you to negotiate a lower-rate mortgage when the rates drop.

FHA permits prepaying up to 15 percent at any time without penalty. If you prepay before 10 years you pay just a 1 percent penalty. One large private lender permits prepayment of up to 10 percent of the mortgage at one time without penalty. Otherwise, you may be charged a penalty of 3 percent of the original loan if you prepay the first year, 2 percent the second, 1 percent the third. This is reasonable enough.

Lower mortgage rates also will help restrain current rent boosts, which have hit older people living in cities especially hard.

You can see the real nature of the gouge by the fact that interest rates paid by banks and savings associations on your savings remained the same during the past two years even while mortgage rates have jumped almost 30 percent.

Here are tips on other November buying needs:

TIRES: The new official U.S. grades for tires were supposed to be ready this fall. But the experts are still working on them. When they are ready, tires will be labeled Grade 1, 2, 3, etc. This will finally give you a dependable way to choose the right grade for your needs, and also to compare prices of various brands of the same grade.

The new grades also will help expose the fact that some tires on new cars last only a few thousand miles. Some new-car buyers have wondered about the short life of some tires. We can confirm that early tests have shown that these complaints are valid.

Until the new grades are available, you at least will be able to use the information now molded on the sidewalls of new tires. As the result of recent legislation, the sidewalls must show the tire's load-carrying capacity, number of piles, composition (nylon or what), and other information. These facts will give you some guides to judging quality. But you will still also have to judge quality by the rough yardsticks of weight of the tire, and depth of tread.

In buying snow tires this winter watch out for the advertising tricks often used to confuse buyers. The main one is advertising in big type a low price for tires for smaller cars, with disproportionate price jumps for tires for standard-size cars.

CLOTHING SALES: Veterans' Day sales offer sizable reductions on women's and children's coats. Two outstanding values in kids' coats this year are pile-lined corduroy outer jackets at $12-$20, and deep-pile fur-like coats for girls at only $25. Better-made outer jackets have quilted sleeve liners as well as pile body liner, and resilient, reinforced knit cuffs.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: While turkeys cost more this Thanksgiving than last, because of a smaller crop, they are still good value. Beef and pork also are relatively reasonable now because of increased production. Smoked cali hams and pork butts are the buy of the month because of their very low prices this year and relatively little waste.

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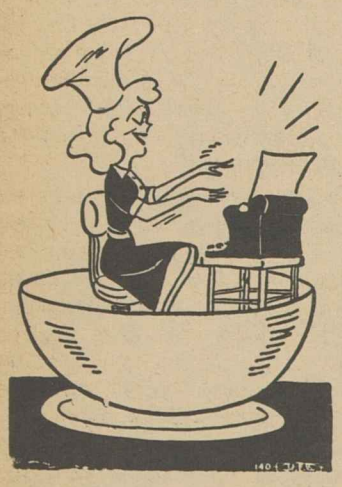
Soup to Nonsense:

Wrapping a Package Is Simple If You Allow Yourself All Day

By Jane Goodsell

WRAPPING A PACKAGE for mailing is one of those tasks that sounds deceptively easy—like making a million dollars or putting a two-year-old to bed. Actually—for me, anyway—it is a project so complex that I often think it might be simpler to deliver a package in person to Dayton, Ohio, than to send it through the mails.



In my daydreams, I envision a drawer containing wrapping paper, string, gummed tape, labels, scissors and a pen that writes. In my house, I have a drawer like that. That is, it's supposed to contain these things but it doesn't. (At the moment, it's stuffed with photographs that are supposed to be pasted in an album, but aren't.)

The first step is to find a box the right size for the article I wish to wrap. We have quite a few boxes kicking around our house, and I usually manage to turn up one or two. If I want to send off a charm bracelet, I find grocery cartons and shoe boxes. If the object to be wrapped is a bedroom slipper left behind by a houseguest, I find handkerchief boxes and grocery cartons.

It is, of course, possible to construct your own box out of corrugated paper, providing you have corrugated paper. If you do have it, you'll find that it bends slightly more easily than sheetrock.

The next step is to find the gummed tape. This is by no means easy but, since ours is in a rather large container, I usually do find it. After looking for it in all the likely places, like drawers and cupboards, I find it in the bathroom or under somebody's bed.

"Who last used the string?" I ask. Nobody, it seems, has ever used the string. On my second or third frenzied trip about the house, I don't ask questions. I simply scream at anybody who comes into sight. "Why don't you ever put things back where they belong? If I ever catch you using my things again. . . ." The child wisely melts out of sight.

EVENTUALLY, I find paper and string. I don't find the ball of string or the package of paper, but I do find a package wrapped in paper and tied with string.

It would be nice to find somebody to hold a finger on the string while I knot it, but I manage alone because I am not on speaking terms with anybody in the house. The string is loose and wobbly, which makes me furious at the children for being uncooperative.

When my husband comes home, he asks what I've been doing all day, and I tell him. He looks shocked. "All day?" he asks. "Just wrapping a package?"

Youth Opportunity Centers Aid 3.5 Million in 3 Years

Youth Opportunity Centers in little more than three years of operation have served almost 3.5 million young people.

From February 1965 through June 30 of this year, 3,495,100 persons between 16 through 21 years were served. More that 878,000 were placed in jobs, Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz reports.

In addition to those finding employment, 101,200 young persons were referred to on-the-job training opportunities; 30,800 to apprenticeship; 64,600 to the Job Corps, and 205,100 to the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The Dept. of Labor, through the federal-state system of employment service offices, established 171 centers in three years to help combat unemployment among youth, particularly disadvantaged minorities.

Solutions in Sight:

Foster Care Crisis Spurred by Neglect

THE ANTAGONISM of many people toward homeless children and the unwillingness of many communities to spend the necessary funds for their care are perpetuating the crisis in foster care. And these attitudes persist despite documented examples of the "miracles" that can result from increased preventive and rehabilitative services.

The problems and suggested solutions are analyzed in Orphans of the Living: The Foster Care Crisis, by Richard Haitch, a new Public Affairs pamphlet.

Foster care, Haitch explains, was originally intended as temporary care "for children whose parents were enveloped by a sudden crisis." Today, in large measure, it has become a service for the neglected. Of the more than 300,000 children who are wards of public and private welfare agencies, "upward of 100,000 . . . are probably 'trapped' in foster care—have little or no hope of rejoining their parents—and are suffering severe personality damage as a result." But this damage can be repaired through the loving care of foster parents or the proper help of good group homes or homelike institutions.

Haitch summarizes the factors that hamper efforts to provide adequate care and rehabilitative services:

- A rising child population.
- A shifting population, in which minority-group families are flooding into major cities. When family breakdowns occur, the new migrants, still comparative strangers in town, turn in large numbers to welfare agencies for help.
- Serious shortages of professional social workers.
- A grave shortage of foster parents.
- Crowding in temporary shelters.
- Resistance in communities to accepting foster children.
- A universal lack of money to pay for essential services.

He discusses in some detail the critical shortage of both social workers and foster parents, and reminds the reader that even when qualified foster parents are available, some children are usually passed up. Among them are infants and handicapped children, because they need so much attention; teenagers, who are likely to be hard to manage; hostile youngsters, who require extraordinary patience; retarded youngsters; Negro, Puerto Rican, Indian, or Mexican children of any age, who tend to be shunned by whites and for whom there are never enough foster parents from the minority groups.

These "leftover" foster children are crowding temporary institutions, and the term "temporary" is often meaningless. "In New York," Haitch reports, "temporary care . . . is defined as up to three months. Many of the children in the shelters there have remained three years. In smaller cities and towns, the local jail is sometimes used to house foster children when there is no room in the shelter."

Experts consulted by Haitch recommended these solutions among others:

1. Prevention—which means the rehabilitation of the family—is high on the list. Through the use of a variety of health and social services, within and outside the home, the family does not have to be broken up.

For example, in one community that stressed professional preventive efforts, "in four years the total of children in foster care was cut from 551 to 248. The county spent $31,835 more in salaries [for nine trained, professional social workers to replace seven untrained workers], but it saved $93,466 in foster care costs."

2. Increase the supply of social workers by adding to the number of accredited schools of social work and raise salaries. This would make more effective preventative help available.

3. Use foster parents as "partners" of social agencies. Since traditional recruiting has brought a minimum of satisfactory foster parents, there is a growing feeling that the answer may lie in stressing a more professional role for foster parents.

4. Establish more group care facilities, which has often proved particularly helpful for some teen-agers. In some cases, psychiatric shelters may be necessary.

5. Encourage adoptions where children have been abandoned in foster care.

6. Increase federal aid to communities for child welfare services.

With Lesser Lead:

Democrats Expected To Hold Senate Edge

(Continued from Page 1)

coattails could affect many races, as well as the make-up of the next Senate. Wallace votes also could have an impact on some contests. But ticket-splitting has become widespread in recent elections. Millions of voters ignore party lines in balloting for the presidency and other offices.

Democrats are expected to retain seats in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii and the Carolinas. Republicans appear "safe" in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, New York, North Dakota and Utah. Sure-bet seekers might take Senators Russell B. Long (D-La.) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt.). Neither has opposition.

The Outlook

Based on a number of individual reports, this was the outlook on a variety of Senate battlegrounds just prior to the voting:

Highest Democratic hopes for Republican seats are in California, where former state controller Alan Cranston is shown ahead, and in Iowa, where Gov. Harold E. Hughes is running well.

Cranston's opponent is right-winger Max Rafferty, who beat Senate Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel in the primary. A number of GOP leaders have shied away from Rafferty.

Hughes, after an unprecedented three terms as a Democratic governor in a nominally Republican state, faces State Sen. David Stanley in a battle for the seat being given up by Republican Bourke B. Hickenlooper.

Democrats also are given a chance to win Republican seats in New Hampshire and Kentucky.

Popular, three-time Democratic Gov. John W. King takes on Sen. Norris Cotton in New Hampshire and Miss Katherine Peden, former state commerce commissioner, opposes Republican Marlow W. Cook in Kentucky.

Republicans, on the other hand, are likely to gain a Democratic seat in Arizona, where Barry M. Goldwater is seeking to return to the Senate. His opponent is Roy Elson, administrative aide to retiring Sen. Carl Hayden (D).

In Alaska, Democrat Mike Gravel, former speaker of the state legislature, is in a nip-and-tuck race with Anchorage banker Elmer Rasmuson. The outlook is clouded by a write-in campaign for Sen. Ernest Gruening, defeated by Gravel in the primary.

Both Democratic Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, who is seeking a second term, and his Republican opponent, former Rep. Edwin H. May, Jr., have voiced confidence of victory in Connecticut and the race is regarded as extremely close.

In Florida, ultra-conservative Rep. Edward J. Gurney (R) reportedly has at least a $500,000 campaign "blitz" going in a effort to beat former Democratic Gov. LeRoy Collins, for a seat being vacated by Sen. George A. Smathers (D). It's close.

Battle in Idaho

Still another tight contest is going on in Idaho, where Sen. Frank Church is opposed in his bid for a third term by GOP Rep. George V. Hansen.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D) is considered slightly ahead of his Republican opponent, William D. Ruckelshaus, a state legislator. The result could hinge on Indiana's presidential vote.

Maryland has a three-way contest. Incumbent Sen. Daniel B Brewster (D) is challenged by Rep. Charles McC. Mathias, a moderate Republican, and independent George P. Mahoney, a frequent loser as a Democratic candidate for various offices in the past. Mahoney is likely to hurt Brewster more than Mathias.

Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, who defeated Sen. Edward V. Long in the Democratic primary in Missouri, is locked in close battle with GOP Rep. Thomas B. Curtis.

Tight Races

In Nevada, Sen. Alan Bible (D) is seeking his third full term against the bid of Republican Lt. Gov. Edward Fike. This is another race in which both sides have predicted victory.

Ohio offers a tight race between former Rep. John J. Gilligan, who defeated Democratic Sen. Frank J. Lausche in the primary, and State Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe.

Two incumbents, Democratic Senators A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma and Wayne Morse of Oregon, are gripped in races no one seems willing to call. Monroney's opponent is former Gov. Henry Bellmon and Morse faces state Rep. Robert W. Packwood.

Democrats Favored

Democratic Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania is believed to be leading Rep. Richard S. Schweiker, a moderate Republican, in seeking a third term.

In South Dakota, Democratic Sen. George McGovern, has clung to the lead over former Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud in a poll sponsored by three newspapers, despite the state's heavy Republican leanings.

In Washington, Democratic Sen. Warren G. Magnuson is favored for his fifth term over state Sen. Jack Metcalf, a conservative who appeals for support through a national right-wing network.

In Wisconsin, Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson has a lead, according to reports and polls, over Jerris Leonard, a GOP state senator with a heavily-financed campaign.

Price Fixing Charges Hit 15 Drug Firms

New York—A federal grand jury has charged 15 Dutch, German, American and British firms with violating U.S. antitrust laws through an international conspiracy to raise the prices and monopolize sales of two widely-used drugs.

The indictments, sought by the Justice Dept., also accused the combine of conspiring to defraud the U.S. government on purchases from federal stockpiles.

The drugs are quinine and quinidine, both products of the bark of South America's cinchona tree. Quinine is used to treat malaria and other diseases; quinidine is used in treating many heart ailments.

U.S. firms named in the indictment are the Rexall Drug & Chemical Co., Mead, Johnson & Co., and R. W. Greeff & Co., an importing firm.

One count of the indictment dealt with the sale by competitive bidding of more than 13.8 million ounces of cinchona products from U.S. stockpiles. The indictment said the companies agreed not to compete with the Netherlands firm of Nedchem in the bidding. After Nedchem made its purchases, the drugs allegedly were divided among the defendant companies.

WARM WELCOME from Pennsylvania steelworkers is given Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D) as he campaigns at plant gates in Beaver County. The labor-endorsed senator is running for a third term.

Gift Wrap Sales To Aid Refugees

The United States Committee for Refugees is now taking orders in its annual "Tree of Life" gift wrap program to help feed and shelter refugees. The program is endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

The committee sells, for $3 each, kits that contain 10 large sheets of colorful gift wrap, 10 matching gift cards, heavy brown wrapping paper for mailing, sealing tape and address labels.

Orders should be mailed to: United States Committee for Refugees, c/o Irving Trust Co., Box 1000—Grand Central Post Office, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Florida Labor Gives Support To Democrats

Orlando, Fla.—Delegates to the Florida AFL-CIO convention gave Democratic presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey an 87 percent edge in a poll during the four-day meeting here.

The convention also voted unanimous endorsement of former Gov. LeRoy Collins for the U.S. Senate over Republican Rep. Edward J. Gurney.

Collins, who is running on his long liberal record and a state administration friendly to labor, is seeking the Senate seat of Democrat George A. Smathers, who is retiring.

Collins Cheered

Collins was cheered by the delegates as he thanked the convention for its support.

Convention keynote speaker Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) traced the accomplishment of the Democratic party and its efforts to gain progress through social legislation aligned with the aims of labor.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included a proposal to investigate the possibility of establishing a group auto insurance program in Florida in an effort to lower rates without affecting coverage.

The delegates also voted to work for legislation to improve state regulations for on-the-job safety and for improvements in workmen's compensation. They also supported the boycott now in effect by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and the embattled newspaper unions in the strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

Senate Poverty Report Urges $2 Wage Floor

A $2-an-hour minimum wage and jobs for all who are able to work headed a Senate Labor subcommittee's recommendations for winning the nation's war on poverty.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), the subcommittee chairman, charged that the present welfare system merely "imprisons millions of recipients in our slums" and is "helping to keep people trapped in poverty as a way of life."

The elderly poor and others unable to work need a higher income the Clark subcommittee said whether through an expanded social security system or other means.

But "employment should be the principal means through which households headed by adults under 65 escape from poverty," the subcommittee concluded. It said every American able to work "should be guaranteed a job which pays a living wage."

Even if all current job openings were filled, the report said, there would be "a job gap of at least 2.4 million between the number of persons able and willing to work and the total number of jobs."

To close this gap, the subcommittee said, requires both a high level of economic growth and a "massive employment program" divided equally between public and private employers.

In the public sector, it suggested a start of 300,000 socially useful jobs the first year of the program, 600,000 the second year and 1.2 million the third and fourth year.

It urged that these efforts be matched in the private sector through incentives to employers to recruit, hire and train the unemployed poor—along the lines of the JOBS program being carried out by the National Alliance of Businessmen.

To make it possible for mothers who are heads of families to choose employment over welfare, the report said, there must be both adequate day care for their children and "jobs which pay living wages."

The report warned that full-time employment is no guarantee that a family will not be poor if wages remain inadequate.

At present price levels, it said, the minimum wage should be increased to $2 an hour—and to a higher level if inflation continues.

For the millions of children caught in the poverty cycle— an estimated 12.5 million—the subcommittee stressed that "high-quality education is the surest route out of poverty."

The report warned that the present level of anti-poverty programs is inadequate to make more than a dent in the number of poor. But the United States has the resources, the subcommittee said, to completely eliminate poverty over a 10-to-20 year period "if we choose to do so."

Teachers' Leader Backs Humphrey

Teachers Pres. David Selden has endorsed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey for president because he is "firmly committed to all the things that AFT is for," including increased federal aid to education.

In his column in "The American Teacher," AFT's official monthly publication, Selden urged all of the union's members to vote for Humphrey and liberal candidates for Congress.

Musicians Win 4-Week Strike In Baltimore

Baltimore—Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro (D) stepped into stalemated contract negotiations here to help the Musicians achieve terms ending a four-week strike against the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

Orchestra members struck Sept. 27 and returned for their first rehearsal Oct. 28 with Brian Priestman, newly appointed resident conductor. They voted 60-18 to accept the compromise proposal worked out by the mayor.

The new three-year pact provides wage increases of $25 a week this season, another $25 next season and an additional $10 the third season. Management also agreed to contribute $17,000 a year to a pension plan whose terms will be worked out by AFM Local 40-543 members and the symphony association.

Salaries will climb from $150 a week to $175 for a 34-week playing season this year; to $200 next year and $210 the third year, both for a 38-week season.

Baltimore was one of the last major cities to win a pension plan for symphony musicians. Union Pres. Victor Fuentealba said the mayor intervened at the union's request shortly after helping settle a 23-day walkout of union bus drivers.

IN SEATTLE, as in cities and towns throughout the nation, eager hands welcome the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie.

Accountants Hail Unions For Fiscal Reporting

Annual fiscal reports of unions have won the praise of the nation's leading accountants. Moreover, some reports have been termed model documents after which corporations could pattern their own reports.

Writing in the monthly Management Accounting magazine, Paul W. Demarest said "corporate accountants could take a lesson from the biennial report of the AFL-CIO."

Conversely, "inconsistencies and inadequacies of corporate annual reports" have been frequently mentioned in accounting circles, he notes. Demarest is an accountant with Fruehauf Corp.

The annual reports of unions Demarest noted, are filed with the secretary of labor within 90 days after the end of each fiscal year. Any union member may obtain copies of annual reports of his union or any other union on request.

The fiscal documents filed with the Labor Dept. include:

- Annual receipts listed by source, such as dues, fines, work permits.
- All disbursements—including salaries and other expenses listed by name and total amount for each officer and employe receiving $10,000 or more per year.
- Loans to officers over $250, listing name, security given and purpose of loan.
- Assets and liabilities detailed to current, fixed and separated categories as cash, land and other holdings.

Internal Reports

The government reports are supplemented by internal reports stipulated by each union's charter, Demarest points out.

Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual and biennial financial statements are prepared at local and nationl headquarters of each union.

Audits also are made semi-annually by certified public accounting firms and these reports are available to members.

Demarest says that the union member can be confident that, with rare exception, the financial transactions of his union are handled in an ethical manner and to his advantage.

He also refers to a section of the report which corporation accountants often omit under similar circumstances:

"AFL-CIO auditors during the period July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1965 found that two local unions were guilty of financial irregularities . . . the bonding company was notified . . . the officers responsible were immediately removed from office . . . immediate recovery was obtained . . ."

"Such precise detail of action taken to protect interested parties is seldom part of the typical corporate statement, where similar unfortunate events do occur," Demarest observed.

Civil Liberties Group Pledged Labor Support

The AFL-CIO has pledged its continuing support of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in a letter sent to Mary Alice Baldinger, its executive director.

The Clearing House is a 20-year-old coalition of leaders in labor, civil rights, religion and education created to stimulate public discussion and concern about civil rights and civil liberties.

It also collects and focuses attention on important articles, books and papers covering the two subjects.

The letter hailed the organization's monthly forums and annual conference for bringing together differing views for public scrutiny "in a manner which has strengthened the cause of freedom in our nation."

Mrs. Baldinger also was praised for her "personal dedication" to the organization—a dedication that "has won for you the deep respect of your colleagues both in and out of the trade union movement."

The letter which accompanied an AFL-CIO contribution to the Clearing House was jointly signed by Dir. of Education Walter G. Davis, Dir. of Civil Rights Donald Slaiman and Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel.

Party Shift Forecast:

21 Governorships at Stake In Closely-Fought Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

publican Jack Williams. Both held 44 percent with 12 percent undecided in one major survey.

But Williams has two coattails to ride in his bid for re-election. Both Nixon and former presidential candidate Barry Goldwater have generated much Republican feeling in the state.

Arkansas—Democrat Marion H. Crank has shown more strength than was earlier anticipated, although Republican Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller continues to enjoy a wide popularity with voters despite problems in his first-term administration.

Delaware — Democratic incumbent Charles L. Terry, Jr., whose campaign has been keyed to the "law and order" issue, is given the lead over Republican Russell W. Peterson. And a heavy Wallace vote should favor Terry.

Illinois—Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro is bucking a GOP trend that is evident in the state, and Republican Richard B. Ogilvie appears to have overtaken Shapiro's early lead.

Shapiro's campaign also has been sapped by dropout liberals in the Democratic party. His main hope lies with a shift to normal Democratic patterns in the populous sections of the state.

Indiana — Democrat Robert L. Rock, the current lieutenant governor, and Republican Richard C. Bodine are running a close race. Rock was leading in a late poll, 42 to 41 percent. Although Indiana is expected to go into the Nixon column, the Democrats still can pull out the governorship as was the case in 1960.

Iowa—A return to normal Republican voting patterns appears to have hurt Democrat Paul Franzenburg. The race had been fairly close until a mid-October poll put Republican Robert Ray 10 points ahead.

Kansas — Incumbent Democrat Robert Docking was an underdog two years ago. He is in the same position this year as Republican Rick Harman has picked up momentum.

Harman has made an issue of taxes, the very campaign theme Docking used to unseat the Republican governor in 1966.

Missouri — Re-election appears certain for incumbent Democrat Warren E. Hearnes, who has won much Republican support in the past with his conservative image.

Missouri has not elected a GOP governor since 1940 and Republican Lawrence K. Roos, a liberal, is not expected to change the trend.

Montana—Democrat Forrest H. Anderson, now state attorney general, has overtaken incumbent Republican Tim H. Babcock by most indicators.

The main issue in the campaign was the 3 percent sales tax proposed by Babcock, which Anderson vowed to veto if passed by the state legislature.

New Hampshire—The governorship is expected to revert to Republican rule with incumbent Gov. John W. King retiring and running for the Senate.

Walter R. Peterson, Jr., (R), state house speaker, is favored over Emile R. Bussiere, who is not well-known throughout the state.

New Mexico—The campaign of incumbent Republican David F. Cargo has sputtered. Democratic challenger Fabian Chavez, Jr., apparently wiped away Cargo's early lead in his bid for a second term. Chavez was reported ahead by a Republican-sponsored poll.

Cargo and Chavez are look-alikes in political philosophy. They both oppose state "right-to-work" laws and favor school improvements funded by state income taxes, not sales taxes.

Cargo, a Republican maverick, also maintains rapport with many Spanish-Americans and trade unionists.

North Carolina—Lt. Gov. Robert W. Scott has gained remarkably after a slow start on Republican Congressman James C. Gardner. Some polls now have Scott ahead in his attempt to retain the governorship for the Democrats.

While Gardner courted the Wallace voters, Scott cultivated his strength among the rural regular Democrats.

North Dakota — Democrat William L. Guy has maintained a lead in his bid for a fourth term in the state house throughout the campaign over Republican Robert P. McCarney.

Despite Nixon's popularity in the state, McCarney has been unable to heal a state GOP party split since his surprise victory in the primary. It is unlikely that McCarney can overtake Guy even with a GOP landslide.

Rhode Island—The big issue in the gubernatorial race is over the state income tax proposed by incumbent Gov. John H. Chafee. Democrat Frank Licht, former superior court judge and strongest candidate Chafee has faced since first being elected in 1962, opposes it. Licht favors a tax on investments.

Chafee can be unseated if the Democratic drive to turn the gubernatorial race into a referendum on the income tax issue proves successful.

South Dakota—Republicans are expected to retain the state house with Frank Farrar, three-term attorney general, as Nixon feeling runs strong. Republican incumbent Nils A. Boe is ineligible for another term. Democrat Robert M. Chamberlin got 46 percent of the vote two years ago against Boe, but he is expected to do no better this year.

Factionalism in the Democratic party has hurt Chamberlin.

Texas—Lt. Gov. Preston Smith (D) has gained steadily in popularity since late September. The closing of ranks of conservative and liberal Democrats behind Humphrey further helped Smith widen his lead over Republican Paul Eggers.

Nixon's popularity has declined in Texas. This also has dragged down Eggers' chances of taking the governorship, now held by Democrat John B. Connally who did not seek re-election.

Utah—Democratic incumbent Calvin L. Rampton is tabbed as an easy winner for re-election, despite an expected heavy vote for Nixon.

Rampton built up a strong lead over Republican opponent Carl W. Buehner and has maintained it throughout the campaign. In his first four-year term, Rampton proved himself an able governor. His promotion of tourism and efforts to recruit new industry won him wide popularity.

Vermont—The strength of three-term Democratic Gov. Philip H. Hoff is considered not enough to keep the state from reverting to its normal Republicanism, although Lt. Gov. John J. Daley has run a strong campaign.

Hoff, a liberal, was the state's first Democratic governor since 1854.

Both Daley and his Republican opponent, Deane C. Davis, are more conservative than Hoff. Many liberal Democrats have been cool to Daley.

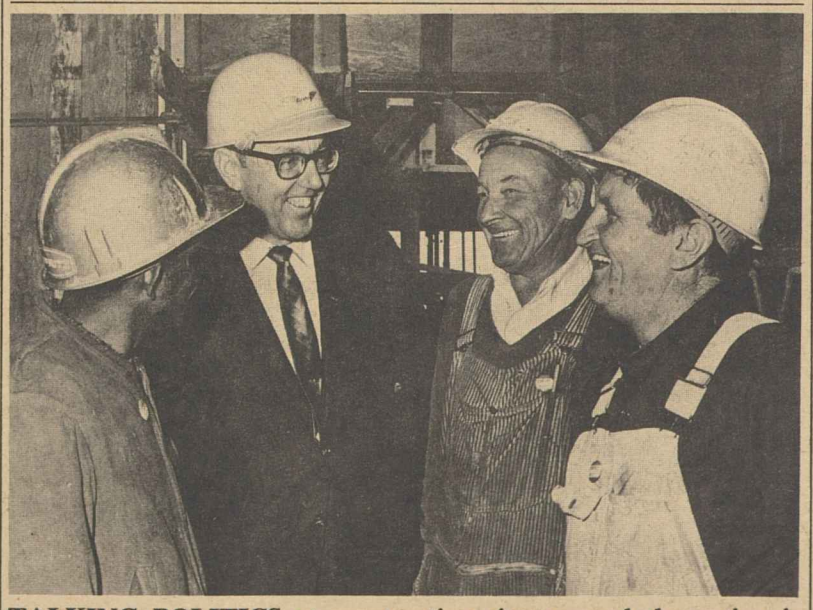
Washington—Atty. Gen. John J. O'Connell has gained remarkably on incumbent Gov. Daniel J. Evans. and the race is now classified as a tossup. Evans was plagued by a party split. He has lost popularity with conservative Republicans—many of whom are Wallace supporters.

West Virginia — Although Republicans have a strong candidate in Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr., their chances of taking over the governorship after eight years of Democratic rule are doubtful.

Democrat James Sprouse has been running stronger than expected despite a divided state party. Sprouse also had been burdened by corruption charges against a former Democratic governor.

Wisconsin—Even with a well-organized and energetic campaign, Democrat Bronson C. LaFollette is still the underdog as Election Day nears.

Incumbent Republican Warren P. Knowles, who has been using a low-key campaign, is expected to benefit further by Nixon's strength in the state.



TALKING POLITICS at construction sites around the nation is no problem for Gene Muskie, a member of Ironworkers' Local 433 in Riverside, Calif. Here he urges three Washington, D.C., workers to help get out the vote for Vice Pres. Humphrey and Gene's brother, Sen. Edmund Muskie.

Air Line Pilots Move Office to Washington

The Air Line Pilots announced that ALPA executive offices have been moved from Chicago to the Munsey Bldg., 1329 E Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004. The new telephone number is 202-347-2211. Other offices remain in Chicago.

Some Gains Foreseen:

GOP Drive Falters In Bid to Win House

(Continued from Page 1)

tip the balance and bring the Republicans close to a House majority.

Regardless of which party controls the House, conservatives of both parties will remain the largest single voting bloc.

This alliance, made up of most Republicans and most southern Democrats, is a shifting, changing coalition. Votes can be weaned away by a new President with a full basket of political capital and patronage. Other votes are influenced by a congressman's reading of voter attitudes—the elusive "mood" of the nation.

Coalition Guides

Party shifts will be only a rough guide to the potential strength of the conservative coalition in the 91st Congress.

Thus it would be a significant liberal gain if either James A. Mackay or Charles L. Weltner, both former congressmen, defeated Republican incumbents in Georgia. But it would be a ho-hum change if Wallace Democrats ousted several Goldwater Republicans in Alabama.

The defeat of liberal Democrat Dante B. Fascell in Florida would be a serious setback; the defeat of South Carolina Democrat John L. McMillan would be only a minor vote shift.

Redistricting and retirement of veteran incumbents will probably be responsible for more party shifts in the new House than the coattails of presidential standard-bearers. And more Democratic than Republican seats are endangered for these reasons.

The 12 eastern states, incorporating the populous mid-Atlantic region as well as New England, are most vulnerable to Republican gains because the Democrats held on to most marginal seats in the 1966 congressional elections. The area now has 74 Democratic, 48 Republican congressmen.

Eastern Gains

The GOP is likely to pick up seats in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with a good chance of gains in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In return, the Democrats are favored to take over at least one Republican seat in New York and one in West Virginia, with possibilities elsewhere. But the overall shifts are almost certain to add up to a GOP plus. If the net Republican gain in the East is more than 8, Republican strength in the next House will probably be greater than most observers anticipate.

The 13 southern states now have 90 Democratic congressmen to 29 for the Republicans.

There will be shifts both ways, but little if any change in the overall party division.

A handful of individual races will be of much more significance in judging the impact of the election.

It would be a big liberal plus if the two former liberal Democratic congressmen from Georgia regained their seats, if a liberal Democrat won election from the Norfolk-Portsmouth area in Virginia and if the hard-campaigning Democratic candidate in Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C., managed to upset conservative Republican Joel T. Broyhill.

If, instead, the Democratic assistant majority leader, Hale Boggs were upset in Louisiana, Fascell beaten in Florida and Democratic moderates unseated while conservatives were re-elected, the setback would be serious.

The 12 midwestern states now send 80 Republicans and only 45 Democrats to the House.

Republicans are aiming at several of the 1964 Democratic districts which held out against the 1966 GOP comeback. An Indiana redistricting makes political predictions there somewhat hazardous, but the GOP is making a strong bid to unseat several Democratic incumbents.

If they can be turned back without a gain in Indiana, the regional congressional breakdown will probably be about the same. While Republicans are threatening to pick up a couple of seats in other states, Democrats have some hopes of their own.

An Ohio redistricting resulted in the matching of two veteran incumbents, 55-year-old Democrat Charles A. Vanik and 83-year-old Republican Frances P. Bolton. Since Vanik's former district remains safely Democratic, this close race is a chance for a Democratic pickup.

Symington Leads

Likewise, reports from Missouri give a slight edge to James W. Symington, son of the popular Democratic senator, in his bid to take over the St. Louis area district long held by Republican Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, the GOP's senatorial candidate this year.

Moving westward, Republicans are making a strong bid to pick up seats in California, Hawaii, Montana and Washington to reduce the region's present 38-31 Democratic majority in the House.

In each case, however, the GOP candidate has to oust an incumbent congressman. And more money has been won than lost in political wagers by those who go by the rule, "in a close contest, bet the incumbent."

The chief GOP targets are Democrats Richard T. Hanna in California, Arnold Olsen in Montana, Lloyd Meeds in Washington and one of the two Hawaii seats. Secondary prospects include New Mexico's two Democratic congressmen.

Hawaii is unique in that it is the only state in which the two House seats are filled in an at-large election. Both incumbents, Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy Mink are popular, proven vote-getters and the state is expected to give Humphrey its presidential votes and certain to re-elect Democratic Sen. Daniel Inouye.

Hawaii Outlook

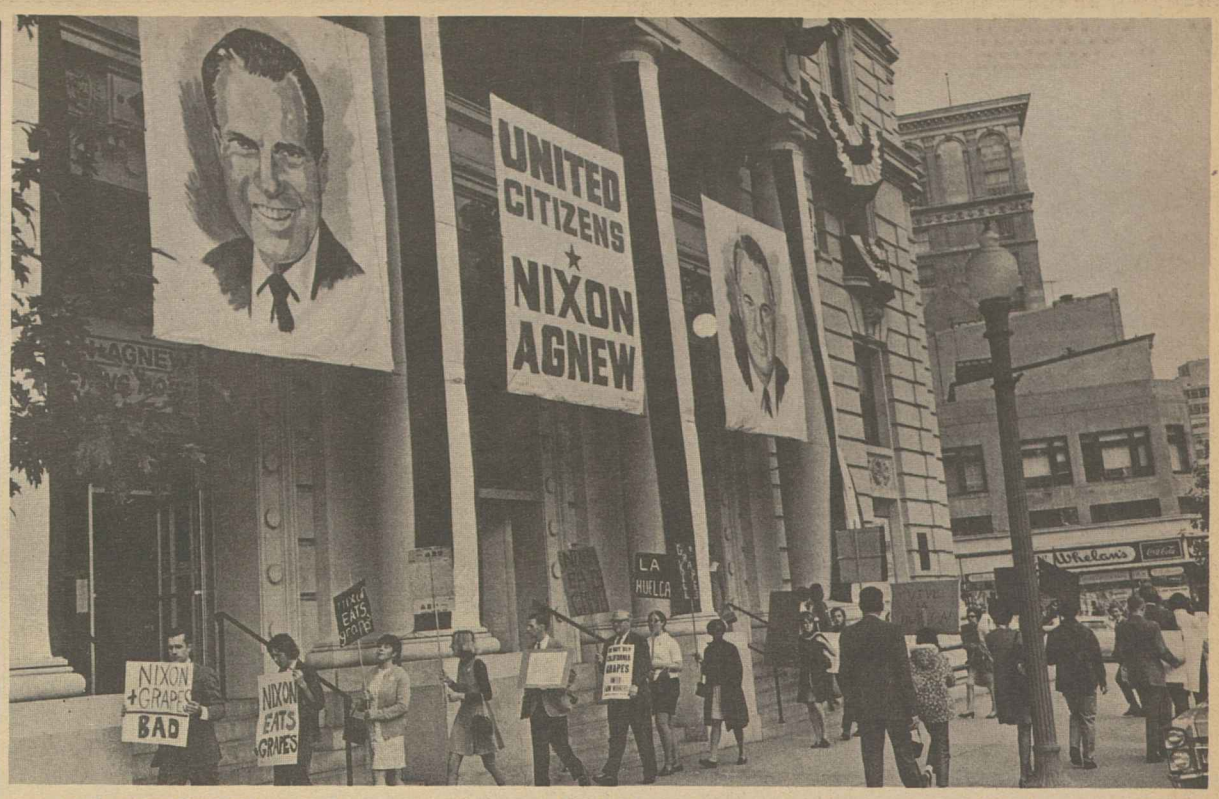
The fly in the Democratic ointment is the fact that Honolulu's popular Republican mayor, Neal S. Blaisdell, is one of the GOP's two congressional candidates.

Under the best of circumstances, the election of 435 congressmen is hard to predict. Both the Democratic House gains in 1964 and the Republican comeback in 1966 exceeded the pre-election consenus of political observers.

This year, there is the added uncertainty of whether Wallace supporters will revert to normal voting patterns for other offices on the ballot.

But the strong impression is that the presidential candidates will have only a minimal impact on House elections.

Coattails this political season are shorter than ever.



GRAPE STRIKERS and their supporters picket Nixon-Agnew headquarters in Washington, D.C., to protest Richard M. Nixon's mistaken criticism of the California table grape boycott as unlawful. The pickets include Pres. J. C. Turner, center, of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO. Turner noted that the United Farm Workers turned to the boycott when California growers refused to recognize their union or bargain with it.

Randolph Rallies Humphrey Support In Network Appeal to Negro Voters

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph called on black Americans to turn out at the polls in support of Vice Pres. Humphrey—the presidential candidate "who is equal to the great challenges facing America."

Randolph, speaking on a 30-city radio network, termed this year's election the most critical test of American democracy since 1876, when "a white backlash swept the nation" and ushered in a period of suppression of Negroes.

Humphrey "was in the forefront of the civil rights fight when that fight was still a lonely, unpopular, isolated struggle," Randolph recalled.

He termed the Vice President "a candidate around whom working people can rally with enthusiasm, for he has been a friend of labor in its most difficult hours. . . . He has understood, certainly better than any other candidate, that economic justice, elimination of poverty and the welfare of the nation depend upon a free, fully open, strong and growing trade union movement."

Bayard Rustin, chief organizer of the 1963 civil rights march and himself a noted Negro leader, introduced Randolph on the special program.

It was Randolph, he noted, who induced Pres. Roosevelt to issue the historic wartime order barring discrimination in employment, who had an important role in Pres. Truman's order ending segregation in the armed forces, and who was the "father" of the 1963 march.

Randolph said he was endorsing a presidential candidate for only the second time in his life because a victory for reaction this year threatens "the social and economic progress that black and white workers had struggled for generations to win."

He warned against the "demagogic" counsel that black Americans "go fishing" on election day. "Political neutrality is not an option for men of good will in 1968," Randolph said.

"All Americans who yearn for a world of peace" can rally with enthusiasm around Humphrey, Randolph said, "for he was working for peace and disarmament long before these became popular slogans. And he has understood that real peace depends upon the strengthening of democratic institutions throughout the world and the development of international peace-keeping machinery."

Randolph spoke of Humphrey also as "a man I have known and admired for many years and with whom I have worked in many facets of the fight for human dignity. Of his dedication to this fight, I have an intimate appreciation and profound respect."

Randolph, the nation's pioneer civil rights leader, concluded his broadcast by declaring:

"I therefore, with great satisfaction, endorse and vigorously recommend the candidacy of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey."

In his endorsement message, Randolph warned that a "victory for racism and reaction at the polls in 1968 would not bring peace and tranquility to our nation. It would bring frustration and chaos."

Wage Panel Named For Puerto Rico

Three union officials have been named by the Labor Dept. to committees that will review minimum wage rates for workers in Puerto Rico brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act by the law's 1966 amendments.

They are Clothing Workers' Vice Pres. Valentin J. T. Wertheimer; James E. Noe, director of research, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Friedrick Thursch, assistant to the president of the Seafarers.

Indiana Labor Shapes Intensive Vote Drive

Indianapolis—The Indiana AFL-CIO set its sights on electing candidates friendly to workers in the Nov. 5 election and securing improvements in state labor legislation.

Nearly 800 delegates to the state body's sixth biennial convention heard speaker after speaker appeal for a record turnout of union members and their families at the polls.

Keynote speaker Joseph P. Molony, Steelworkers' vice president, said the election of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket and liberals to Congress "is the only hope of heading off an onslaught of anti-labor legislation next year."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), up for re-election, appealed for a "strong labor turnout" in every part of the state. Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) traced Bayh's "outstanding" voting record on behalf of labor's programs.

Philip Willkie, a Rushville, Ind. banker and son of the late Wendell Willkie, GOP presidential candidate in 1940, praised labor's contributions to the nation and warned against votes for "anti-labor" George Wallace.

Other speakers included Rep. Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D-Ind.), Lt. Gov. Robert E. Roth, Democratic candidate for governor, and AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan.

There were no endorsements since these were made in June by delegates to the Indiana COPE convention, representing 285,000 union members in all parts of the state.

Endorsed are Bayh, Roth, Democratic Representatives Ray J. Madden, John Brademas, J. Edward Roush, Lee H. Hamilton and Jacobs, plus Democratic candidates for six other House seats: Edward Kelly, Robert Ford, Phil Bayt, Eldon Tipton, William Norton and Wayne Kent.

The convention adopted a 15-point state legislative program that calls for increases in workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits, a state labor relations law and improvements in an existing prevailing wage law.

Membership Drive

Delegates also shaped an extensive drive to increase affiliation in the federation with Vice Pres. Jacob R. Roberts assigned to direct it.

Pres. Willis N. Zagrovich was elected without opposition to his first full term in office. He had been acting president since the resignation of Dallas W. Sells earlier this year. Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright and Roberts were re-elected to their sixth terms.

Sixteen executive board members were elected after the convention adopted a constitutional change increasing the board from 12 to that number.

On Eve of Vote:

Surging Humphrey Drive Seen Key to 1968 Election

(Continued from Page 1)

Alabama governor is regarded as a "spoiler," but the question remains whether he will draw most of his votes away from Humphrey or Nixon.

Also to be elected, besides the President and Vice President, are 34 U.S. senators, 21 of the 50 state governors and all 435 members of the House of Representatives. In addition, voters will choose members of state legislatures in 43 states and tens of thousands of local officials.

Unless a Republican tide develops to an extent far greater than expected, the outlook was for the Democrats to retain majority control of both houses of Congress. No matter who wins the presidency, however, the GOP may pick up 10 to 15 House seats, short of the 30 seats they need to capture control. The Democratic margin of 26 in the Senate also may be reduced with 23 of the party's seats up this year against only 11 for the Republicans. In addition, the GOP looked to add at least three more governorships to the 26 it now holds.

Caps Stunning Year

The Nov. 5 election will cap a year of stunning political developments that included Pres. Johnson's decision to remove himself from consideration for re-election as he sought a solution to the troubling war in Viet Nam.

The political year produced heart-rending tragedy, too, as one of the chief contenders for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, fell to an assassin's bullet on the night of his victory in the California presidential primary.

The closeness of the presidential race and the presence of a strong third ticket raised the possibility that none of the candidates would win a clear victory on Nov. 5 and that the decision would be thrown into the House of Representatives.

The President and Vice President are chosen not by popular vote of the nation, but by electors apportioned among the states on the basis of population, with a majority of 270 electors needed for victory. Even if Wallace carries only four or five of the southern states generally conceded to him, this might be enough to prevent either Humphrey or Nixon from attaining the needed majority of 270 if the two were running close in other states.

The situation also created another possibility—that one of the candidates could trail the leader in the overall popular vote and yet put together enough close victories in the larger states to capture more than the required 270 electoral college votes.

For these reasons, both Humphrey and Nixon were concentrating the final stages of their campaigns in such populous states as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and California.

These states, plus Texas, account for 227 Electoral College votes, and past performances alone dictate that a candidate must carry most of them to win.

It is in these key industrial states, particularly, that labor's all-out effort on behalf of Humphrey's candidacy has scored major gains for the Democratic candidate. In many of them, the get-out-the-vote efforts of COPE—the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—could well spell the difference.

Other endorsements for Humphrey came from the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King and from the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded to the presidency of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference following Dr. King's assassination last April, both of whom had hitherto refrained from backing any candidate. They exhorted Negro voters particularly to give their votes to the Democratic candidate.

Federation Pres. George Meany, the first public figure to urge Humphrey to seek the presidency, issued a final appeal to all workers to cast their votes for the Vice President, votes he said would be "as important to your future, the future of your family and the future of our country as any vote you have ever cast." **(Story, Page 1.)**

Organized labor's commitment to Humphrey, including the endorsement of nearly every international union president as well as the AFL-CIO itself, stems from the Vice President's life-long support and identification with the labor movement.

In contrast, Nixon throughout his public career has opposed basic labor goals and social progress measures, identifying himself with the big business interests that form the hard conservative core of the Republican party. And Wallace, while claiming to be a friend of the worker, actually has a record as governor of Alabama that identifies him not only as a die-hard segregationist, but also as an opponent of union organizing rights, workmen's compensation improvements, good schools, fair taxation, decent wages, etc.

In the final week of the campaign, Humphrey's drive for the presidency received a lift from the endorsement of Sen. Eugene McCarthy, a fellow Minnesotan who had opposed him for the Democratic nomination. McCarthy acknowledged, however, that the bulk of his supporters already had shifted their backing to Humphrey as the only candidate who offered a real hope of leading the nation to peace and continued social progress.

The surge in public support for the Vice President as the election drew near also was reflected in the shifting tactics of Nixon, his principal opponent, who began to engage in personal attacks on Humphrey. Earlier, the Republican candidate had maintained an aloof confidence, disdaining even to discuss the issues uppermost in the minds of the voters.

Nixon's Silence Hit

Humphrey has continued to set forth his program in his campaign speeches, assailing Nixon's silence on the issues and his refusal to engage in televised debate before the nation.

As election day approached, the Vice President was clearly gaining confidence in his own prospects for victory following a slow start after the late-August Democratic convention. And campaign contributions, which had been slow to arrive in the aftermath of the convention, were pouring into Democratic headquarters after every Humphrey broadcast and public appearance.

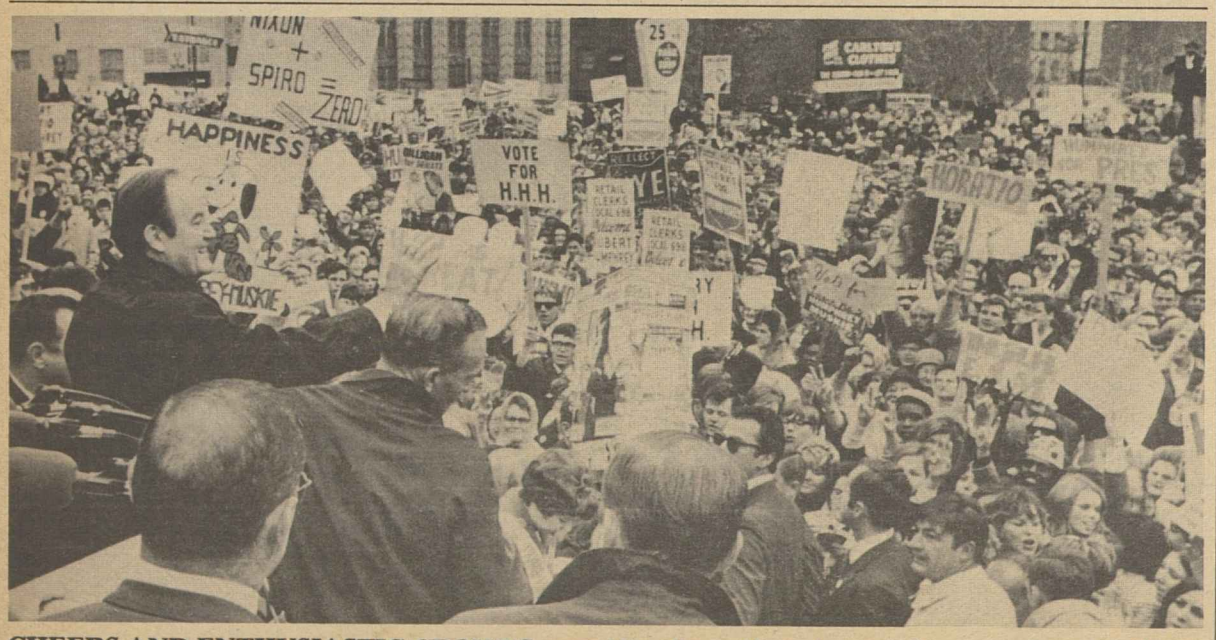
In the minds of every observer was the thought that Humphrey's candidacy seemed to be following the same pattern of a late shift in voter support that brought victory to Harry Truman in 1948 after the polls had predicted his defeat.

Meany Calls For Record Union Vote

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on trade unions throughout the country to work vigorously for a record turnout of "crucial" labor votes on Election Day.

In a telegram addressed to all AFL-CIO affiliates, Meany described the AFL-CIO get-out-the-vote drive Tuesday as the factor "which can make 1968 a victory year."

"Never before has every vote been so crucial," the telegram said. "One day of hard work," Meany added, "means four years of continued progress."



CHEERS AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS greet Vice Pres. Humphrey as he campaigns in Akron, O., to start the final week of his presidential campaign. Humphrey's hard-hitting stretch drive focused on the big industrial states whose electoral votes will be decisive on Nov. 5.

UNION MEMBERS in Los Angeles garment district give Hubert Humphrey a rousing welcome, filling the streets and clustering around the shop windows. Flanking the Democratic presidential candidate are singer Edie Adams and comedian Buddy Hackett.

Records of Candidates Contrasted for Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

killing recessions" during the last Republican administration, when Nixon was in office. "Some of you have never had to search, without hope or without help, for a job that isn't there."

Ask your parents, Humphrey suggested, what it was like under a government hostile to unions and collective bargaining.

Reads the Record

"They will tell you," he said, "how the Democratic Party stood with the American worker, when no one else would stand by him."

Humphrey read the record of Nixon Republicans who fought federal aid to schools, who voted for anti-labor laws. He spoke of his and Muskie's program for improved social security.

"We will fight for fair tax reform, and we're committed to rebuild our cities to make them more livable," Humphrey pledged.

He spoke of the need for "a more equitable system of selective service—a draft system that is fair, the lottery system."

The Democratic candidate spoke with deep feeling of the quest for peace.

Again, he asked the voters to compare his record with that of Nixon.

"My record on slowing down the dangerous arms race is clear," Humphrey said.

Cites Arms Controls

"It is a record of public service. I helped establish the first United States arms control agency. I led the fight in the Senate for the nuclear test ban treaty, which protects you and your family from dangerous radioactive fallout in your food and your milk."

As President, Humphrey said, he would press for immediate ratification of the treaty to stop the further spread of nuclear weapons—which Nixon helped stall.

"I would take the dividends of peace and I would invest them in the works of peace and human renewal, right here in the United States where so much needs to be done."

The Republican candidate, Humphrey charged, "has never worked for peace in his public career."

The decision, Humphrey declared, rests with the American voters.

"You must decide what kind of President and Vice President you want."

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Meany Cites Importance of Worker's Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

progress and growth in jobs and payrolls and the drop in unemployment.

He added that "we have stemmed the tide of anti-democratic forces throughout the world. Because we had the courage to make hard choices and to stick with them, hundreds of millions of people in Asia can look forward to freedom and progress instead of slavery and despair."

There is still much to be done, Meany said, but the immediate job "is to do everything possible. . . . to secure the election of Humphrey and Muskie and the hundreds of candidates for Senate and House who support them."

And on Nov. 5, he concluded, the job is to vote for Humphrey and Muskie: "Your future, the future of our country is in your hands."

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Razor-Thin Nixon Victory Produces Unclear Mandate

In 91st Congress:

House Unchanged As GOP Bid Fails

By David L. Perlman

America's voters, from Maine to Hawaii, smashed the hopes of the Republican Party for major gains in the House.

When the 91st Congress convenes in January, Democrats will have a 243-192 majority—only four less than their present margin.

They will elect the Speaker of the House, fill all committee chairmanships and name a majority of the members of each legislative committee.

Conservatives of both parties will continue to outnumber liberals in the House. But the conservative coalition will not be significantly stronger. The important House Education & Labor Committee remains firmly liberal. A Republican President will have to deal with Democratic congressional leaders to get action on his legislative programs.

That's not the way the GOP had planned it.

Republicans went into the election needing a pickup of 30 seats to control the House—and had confidently expected to at least come close to that figure.

Democrats did much better than any pre-election survey had indicated by winning most of the close ones—those House contests rated "toss-ups." They also held on to a few seats Republicans were strongly favored to pick up.

In all, Republicans won nine House districts previously held by Democrats, but lost five of their own congressional seats in return.

The GOP would have had to pick up at least nine seats in the East alone to come close to a House majority. They ended up with a net gain of only one.

They hoped to add a couple of seats in the Midwest to their already heavy congressional majority from that region. Instead, Democrats made a net gain of one.

In the West, GOP hopes of widespread pickups were again thwarted, except for the capture of New Mexico's two House seats.

The South proved safe for incumbents—including several liberal Democrats in hard re-election fights and four conservative Republicans facing strong opposition. The two GOP pickups—one each in North Carolina and Virginia—were in districts without an incumbent congressman on the ballot.

On a state-by-state basis, here is where party changes took place:

Connecticut—Republicans gained a seat that has swung back and forth between the parties by beating Donald J. Irwin in the 4th District. The GOP victor is Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., a state senator from Greenwich. New state lineup, 4 Democrats, 2 Republicans.

Indiana — Redistricting shoved two veteran congressmen of different parties into competition for a single seat. The district's past voting pattern was heavily Republican and Democrat J. Edward Roush lost as expected to Republican E. Ross Adair. The new 10th

(Continued on Page 3)

PRES.-ELECT Richard M. Nixon is shown with presidential symbol, made by daughter Julie on one of family's campaign trips. Left to right, Julie, Tricia, Nixon and wife Pat.

Congress Stays With Democrats

By John M. Barry

Richard M. Nixon, the choice of the American voters to be their 37th President, emerged from the 1968 election with a leadership mandate clouded by the razor-thin margin of his victory and the failure of his party to achieve control of Congress.

Nixon won the election with the support of about 43 percent of the electorate, relying heavily on rural and suburban areas. He put together an Electoral College majority of 302, largely in the same southern, midwestern and western states that had formed the base of his strength in capturing the Republican nomination.

But the GOP fell far short of its goals in the legislative branch as it posted a net gain of only four House seats and four Senate seats —with one other still in doubt.

Thus Nixon, when he takes office next Jan. 20, will be the first man in 120 years to assume the presidency while confronted with a Congress firmly in the hands of the opposition party. He will take office with the lowest percentage of the popular vote since 1912 when Woodrow Wilson received 41.9 percent in winning a three-way race.

Addressing supporters following

(Continued on Page 12)

Despite GOP Gains:

Democrats Maintain Majority in Senate

By Duane Emme

The makeup of the Senate remained basically unchanged and liberal as a result of the election, despite some inroads by the Republicans.

The GOP scored a net gain of four seats, with one other seat still in doubt, to cut the Democratic margin from 63-37 to 58-42 or 59-41. Republicans needed to pick up 14 seats to win control.

With Democrats defending 23 of the 34 seats at stake, the Republicans had hoped to do better. Some party leaders looked for a pickup of at least 10 seats. On the other hand, the Democrats had hoped to lose not more than three.

The extent of the cut in the liberal margin, which has run about 10 votes less than the Democratic margin, is more difficult to determine.

Several of the newly-elected Republicans are clear-cut conservatives on the basis of past records. But several others are considered moderate-liberals.

The Republicans captured previously Democratic seats in Arizona, Florida, Maryland, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Pennsylvania. Democrats took GOP seats in California and Iowa.

These were some of the developments in Senate races:

In California, former state controller Alan Cranston defeated right-wing Republican Max Rafferty, who beat Senate Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel in the state's primary. Cranston is rated a lib-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nation's Jobless Rate Holds Steady at 3.6%

By Robert B. Cooney

The national unemployment rate held steady at 3.6 percent in October, the Labor Dept. has reported.

An expected decline in unemployment was offset by a moderate rise in non-farm jobs, the report said.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 3.6 percent was the same as in September and matches the average for the first 10 months of 1968. It is substantially below the 4.3 percent jobless rate of October 1967.

The number unemployed in October totaled 2.5 million, down seasonally by 100,000 from September.

On the employment side of the picture, the Labor Dept., reported an increase of 136,000 over the month to 68.5 million, seasonally adjusted. The rise would have been greater by some 40,000 but for the workers laid off payrolls due to a work stoppage in the coal industry, the report added.

The major job gains over the month came in these areas: 52,000 in manufacturing; 47,000 in wholesale and retail trade; 23,000 in services and 50,000 in state and local government.

The gain in the manufacturing sector was concentrated in the auto and steel industries, reflecting a

(Continued on Page 9)

Meany Pledges Nixon Labor's Cooperation

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assured Pres.-Elect Richard M. Nixon "of the cooperation of organized labor," in the "great American tradition" of backing the President.

To Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Meany reaffirmed the trade union movement's great regard for him, wiring "you staged a magnificent fight and it has been our honor to have been among your supporters."

In a statement accompanying the wires, the AFL-CIO president pointed up labor's complete involvement in the campaign, declaring "we believe that our efforts contributed to the massive rejection of the George Wallace campaign of hate as well as to the election of liberal candidates of both parties to both houses of Congress."

The job facing the nation now, Meany said, is to "move forward" to solve the problems of the cities, poverty, education, health care and all the rest. "We intend to keep fighting for those goals," he said, and "we are awaiting the details of the programs to solve these problems that Pres.-Elect Nixon promised during his campaign."

To the "thousands of trade union volunteers," Meany sent his personal thanks, noting "they have contributed much to the great democratic process of this country . . . and have helped make America better."

Democrats Maintain Senate Majority

GOP Gains Reduce Lead By 4 Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

eral, as was Kuchel.

In Iowa, three-term Democratic Gov. Harold E. Hughes won election in a nominally Republican state over state Sen. David Stanley, despite a strong margin for Richard Nixon.

This represents a distinct gain for liberals in the Senate since Hughes takes a seat being given up by Republican Bourke B. Hickenlooper, a conservative.

The seat still in doubt is that of veteran, liberal Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who was locked in a deadheat with his challenger, State Rep. Robert W. Packwood. The race, to be decided by a count of absentee ballots, was still in doubt as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In Pennsylvania, liberal Sen. Joseph S. Clark was edged out by Richard S. Schweiker, a 42-year-old four-term Republican congressman, who is rated as a moderate.

Thirty consecutive years of congressional service ended for Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) when he was defeated by former Gov. Henry Bellmon in a race that was as close as it was predicted to be.

Mathias Wins

In Maryland, Rep. Charles McC. Mathias, a moderate Republican, defeated incumbent Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, seeking a second term after previous service in the House. Mathias prevailed handily even though Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey narrowly carried the state. George P. Mahoney, an independent candidate, finished a poor third.

In Florida, ultra-conservative Rep. Edward J. Gurney (R) defeated former Democratic Gov. LeRoy Collins, for a seat being vacated by Sen. George A. Smathers (D).

Gurney benefitted from a large turnout for both Nixon and Wallace, who between them drew 70 percent of the presidential vote cast in the state.

As expected, Arizona swept conservative Barry Goldwater back into his old desk in the Senate. He defeated Roy Elson, administrative aide to retiring Sen. Carl Hayden (D).

In a race that was in doubt for some time, state Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe, a Republican, defeated former Rep. John J. Gilligan, who had ousted Sen. Frank J. Lausche in the primary. Lausche, however, had been a hard-line conservative.

Liberals Re-Elected

Republican hopes of defeating Democratic liberals in Idaho, Indiana and Wisconsin were punctured by voters even though Nixon carried all three states.

In Idaho, Sen. Frank Church handily turned back a challenge to his bid for a third term by GOP Rep. George V. Hansen, who had tried to win with a direct attack on Church's liberalism.

In Wisconsin, Sen. Gaylord Nelson won re-election by a better than 3-to-2 margin over Republican Jerris Leonard, a GOP state senator who put on a heavily-financed campaign.

Sen. Birch Bayh won a close decision in Indiana over his Republican opponent, William D. Ruckelshaus, a state legislator. GOP leaders had repeatedly claimed they would take the seat.

In Washington, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) easily won re-election to his fifth term over state Sen. Jack Metcalf, a conservative who appealed for support through a national right-wing network.

Democrats also handily retained seats in two states where races drew national attention:

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) won a second term by defeating former Rep. Edwin H. May, Jr., a conservative, in a race that had been considered "too close to call" by many predictors.

Sen. George C. McGovern (D-S.D.) won over former Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud despite a big Nixon victory. Republicans had combined throughout the state to make McGovern their "number one" target.

Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton is the new Democratic senator from Missouri, having defeated GOP Rep. Thomas B. Curtis. Eagleton topped incumbent Sen. Edward V. Long in the state's Democratic primary.

Democrat Mike Gravel, former speaker of the Alaska state legislature, is another new senator. He defeated Anchorage banker Elmer Rasmuson and also overcame a write-in campaign for Sen. Ernest Gruening, who had lost the primary.

In Nevada, Sen. Alan Bible (D) won his third full term, turning back the bid of Republican Lt. Gov. Edward Fike by a greater margin than had been expected.

HAROLD HUGHES
Iowa Democrat

WARREN MAGNUSON
Washington Democrat

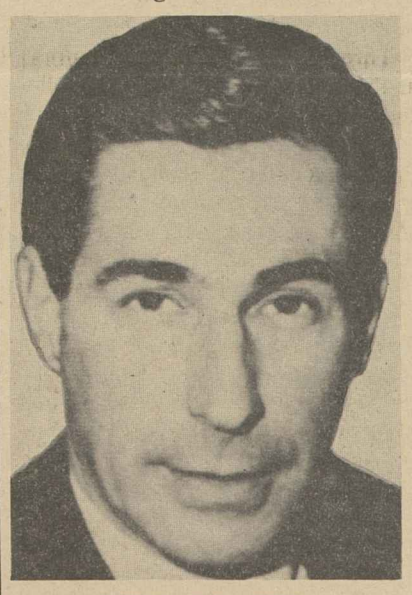
Senate Winners

Alabama—James B. Allen (D)
Alaska—Mike Gravel (D)
Arizona—Barry M. Goldwater (R)
Arkansas—J. W. Fulbright (D)*
California—Alan Cranston (D)
Colorado—Peter H. Dominick (R)*
Connecticut—Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)*
Florida—Edward J. Gurney (R)
Georgia—Herman E. Talmadge (D)*
Hawaii—Daniel K. Inouye (D)*
Idaho—Frank Church (D)*
Illinois—Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)*
Indiana—Birch Bayh (D)*
Iowa—Harold E. Hughes (D)
Kansas—Robert Dole (R)
Kentucky—Marlow W. Cook (R)
Louisiana—Russell B. Long (D)*
Maryland—Charles McC. Mathias (R)
Missouri—Thomas F. Eagleton (D)
Nevada—Alan Bible (D)*
New Hampshire—Norris Cotton (R)*
New York—Jacob K. Javits (R)*
North Carolina—Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)*
North Dakota—Milton R. Young (R)*
Ohio—William B. Saxbe (R)
Oklahoma—Henry Bellmon (R)
Oregon—Undecided
Pennsylvania—Richard S. Schweiker (R)
South Carolina—Ernest F. Hollings (D)*
South Dakota—George McGovern (D)*
Utah—Wallace F. Bennett (R)*
Vermont—George D. Aiken (R)*
Washington—Warren G. Magnuson (D)*
Wisconsin—Gaylord Nelson (D)*

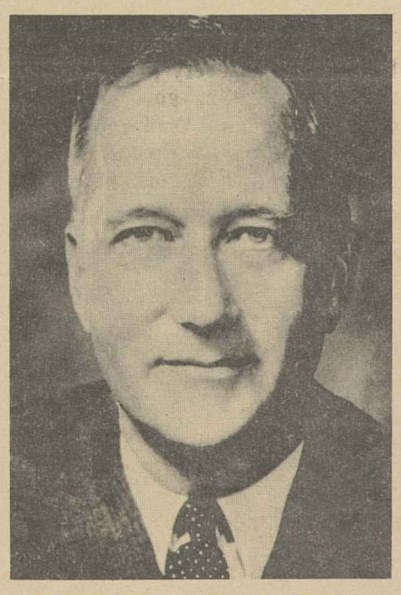
* Incumbent

DANIEL INOUYE
Hawaii Democrat

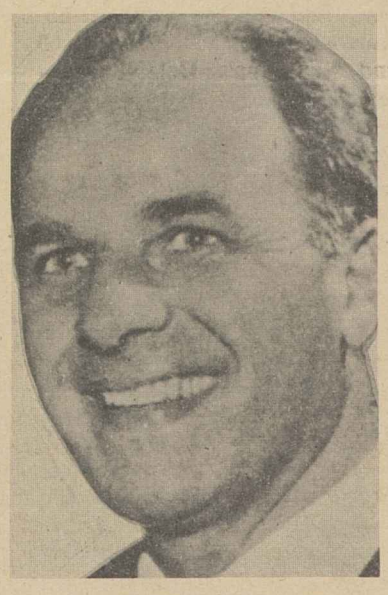
FRANK CHURCH
Idaho Democrat



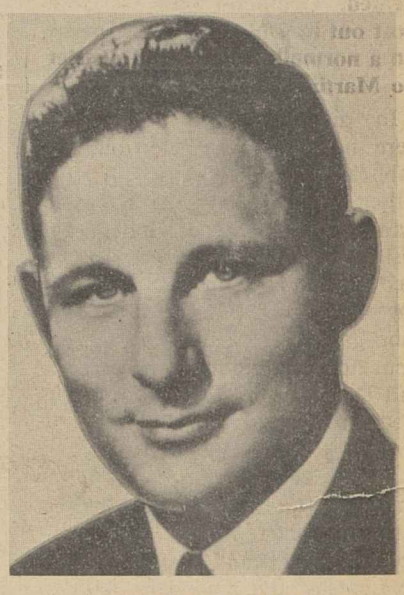
MIKE GRAVEL
Alaska Democrat



CHARLES McC. MATHIAS
Maryland Republican



GAYLORD NELSON
Wisconsin Democrat



BIRCH BAYH
Indiana Democrat

Nation's Voters Approve Programs Worth Billions for Local Projects

Voters across the nation have authorized expenditures totaling more than $2.7 billion for programs ranging from pollution control, education and housing to transit systems and veterans' benefits.

The actions highlighted local referenda on the ballots of three-fourths of the states. Most of the balloting was on money matters.

The largest single financial proposal approved was an Illinois measure to allot $1 billion for air and water pollution control.

New Jersey voters okayed $990 million for education, low-cost housing and transportation.

Michigan, too, passed a bond issue to wage a battle against pollution. This one, also the largest in that state's history, provides $335 million for a 10-year program against water pollution.

Five jursidictions adjacent to Washington, D. C.,—one in Maryland and four in Virginia—voted to allow their governments to issue a total of $207.5 million in bonds for a mass transit system.

But Los Angeles voters rejected a $2.5 billion issue to build an 89-mile rapid transit railway system in an effort to curb automobile usage and smog.

In Virginia, voters overwhelmingly approved an $81 million bond issue for higher education and mental institutions.

Also in Virginia, at least 30 localities through the state approved liquor-by-the-drink in restaurants and hotel dining rooms.

However, Utah voters rejected a liquor-by-the-drink proposal that became one of the top issues in the state's political campaign.

Voters in Nevada, where gambling is a major industry, rejected a constitutional amendment to permit a private lottery, which would have given 30 percent of its profits to the state's treasury.

A plan to give Viet Nam war veterans cash bonuses of up to $750 won approval in Pennsylvania.

Nebraska rejected a proposed state constitutional amendment to lower the voting age from 21 to 19.

In other actions, Californians defeated a bond issue to aid their colleges, Oregonians refused to increase a gasoline tax to improve natural resources, and Texans refused to give benefits to industries that install anti-pollution equipment.

Alabama voters adopted a constitutional amendment to permit the governor and seven other elected officials to succeed themselves. The issue of succession drew attention when the wife of George C. Wallace succeeded him as governor in 1966.

Idaho approved a constitution change calling for annual instead of biennial sessions of the legislature but at the same time refused to change the constitutional limitation of legislators' pay to allow for an annual session.

Conservatives Lose Bid for House Gains

Liberals Hold Seats Upsetting Predictions

(Continued from Page 1)

District was won by Republican David W. Dennis.

Maryland—After coming close two years ago, Republican Lawrence J. Hogan succeeded in defeating incumbent Hervey G. Machen. The district is normally Democratic, but Nixon carried it by a small margin with Wallace receiving a substantial vote. The shift is a conservative gain.

Missouri—An attractive Democrat, with a politically potent name, took over the St. Louis suburban district that Republican Thomas B. Curtis held for 18 years before giving it up for an unsuccessful Senate race. The new congressman is James W. Symington, son of Sen. Stuart Symington. A big liberal plus.

New Mexico—A two-seat pickup for the GOP was feared, but not expected. It happened. Running for the first time in districts, rather than at-large, Republican Manuel Lujan, Jr., unseated 5-term veteran Thomas G. Morris. Two-term incumbent E. S. Johnny Walker was beaten by a conservative Republican, Ed Foreman. Foreman was a one-term Texas congressman (1963-65) who moved to New Mexico.

New York—Four seats changed party but the lineup remains 26 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Only one incumbent was defeated. Democrat John G. Dow lost out in a bid for a third term in a normally Republican district to Martin B. McKneally.

In districts where incumbents were not seeking re-election, Republican Hamilton Fish, Jr. (his father was the longtime congressman of FDR's "Martin, Barton and Fish" speech) took back a seat the Democrats had held for two terms; the Bronx seat Republican Paul Fino gave up to accept a judgeship went to Democrat Mario Biaggi, and Democrat Edwin I. Koch won the 17th District Manhattan seat held by Republicans about as long as anyone can remember. Although no longer quite the "silk stocking" district it once was, it had elected liberal Republicans, including Mayor Lindsay and Theodore Kupferman, who decided not to seek re-election.

North Carolina—A new district elected Republican Wilmer (Vinegar Bend) Mizell, a former major league pitcher who turned to conservative-style Republican politics. It reduces the state's Democratic congressional majority to 7-4.

Ohio — This time, redistricting added a Democratic seat. When the 21st District became predominantly Negro, veteran Democrat Charles A. Vanik decided to run in the neighboring district against a popular but elderly Republican, Frances P. Bolton. Vanik won his gamble and his former district was carried easily by Democrat Louis A. Stokes, brother of the mayor of Cleveland. The Democratic gain made the state's congressional lineup 18 Republicans, six Democrats.

Oklahoma—Redistricting brought a standoff. In a battle of two incumbents, veteran Democrat Tom Steed beat one-term Republican James V. Smith. But a Republican named John N. Happy Camp won the new 6th District in northwest Oklahoma.

Virginia — The retirement of Democrat Porter Hardy in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area of Virginia led to a Republican pickup with the election of G. William Whitehurst, dean of students at a local college. He beat Frederick T. Stant, Jr., a labor-backed liberal. The Old Dominion will now have five Democratic and five Republican congressmen.

West Virginia—As consolation for the gubernatorial victory of Republican Arch A. Moore, the Democrats picked up his congressional seat in the Wheeling area. The winner is Robert H. Mollohan, who represented the district for two terms in the 1950's.

But party shifts tell only part of the story of the 1968 congressional elections.

At least equally significant is what didn't happen.

Republicans had been favored to beat Democrats Henry Helstoski in New Jersey and Arnold Olsen in Montana. They didn't.

In a supposedly Republican district of Long Island, the retirement of Democrat Herbert Tenzer brought about a confrontation between an all-out McCarthy Democrat, Allard K. Lowenstein, who waited until late in the campaign before endorsing Humphrey, and a Conservative Party candidate, Mason L. Hampton, who had Republican Party endorsement. Hampton was considered the likely winner—but Lowenstein kept the seat Democratic.

One of the most effective liberals in Congress, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey was threatened—but kept his seat. Likewise two southern liberals—Florida's Dante Fascell and Louisiana's Hale Boggs—resisted strong Republican challenges.

The Republicans did not pick up threatened Democratic seats in California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington.

But on the other hand, Republican incumbents turned back Democratic challenges in Alabama and Georgia. The Alabama contests were between Wallace Democrats and Goldwater conservatives. But the Georgia races saw defeat of a comeback attempt by two liberal former congressmen, Democrats Charles L. Weltner and James A. Mackay.

There will be three more Negroes in the 91st Congress, for a total of nine—all Democrats. In the group is the first black woman in the House, Mrs. Shirley Chisholm of Brooklyn. She beat James Farmer, a civil rights leader who was given the GOP endorsement.

Basically, however, the House that will legislate during the first two years of the Nixon Administration is very much like the House that served during the last two years of Pres. Johnson's Administration.

Maritime Agency Legislation Vetoed

A bill passed in the final days of the 90th Congress to make the Maritime Administration an independent federal agency died when Pres. Johnson "pocket vetoed" it by withholding his signature.

The Administration's position has been that the agency, now under the Commerce Dept., should be in the Dept. of Transportation.

The independent agency bill was supported by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. The department's executive secretary-treasurer, Peter M. McGavin, said the drive for an independent agency will be renewed in the 91st Congress and "we will again work actively for its passage."

SMILING Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic presidential candidate, approaches his Minneapolis heaquarters on the last lap of campaign. He came from behind to a photo finish.

Nixon, Wallace Split South's Votes, Democrats Retain Grip in Congress

The South's traditionally solid allegiance to Democratic presidential candidates crumbled almost totally under the onslaught of Republican Richard M. Nixon and Independent Party candidate George C. Wallace.

Pres.-Elect Nixon picked up 75 of the 145 electoral votes in the 13 southern and border states and Wallace ran second with 45 electoral votes. Only the 25 Texas votes went to Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey.

Wallace, clearly, was the spoiler. He hurt Humphrey much more than Nixon.

Arkansas, which has voted Democratic in every presidential race since 1872, gave its six electoral votes to Wallace. And North Carolina—voting Republican only once in the last 96 years—went for Nixon.

Nixon also won in Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Besides Arkansas, Wallace took Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

In the seven states that Nixon won in the region, Humphrey ran second in four and third in three. In the five Wallace states, Humphrey ran second in four states and third in one.

Little Change

The toll of seven-state Nixon sweep did not appreciably hurt the makeup of the Democratic southern delegation in the House. Democrats lost only two congressional seats—one each in North Carolina and Virginia. The party had hoped to win back three seats in Alabama which the Republicans took in 1964 with the Goldwater vote. But even the Wallace Democrats were unable to unseat the Republicans.

Nixon's strength was felt most in Florida and Oklahoma as the Republicans gained two Senate seats.

In Florida, arch-conservative Rep. Edward J. Gurney became the state's first Republican Senator since 1879. He defeated former Gov. LeRoy Collins, a liberal Democrat, for the seat held by retiring George A. Smathers.

Collins was unable to pick up the votes he needed in the state's more populous areas around Miami, Fort Lauderdale and St. Petersburg-Tampa to offset Gurney's gains in the rural sections.

In Oklahoma, Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney, who has a strong COPE voting record, was defeated by former Republican Gov. Henry Bellmon. Bellmon scored heavily in the larger cities.

Bellmon had close ties with Nixon and was not expected to unseat Monroney. But Nixon's 47 percent of the vote to Humphrey's 33 percent apparently was a big factor in the result.

Three other Democratic Senators in the South turned back Republican opposition to win new terms.

In North Carolina, Sen. Sam Ervin, Jr., defeated challenger Robert V. Somers by more than 100,000 votes. Ervin, 71, has served in the Senate since 1954 and heads the conservative southern bloc.

Georgia's Sen. Herman E. Talmadge won by more than a 3-to-2 margin over E. Earl Patton, Jr., the first GOP nominee for the Senate in more than 100 years.

Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas pulled through his toughest election contest in 24 years of politics to defeat Republican Charles T. Bernard.

In Alabama, James B. Allen topped Republican Perry O. Hooper by almost 400,000 votes to win the seat of retiring Democratic Sen. Lister Hill.

The makeup of the Virginia House delegation was thrown into a deadlock as Republicans won the seat of retiring Democrat Porter Hardy, Jr., in the 2nd District. Republican G. William Whitehurst defeated Frederick T. Stant, Jr., a liberal, to split the party lineup 5-and-5.

Democrats Control

Although Republicans picked up an additional seat in North Carolina, the Democrats still hold the edge in the state's House delegation 7-to-4. Republican Wilmer D. Mizell, former big league baseball pitcher, defeated Smith Bagley in the new 5th District.

The GOP retained a House seat in Georgia won two years ago as Rep. Fletcher Thompson defeated former congressman Charles Weltner, who was attempting a comeback.

The strongest challenge by a Negro for a southern congressional seat was made in Alabama by William McKinley Branch of the National Democratic Party. He was defeated by Walter Flowers, a Wallace-backed Democrat.

Negroes turned out an estimated 3.1 million voters throughout the South, and although they were casting 90 percent of their ballots in favor of Humphrey it was not enough to affect the outcome of most state elections.

The coalition of Negro and Mexican-American voters, however, did pay off for the Democratic presidential candidate in Texas.

Retail Credit Ceiling Voted In Washington

Seattle — A consumers crusade led by the Washington state AFL-CIO to roll back the maximum retail credit interest rate from 18 percent to a new ceiling of 12 percent a year has been won, according to unofficial returns.

The ballot measure, titled "Reducing Maximum Retail Service Charges," received 523,738 votes to 467,763 votes against it, with more than 91 percent of all state precincts totaled. The new interest rate limit on credit cards and revolving charge accounts goes into effect in 30 days.

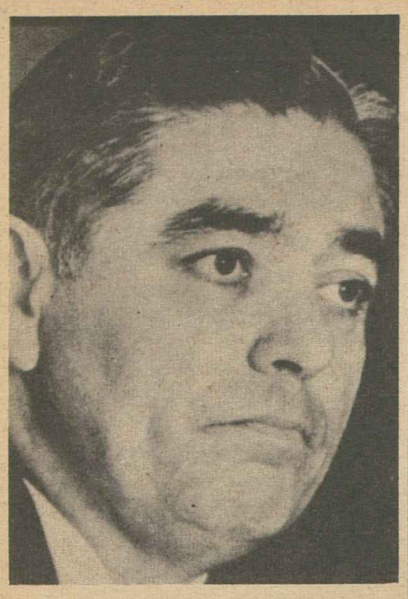
The victory came in the face of a high pressure advertising campaign carried out by department stores, banks and auto dealers.

Joe Davis, president, and Marvin L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, of the Washington AFL-CIO filed the consumer oriented initiative on April 4. The filing of the initiative was triggered by a 50 percent increase in interest rates on bank credit cards from 12 percent to a newly enacted 18 percent limit.

"We were determined that this deliberate credit gouging would not take place," Davis said.

In a whirlwind campaign the council, aided by all segments of organized labor in Washington state and other groups, collected more than 143,000 signatures to qualify the measure for the November ballot.

The Washington State Grange, the Washington Committee on Consumer Interests and the Catholic Northwest Progress, official spokesman for the Catholic archdiocese, supported the initiative.



FRANK LICHT

WILLIAM L. GUY

FORREST H. ANDERSON

DAVID F. CARGO

RICHARD B. OGILVIE

5-Seat Net Gain:

GOP Widens Lead Over Democrats For 31-19 Majority in Governorships

By John R. Oravec

Republicans rolled up a net gain of five state houses to widen their majority to 31-19. The GOP took seven governorships from the Democrats who, in turn, wrested two seats away from the Republicans.

Democrats lost the governors' mansions in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, Vermont and West Virginia. But they won Republican-held governorships in Rhode Island and Montana.

Republicans went into the election holding a 26-to-24 edge. Of the 21 contests this year, they won 13. This gives the GOP a new high in the control of the state houses. They held 30 seats after the Eisenhower landslide of 1952.

The Nixon victory this year was discounted as having no major coattail effect on the Republican gains.

Ironically, the Nixon win will cost the GOP one seat. This is because his running mate, Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, will have to be repalced. The Democratic-controlled Maryland legislature undoubtedly will name a Democratic successor.

Four of the shifts were in traditionally Republican states where incumbent Democratic governors were not running for re-election—Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The upset victories for the Democrats came in Rhode Island as Frank Licht defeated Gov. John H. Chafee and in Montana as Forrest H. Anderson ousted Republican Tim Babcock.

Chafee, who sought his fourth term, was caught between his unpopular stand for a state income tax and the Humphrey victory in Rhode Island. Licht, former state superior court judge, opposed the income tax which became the major issue in the campaign.

Babcock also lost on the tax issue in Montana. Anderson, the state attorney general, promised to veto a 3 percent sales tax if it were passed by the legislature.

Democrats came within a whisker of unseating Republicans in Arkansas and New Mexico. Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller won a second term by edging out Democrat Marion Crank, who apparently benefited from much of the Wallace vote in Arkansas. New Mexico's Gov. David F. Cargo also pulled out a victory after a tight race with Democrat Fabian Chavez, Jr.

Nixon's victory in Delaware was credited in part with helping to defeat incumbent Democrat Charles L. Terry. Republican Russell W. Peterson, a DuPont Co. executive, pulled slightly more than 7,000 votes ahead of Terry.

In Illinois, a heavy down-state turnout of Republicans helped Richard B. Ogilvie beat incumbent Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro, who was seeking his first full term. Shapiro succeeded former Gov. Otto Kerner earlier this year.

The Republican parade in Indiana was led with the gubernatorial election of Edgar D. Whitcomb over Democratic Lt. Gov. Robert L. Rock. The incumbent, Democrat Roger L. Branigin, was ineligible for another term.

Republican Robert Ray in Iowa easily defeated Paul Franzenburg, who was unable to keep the state house for the Democrats. In the meantime, incumbent Gov. Harold Hughes won his race for a Senate seat.

In New Hampshire the governor's mansion was returned to Republican control with Walter R. Peterson's defeat of Emile R. Bussiere. Incumbent Democrat John W. King lost in his bid to capture a Senate seat as the full effect of the state's old-line Republicanism was renewed.

Vermont also reverted to its old Republican pattern as Deane C. Davis was swept into state house over Lt. Gov. John J. Daley, who was bidding to hold the governorship in the Democratic column. Two-term Gov. Philip Hoff, the first Democrat to hold the state house in more than a century, is retiring.

Democrats retained control in North Carolina, Texas, Missouri, Kansas and Utah, while the GOP held on to state houses in Arizona, South Dakota and Washington.

In Texas, Lt. Gov. Preston Smith won easily over Republican Paul W. Eggers as Democrats patched up their differences. Incumbent Democratic Gov. John B. Connally did not seek re-election.

Despite a heavy Nixon vote in Utah, incumbent Democrat Calvin L. Rampton handily turned back Carl W. Buckner by about 2-to-1 majority.

Democratic incumbent Warren E. Hearnes, a first-term conservative governor, won a smashing victory in Missouri over Republican challenger Lawrence K. Roos.

North Dakota's Gov. William L. Guy again averted a Republican sweep as the Democrat won a fourth term. He easily defeated Robert P. McCarney, who could not capitalize on Nixon's heavy popular vote in the state.

Kansas re-elected Democrat Robert Docking, who at one point in the campaign appeared to be an underdog. He defeated Republican Rich Harman.

Democratic Lt. Gov. Robert W. Scott withstood Nixon's victory in North Carolina to defeat Republican James C. Gardner, a first-term congressman. Incumbent Democratic Gov. Dan K. Moore was not allowed to succeed himself.

Arizona's Republican incumbent Jack Williams turned back former Democratic Gov. Sam Goddard. In Washington, Republican Daniel. J. Evans won another term over Democratic challenger John J. O'Connell. Republican Frank Farrar defeated Democrat Robert M. Chamberlin for the state house of South Dakota.

Governors Elected

Arizona—Jack Williams (R)*
Arkansas—Winthrop Rockefeller (R)*
Delaware—Russell W. Peterson (R)
Illinois—Richard B. Ogilvie (R)
Indiana—Edgar D. Whitcomb (R)
Iowa—Robert Ray (R)
Kansas—Robert Docking (D)*
Missouri—Warren E. Hearnes (D)*
Montana—Forrest H. Anderson (D)
New Hampshire—Walter R. Peterson, Jr. (R)
New Mexico—David F. Cargo (R)*
North Carolina—Robert W. Scott (D)
North Dakota—William L. Guy (D)*
Rhode Island—Frank Licht (D)
South Dakota—Frank Farrar (R)
Texas—Preston Smith (D)
Utah—Calvin L. Rampton (D)*
Vermont—Deane C. Davis (R)
Washington—Daniel J. Evans (R)*
West Virginia—Arch A. Moore (R)
Wisconsin—Warren P. Knowles (R)*

*** Incumbent**

Humphrey Runs Strong In New England States

The dramatic upswing in Vice Pres. Humphrey's support during the last two weeks of his presidential campaign was particularly evident in voting results in the six-state New England area.

Humphrey captured four of the states and 30 of the region's 37 electoral votes, whereas a survey in mid-October had found that only Rhode Island's four electoral votes could be safely listed in his column.

The results also showed the effect of labor's get-out-the-vote drives The Democrats swept industrial areas in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Humphrey's margin in the latter two states was better than 2 to 1.

The Democratic ticket won handily in Maine, the home state of Humphrey's running mate, Sen. Edmund Muskie, whose popularity apparently was a factor in the over-all New England tally. The GOP ticket carried only New Hampshire and Vermont.

Third-party candidate George C. Wallace ran poorly throughout New England, his vote ranging from only 2 percent in Maine to about 6 percent in Connecticut.

A state-by-state rundown:

Connecticut — Democratic Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff easily won re-election to a second term over a challenge from Republican Edwin H. May, Jr., a Wethersfield insurance executive.

Democratic Rep. Donald J. Irwin was edged out by Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., in a district that is basically Republican. The other four House Democrats and a lone Republican incumbent won comfortably.

Maine—The state's two Democratic House members—Peter N. Kyros and William D. Hathaway—were re-elected by strong margins.

Massachusetts—The Bay State's 12 incumbent members of the House—seven Democrats and five Republicans—were re-elected. Two of the Democrats and two of the Republicans had no opposition.

New Hampshire—Basically Republican, the state gave Nixon 52 percent of the vote. He also won here in 1960.

Sen. Norris Cotton (R) was re-elected to his third full term, turning back a bid for the seat by Democratic Gov. John W. King.

Republican Walter R. Peterson, speaker of the State House of Representatives, was elected governor, defeating Democrat Emile R. Bussiere, Manchester district attorney. Two incumbent Republican congressmen were re-elected.

Rhode Island — An upset occurred here, when Democrat Frank Licht, a Superior Court judge, defeated Republican Gov. John H. Chafee, who was seeking a fourth two-year term. Incumbent Representatives Fernand J. St. Germain and Robert O. Tiernan, both Democrats, won re-election by nearly 2 to 1 margins.

Vermont—The governorship reverted to the GOP when Deane C. Davis, a Montpelier businessman defeated Democratic Lt. Gov. John J. Daley. Incumbent Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D), is retiring after serving three two-year terms. Sen. George D. Aiken (R) and Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R) had no opposition.

Statehood Party Elects Puerto Rico Governor

San Juan—Puerto Rico voters broke a 28-year tradition by picking Luis A. Ferre, candidate of the New Progressive Party, as governor over Senate Majority Leader Luis Negron Lopez of the dominant Popular Democratic Party.

Based on nearly complete returns, Ferre, a 64-year-old millionaire businessman, emerged the winner of a five-cornered race with about 43 percent of the vote. Also elected was a running-mate, Jorge Luis Cordova Diaz, as resident commissioner in Washington, D.C.—a post his father had held for 14 years. He defeated incumbent commissioner Santiago Polanco Abreu. The commissioner has a seat in the U.S. Congress but no vote.

Ferre's party favors statehood for this island commonwealth but Ferre himself soft-pedaled that issue and stressed the need for a new approach to problems like crime, unemployment, drug addiction and the needs of the farmer.

The present governor, Roberto Sanchez Vilella, split with his Popular Democratic Party and lost a bid to Negron for renomination. He ran third as candidate of the People's Party.

The long-dominant Popular Democrats, while losing the governorship, retained a 16-11 margin in the Senate. Luis Munoz Marin, party founder and four-term governor, was among those re-elected to the Senate.

Ferre said in a victory statement that he would "govern with all humility" and retain all capable officeholders regardless of party. He promised not to press for statehood without voter approval.

McDonnell Douglas Runoff:

Aerospace Election Won by Machinists

St. Louis—The Machinists won the third in a series of National Labor Relations Board elections here to retain bargaining rights for 21,000 employes of the McDonnell Douglas Corp., a major aerospace firm.

The vote was IAM 9,262, Technical Employes of Aerospace Manufacturers, an unaffiliated group calling itself TEAM, 8,853. The latter group, which favors affiliation with the Teamsters, announced it will file exceptions within five days, and thus delay certification of the bargaining agent.

IAM District 837 won a first election in September over TEAM and the Auto Workers, unaffiliated, but was forced into a runoff with TEAM because neither received a majority of the votes cast. In the second election, held in October, IAM beat TEAM by one vote but the NLRB ruled that a challenged ballot should be counted for TEAM, leaving the result at 8,981 each.

More than 18,000 valid ballots were cast in the third election. Of the total, 129 ballots were challenged and not counted, 23 were declared void.

At a union membership meeting, IAM members voted by a 7-1 margin to extend their contract with McDonnell Douglas to midnight Dec. 8. Members were told that management has agreed to negotiate a new contract on a limited basis until District 837 has officially been certificated as the election winner.

The IAM has given the district official strike sanction, Business Rep. Louis Brock reported. That means a strike may be voted if the new terms are unacceptable, he said.

The final ballot was a victory for IAM leaders who spearheaded the fight against a dissident group backed by the expelled Teamsters.

During the heated campaign, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and three other top officers of his union issued a statement urging the Machinists' union members to vote for the Teamsters, who were ousted from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for domination by corrupt interests.

Unions affiliated with the St. Louis Labor Council, AFL-CIO, assured McDonnell Douglas workers in full-page advertisements in the daily and labor press that their best chance of continued growth was with the unified labor movement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a final message in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and other papers before the vote:

"Unfortunately some unions outside our ranks — although there are not very many—have devoted their major attention to raiding and disruption. This is especially unfortunate because, in the years ahead, the labor movement will need all its strength to fend off the attacks of those who would like to destroy it."

The clear fact, Meany said, is that District 837 of the Machinists "is the only organization on the ballot that has the knowledge, experience and know-how to represent you adequately in collective bargaining with the company."

Another IAM district union is involved in a major election challenge—District 141 at Burlingame, Calif. The National Mediation Board mailed ballots to more than 11,000 United Air Lines employes in most sizable U.S. cities.

Ballots will be counted Nov. 14. The contest is between the IAM, representing mechanics and other air transport employes, and the Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal Association representing employes of Ozark Airlines and Airlift Intl. It is petitioning to represent UAL employes too.

NETWORK MUSICIANS on strike against three major television and radio chains are joined on the ABC picket line by AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin, second from right, in New York City. Kenin said the strike against the American, National and Columbia Broadcasting systems was voted Oct. 30 by 800 studio musicians "solely for the purpose of improving wages, hours and working conditions." The stations are in Los Angeles and New York.

'68 Union Wage Gains Average 7.5 Percent

First-year wage gains won by unions in the first nine months of 1968 averaged 7.5 percent of straight-time hourly earnings—a sharp increase from the 5.6 percent rate for all of 1967 and the 5 percent rate for the first nine months of last year, the Labor Dept. reported.

Preliminary estimates of the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics were that settlements concluded in the third quarter of this year bring the total number of workers under agreements reached by Sept. 30 to 3.4 million, or about a third of all workers covered by major contracts.

The 3.4 million is the largest number of workers covered by new contracts in the first three quarters of any year since 1960, BLS said.

It reported also:

- A median wage-benefit package increase over the full contract period of 6.6 percent a year, compared with 5.6 percent for 1967, when actual timing of wage and benefit changes is taken into account. The figures were 6 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively, assuming changes went into effect at equal intervals during the life of the contracts.
- Considering wage rates alone, increases during the entire life of the contracts studied averaged 5.6 percent of straight-time hourly earnings annually, compared with 5 percent for 1967.

BLS said that agreements in basic steel and aerospace highlighted bargaining during 1968's third quarter. Major settlements were concluded during the quarter for about 1.4 million workers.

Settlements in the telephone industry, BLS said, followed the pattern of agreements reached in earlier quarters. They affected about 175,000 workers, with agreements in the transportation industry affecting an additional 85,000. In both industries, first-year increases were "substantially higher" than those provided in subsequent contract years, the study showed.

In the construction industry, however, third quarter settlements covered 125,000 workers, with the larger increases usually becoming effective in the second and third contract years.

This report is for settlements involving workers in units of 1,000 or more in private non-farm industries. Except for "package" estimates, the figures omit changes in supplementary benefits, and cost-of-living escalator bonuses except those guaranteed by contract.

Defiant Firm Must Bargain With USWA

Bush Hog, Inc., has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop refusing to bargain with the Steelworkers at the Selma, Ala., plant where it makes rotary cutters, riding tractors and other farm tools. Company Vice Pres. Earl Goodwin was co-chairman of fund-raising for George C. Wallace, third-party presidential candidate.

The board found the firm guilty of ignoring the results of an election won by the union Feb. 1. The USWA asked that the company be ordered to pay employes the equivalent of benefits they would have won in a new contract, but the board refused, as it has before in similar cases.

AFL-CIO unions have urged the board to use its powers to remedy pay losses in cases where employers deliberately delay bargaining by filing procedural motions. Some trial examiners have recommended such action but the NLRB has not yet agreed.

Three board members found that since June 14, 1968, the USWA has been the exclusive representative of company employes. They ordered Bush Hog management to bargain and, if an understanding is reached, to embody it in a signed agreement.

To make sure that the employes may have the services of their selected bargaining agent for a full year, as the law provides, the board said it will start counting the first year of certification on the date the management starts to bargain in good faith with the union.

Bush Hog argued that its refusal to bargain was lawful. It claimed that objections it filed to the election should have resulted in the board's setting aside that election and ordering a new one. The NLRB members said they found no merit in the firm's claim.

IAM Upheld by Board Against Raiding Charge

The National Labor Relations Board pulled the rug from under an Auto Workers "raiding" charge by ruling that the Machinists are the legally recognized bargaining agent for employes at a jet engine parts plant in Albuquerque, N.M., where the General Electric Co. has a contract with the Air Force.

The board in a 3-0 decision voted to dismiss UAW charges that GE unlawfully recognized the IAM. Also it dismissed a UAW petition for a new representation election, ruling that an existing two-year contract is a bar to an election.

IAM Lodge 794 has represented the Albuquerque plant employes since 1956. When the Defense Dept. "phased out" the work on a weapons contract at the plant, GE took over a new engine parts contract in a portion of the plant last Dec. 1 and kept some of the IAM members on the payroll.

UAW claimed the work had been transferred from GE's jet engine plant at Evendale, O., and accused GE of recognizing the IAM unfairly. The NLRB rejected its claims. It said:

"The board has held, with court approval, that a successor relationship obligating the successor to bargain with the representative of the predecessor's employes exists where the employing industry remains substantially the same." At Albuquerque the employes are the same as before, the work remains the same, and the new employer is a successor to the old, the NLRB held.

No employes in the bargaining unit were transferred from Evendale to Albuquerque, it said, adding "there is no other evidence in the record that the petitioner (UAW) had any representation among the Albuquerque employes at the time."

The Albuquerque incident was one of eight listed by the UAW earlier this year as instances of alleged violations by the IAM of a no-raid agreement between the two big unions. The auto union previously had been dropped from the AFL-CIO for non-payment of per capita dues.

The IAM called the UAW charges "absurd" and said it was the auto union that failed to live up to the agreement. Later the UAW attempted to "raid" an IAM unit at the big McDonnell Douglas aerospace plant in St. Louis. When the raid failed, UAW urged employes to support the Teamsters, who also failed. **(Story this page.)**

Potofsky Calls for Curbing Runaways

New York—The Clothing Workers have called upon Pres. Johnson to seek ways of restraining the increasing runaways of U.S. companies to low-wage areas just across the Mexican border.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, in a letter to Johnson, said that if the flight continues unabated it will "seriously undermine much of what this nation has so laboriously achieved in building the highest standard of living in the world."

Potofsky's letter was triggered by a recent report that Oxford Industries, Inc. is planning to start making boys shirts in Mexico. The move, Potofsky warned, could touch off a chain of runaways by other clothing manufacturers.

NLRB Cracks Down On Employer Group

A North Carolina employers' association has been ruled guilty of an unfair labor practice for helping a Magnavox Co. affiliate intimidate employes during a union organizing campaign late last year.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered Western Carolina Industries, Inc., of Asheville and Harry Clarke, its president, to stop spying on employes of Phillips Industries, Inc., a joint venture of Magnavox and Presque Isle Plastics at Arden, N.C.

Phillips was ordered to stop questioning employes unlawfully about their interest in the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; to stop interfering with union activities and to stop spying, or giving the appearance of spying on union meetings.

The NLRB ruled that Phillips and its president deliberately timed a wage increase of 20 cents an hour to counteract an IUE organizing campaign. It also ordered Phillips to rehire an illegally fired union supporter with full backpay, to return pay deductions taken from 13 employes who held a protest work stoppage last November, and to expunge written warnings from the records of all workers who left a spray line to protest that it was moving too fast.

"Concerted activity for mutual aid and protection includes the presentation of grievances," the NLRB said in upholding a trial examiner's findings. Therefore a temporary work stoppage to present grievances is protected activity under the National Labor Relations Act, Examiner Lowell Goerlich said.

Western Carolina Industries is a nonprofit association set up avowedly to promote industry in its region and to "foster understanding and cooperation between employer and employe for their mutual benefit."

NLRB witnesses testified that Phillips called in the association and Clarke, its president, when it got wind of union interest in the new plant. Clarke went to a restaurant at Skyland, N.C., where employes were meeting to discuss the union, and later toured the plant with company officials to drive home the idea that Phillips was aware of the union drive. A number of employes had been interviewed by Clarke before being hired, the evidence showed.

The IUE said other unions have experienced Western Carolina's antilabor animus but that its tactics have never before been "nailed" as illegal by NLRB.

Negro Newspaper Honors ILGWU

Philadelphia—A leading Negro newpaper has presented its first community service award to the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The ILGWU was honored by the Philadelphia Tribune for its dedication to human dignity and equal opportunity, both within the union and in the shops.

The award was presented at a luncheon attended by Sen. Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia Mayor H. J. Tate and prominent civic leaders.

The Issues Remain

"SELDOM HAS SO qualified a candidate for President been placed before the American voters. Never has a presidential candidate been so totally committed in word and deed to the fulfillment of the American dream. Never has there been a presidential candidate more clearly identified with the aims and aspirations of America's workers."

That was the AFL-CIO's assessment of Hubert Humphrey when the federation's General Board formally endorsed his candidacy. It's just as true today and will remain true in the days and years to come. For Hubert Humphrey is a remarkable man, a man who will not be soon or easily forgotten, nor will his magnificently courageous campaign for the presidency in 1968.

A few more votes per precinct in a half dozen states would have made the difference between victory and defeat for Humphrey who ran almost a dead heat in the popular vote with Pres.-Elect Richard Nixon.

But this is not the time for what-might-have-been. The American people have chosen a new President who will take office on Jan. 20, 1969, as leader of all the people. And the nation will honor once again that hallmark of a democratic system—the peaceful passage of power from one man and one party to another, whatever their disagreements or reservations.

* * *

THE CLOSENESS of the presidential election and the very limited shifts in the makeup of the 91st Congress indicate clearly that the American people were not voting for drastic change in 1968.

Their clear and sharp rebuff to the candidacy of George C. Wallace and his campaign of racism and hate underscores the nation's basic decency despite his exploitation of the people's fears and frustrations.

Wallace emerges from the 1968 election as a limited sectional candidate, winning essentially the same states that Strom Thurmond carried 20 years ago as the States Rights candidate. In 1948 Thurmond received 1,169,000 votes while Wallace will get over 9 million votes, mostly by dint of having his name placed on the ballot in 50 states.

But in terms of the percentage of the popular vote, Wallace with 14 percent ran behind the last major third party bid of Robert LaFollette in 1924.

The trade union movement played a major role in containing and rolling back the Wallace bid to impose rule by a radical minority on the nation's electoral processes.

* * *

THE NATION is looking forward to the transitional period between the election and the inauguration when Nixon will begin to select the key men and fill in the necessary details of the programs he espoused during the campaign.

Historically this is a time for a nation that has taken sides on issues and candidates to congratulate the winner in the great tradition of respecting the decision at the ballot box.

But while the campaign is over the issues remain, stark reminders of the cold realities of our times. The 1968 election has demonstrated that the American people want these problems handled responsibly but forcefully and quickly. They have installed one party in the White House and another in Congress to share the responsibilities and the burdens.

They will pass judgment on how well the job is done two years from now.

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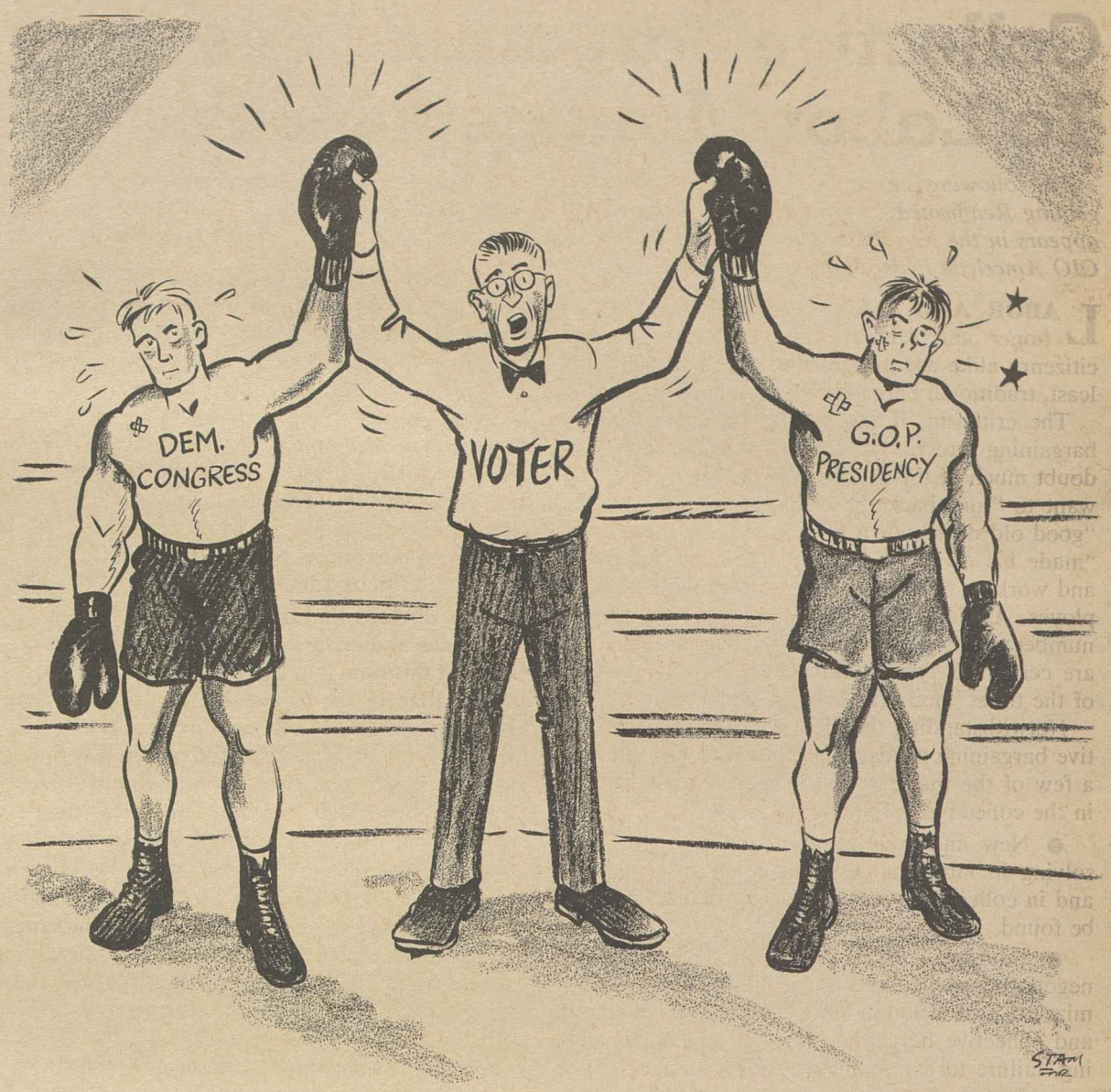
The Winners



History of Peaceful Transition:

Acceptance of Election Results Reflects National Will for Unity

The following column by James Reston appeared in the New York Times, Nov. 6, 1968.

THIS HAS BEEN a hard election, and there are many who believe it has wounded and divided the nation, but the American people have short memories and instinctively accept the results of the vote, no matter how close. This, at least, is the consolation of our political history.

With the one ghastly exception of 1860, when the South chose to use the election of Abraham Lincoln as a pretext for secession, the American people have put aside all the provocative charges and threats of the campaign and promptly accepted the winner as President of all the people.

As soon as the vote is clear, as Sidney Hyman observed in "The American President," "the nation decrees an act of oblivion on the mischances and partisan claims of the recent past. A decision by a part of the nation is converted into a decision of the sovereign whole . . . Well, we'll go along with it, we say, in that most meaningful of Americanisms. . . ."

John F. Kennedy won the presidency over Richard Nixon in 1960 with less than a majority of the whole vote. In a few months Mr. Nixon was virtually forgotten, only to rise again in 1968. In other less mature democracies so close an election has often led to civil disorder and even to civil war, but the instinct to forget the past and accept the result of even the most vicious campaigns has been evident in this country almost from the beginning.

This will to come together and unite in spirit was first evident in the election of 1800, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received the same number of votes in the Electoral College and Mr. Jefferson finally won by a single vote in the House of Representatives.

Much the same thing happened in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was chosen over Andrew Jackson in the House though Jackson had more electoral and apparently more popular votes.

In fifteen other elections men were elected to the presidency though they got less than 50 per cent of the total vote: William Henry Harrison, 1840; James K. Polk, 1844; Zachary Taylor, 1848; James Buchanan, 1856; James A. Garfield, 1880; Grover Cleveland, 1884 and 1892; Benjamin Harrison, 1888; William McKinley, 1896 and 1900; William Howard Taft, 1908; Woodrow Wilson, 1912 and 1916; Harry Truman, 1948, and John Kennedy, 1960.

Even in 1876, when Samuel Tilden led Rutherford B. Hayes in both the popular and electoral vote, Hayes was finally accepted despite considerable evidence of fraud, and Tilden retired from the battle satisfied that he had the best of all worlds: he had won the presidency, he said, and didn't have to suffer the cares and burdens of the office.

Actually, the charges and countercharges of the 1968 election were mild compared to the savage campaigns of many of these other past elections. Nevertheless, they were sharp enough to divide the nation if the voters really believed them. . . .

If the American people really believed that Richard Nixon was an untrustworthy man who was leading the nation inevitably to economic depression and international chaos, or that Mr. Humphrey was a weak and weary man determined to perpetuate the Johnson blunders of the past, then it might indeed be difficult for the tens of millions of losers to accept the result.

The vast majority of the people will "go along," however, for they do not really believe all the gloomy threats and predictions of candidates and columnists.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN that the system of American government is always right. "It has led," says James McGregor Burns, "to a government by fits and starts, to a statecraft that has not been able to supply the steady leadership and power necessary for the conduct of our affairs."

There has often been a serious lag, he adds, in the speed and effectiveness with which the national government has coped with emerging crises.

"The record is a disturbing one. The steady, moderate action on slavery that was so desperately needed in the 1840s and 1850s finally came, immoderately and at frightful cost, in the 1860s, and 1870s. American participation in the first real efforts at collective security came after World War II instead of World War I. The anti-depression measures so critically necessary in the 1930s, if not before, became governmental and political commitments only in the 1940s and 1950s.

The catalogue of failures and tardy remedies could be vastly extended, and the dangers of precisely this kind of slow and divided government are still the nightmare of yesterday's election. But the people accept it because that has been their way from the start.

No Alternative:

Collective Bargaining Seen Key To Labor-Management Peace

The following is excerpted from "Collective Bargaining Reaffirmed," by Matthew A. Kelly which appears in the November 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT, the practitioner and scholar, the public official and citizenry alike are in agreement that, presently at least, traditional bargaining is on trial.

The criticism, if not attack, on the collective bargaining process is from many quarters. No doubt much of this is from the perennial few who want to "turn back the clock" and return to the "good old days" when a "boss ran his plant" and "made his own decisions" on what wages, hours and working conditions he would provide his employes. Undoubtedly, too, there are a goodly number of criticisms of collective bargaining which are certain to prove abortive and are a "product of the times" and "faddish" at best.

Notwithstanding this, few will deny that collective bargaining needs to be improved. To cite just a few of the major areas of needed revitalization in the collective bargaining process:

- New and creative approaches to problem-solving in labor-management relations generally, and in collective bargaining in particular, need to be found.
- Improvements in bargaining techniques and negotiating skills need to be developed to minimize crisis-eruption in labor-management relations and collective bargaining through misunderstanding, failure to communicate and lack of expertise among representatives at the bargaining table.
- Ways to provide greater participation on the part of the rank-and-file and the local plant employe in the collective bargaining process and in the determination of the "gains" of the bargain need be evolved and practiced if collective bargaining is to survive and continue to be preferred, supported and espoused by those for whom the process was developed.

It will not be my purpose to recount the many challenges which confront the bargainers today and threaten the very existence of the free collective bargaining process which has served as the heart of the American labor-management relationship over these many years.

The stakes are great, for failure can well lead to the complete abandonment of the collective bargaining process. At earlier stages in the labor-management relationship in this country, the threats of crisis and the costliness of strike or lockout were in large measure deterrents to the exercise of power in extremes and served to promote restraint in the use of power by either party.

These no longer can be relied upon to the same degree today. Labor and management in their own self-protection have learned to insulate themselves against the "costliness of crisis." Few unions today lack a defense fund and strike benefits, alternative job training and placement, family care and welfare are all well-organized for the employe's protection in crisis. Similarly, more managements today have entered into mutual assistance pacts or developed strike insurance programs.

MUCH SUPPORT for alternatives to collective bargaining is being gained through ignorance and misunderstanding of the collective bargaining process. Collective bargaining is being criticized for its "failures," those headline-catching breakdowns in contract negotiations which play on labor-management brinkmanship, strike and lockout. Moreover, it would appear that the inconvenience and crisis most vehemently being resented, currently at least, are the disruptions in the public sector and all collective bargaining, and all labor, are being criticized indiscriminately because of it.

It is obvious that there are many reasons for eruptions and crises occurring at the bargaining table at this time in greater number in the public sector than in the private sector. Yet it should be clear to all that one cannot "legislate industrial peace" and that prohibitive legislation per se is no panacea to conflict on the industrial relations scene and may perhaps even suggest that the denial of the freedom to exercise economic power may well compel a display of it.

Critics of the high level of current-day settlements often fail to recognize, too, the fundamentally acquisitive nature of the collective bargaining process which, with all its shortcomings, has overriding values in the freedoms it preserves and in the level of human dignity, productivity and labor-management wellbeing it generates over time.

For the present, little serious thought appears to be given by the citizenry generally to the consequences and impact of adopting alternatives to collective bargaining for the establishment of wages, hours and working conditions. Equally neglected are the considerations of the magnitude of the collective bargaining process and of the vast number of contract settlements which are reached through labor and management accommodation and compromise without conflict.

Still, the exaggeration of the failures, breakdowns and crises of the process persist, for even less is known about the real achievements and successes of collective bargaining.

The Institute of Collective Bargaining and Group Relations has been formed with the firm conviction that there is no alternative to collective bargaining which will preserve essential freedoms basic to our economic and political systems.

It represents labor and management acting in concert—firm in their belief in the collective bargaining process; dedicated in the endeavor to promote a more thorough understanding and appreciation of the process; and confident in the ability of labor and management to meet the challenges ahead through the encouragement and general adoption of innovation, creativity and improved problem-solving techniques in the labor-management relationship generally and at the collective bargaining table in particular.

Legislation Sought:

Fire Fighters Push Campaign For Better Protection in Riots

STEPPED-UP PROTECTION for firemen in ghetto disturbance areas will be the No. 1 goal of the Fire Fighters in the 91st Congress, the union's president reported.

Line-of-duty injuries to fire fighters jumped to nearly 60,000, more than twice the average for the 10 previous years, said Howard McClennan. He said that ghetto area riots are the major factor in the sharp rise. McClennan appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union president emphasized that the harassment and attacks on fire fighters stem from "the younger crowd . . . not only black youngsters—white youngsters do the same thing." And, he added, fire fighters very often get "tremendous assistance" from older residents of the areas.

McClennan said leaders from the ghetto areas blame these conditions on the feeling that fire fighters "represent authority—we are the establishment."

The union leader flatly rejected proposals to arm fire fighters. "That's not the answer to the problem," he declared. "Fire fighters fight fires, not people," and "protecting them in these areas during troubled times is the policeman's job."

He pointed out that last year, Congress did extend special protections to policemen, but excluded fire fighters from coverage under the law. He said the union will make a special drive for an amendment to provide his members with the same protections, and predicted "we will get it."

McCLENNAN SAID a sharp rise in false alarms—"a 75 to 80 percent increase in all the big cities"—is another major obstacle to fire departments throughout the country. He said many cities are combatting the problem by delaying a "full response of equipment" until the area has been checked by a radio-equipped battalion chief.

Reporters questioning McClennan on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine, and Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for Newhouse Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE CRUCIAL issues facing the new 91st Congress next year may well be conservative business efforts to weaken labor at the bargaining table. They will seek to do this by destroying industry-wide bargaining, or even "coordinated" bargaining which is now making its impact on the labor-management scene.

Yet, paradoxically, the attacks will come at the very moment that industry and business—through mergers and conglomerates—are making both industry-wide bargaining and coordinated bargaining more than ever necessary for organized labor.

The fight against industry-wide bargaining is of long standing. The 1968 Republican platform didn't come out flatly against it, but it opens the door to such legislation by criticism of lack of action against "crippling" economic strikes and the need to balance labor power.

"Coordinated" bargaining by unions is just beginning to make itself felt. General Electric resisted the presence of other union representatives on the bargaining committee of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers in 1966. It agreed to bargain only after a court ordered it to do so. Minnesota Mining & Mfg. (3M) also resisted "coordination" when it opened its bargaining with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers last year.

In both cases the National Labor Relations Board has upheld the right of unions to pick the membership of their own bargaining committees without giving the employer "veto" power. Obviously this right is limited. It does not permit negotiation for more than the individual union contract under discussion.

Yet, a recent study—made by management oriented Hill & Knowlton—designed to show "excessive union powers" resulting from NLRB decisions, illustrates how determined business and industry are to destroy this limited right.

In an attack on "composite" bargaining teams, Hill & Knowlton called them "a power play whereby a combination of unions attempt to force multi-plant and multi-union bargaining on a company-wide or industry-wide basis."

Quite aside from the inaccuracy of the statement, the Hill & Knowlton cry of alarm comes at a time when business and industry are busy building up whole empires that cross union lines at a thousand places. Not only do they cross these lines within an industry itself, but in a conglomeration of industries that may deal with everything from the production of eggs and perfumes to the manufacture of locomotives and washing machines.

One example is the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co., which at the end of 1967 had almost $3 billion in assets and ranked 17th among the nation's industrial companies.

IT&T started out, as its name indicates, as an international communications company. It ran the Spanish telephone system for years, and it still operates telephone systems and other enterprises in 123 countries. But look at it now. It started manufacturing telephone equipment as a side line. Then it branched out renting cars (Avis), operating hotels and motor inns (Sheraton), building homes (Levitt & Sons), baking bread (Continental), producing glass and sand, making consumer loans, managing mutual funds and processing data.

General Motors, Ford, General Electric and a score of other powerful corporations are growing bigger and bigger, more and more powerful, more and more diversified, year after year. Of course, they want to keep unions isolated from one another, to keep them, if possible, in competition with one another.

What is good for business, they say in effect, is anathema when it comes to organized labor.

The 91st Congress will hear a lot from business and industry next year about the "evils" of coordinated bargaining. It can't afford, when it hears those arguments, to shut its eyes to what is going on in the business community either.

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS of fire fighters were outlined by Fire Fighters Pres. Howard McClennan in a Labor News Conference interview on the Mutual Radio Network. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program were Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

How to Buy:

Overpricing of Aspirin Products Causes Consumer Headaches

By Sidney Margolius

PERHAPS THE MOST needless price increases this past year have been those on brand-name aspirin products and other household remedies. These products already were notoriously overpriced, with some costing 300 and 400 percent more than equivalent private brands.

But, we have seen such increases as Bayer aspirin going to a list price of 98 cents from an already-high of 89 cents, and Bufferin to $1.49 from a previously unnecessary $1.39. Some sellers even have marked up existing stocks; blocking out, for example, such former list prices as 73 cents for a box of 36 Excedrin tablets, and marking them up to 75 cents and more.

But apparently all that the manufacturers need to sell a household medicine at a price that has no relation to the real value, is a clever advertising slogan repeated until it becomes part of the language. It was Excedrin that hit the jackpot this year with its prize-winning "I've got an Excedrin headache" ads.

Excedrin really is nothing but aspirin with another pain-reliever plus caffeine, at one of the highest prices yet for a pain reliever. You can pay 75 cents for 36 tablets or up to $1.05 list price for 60. Or you can save a lot of money by saying instead, "I've got a Co-op Extra Strength Pain Reliever headache." This takes longer but you then pay only 65 cents for 60 tablets. (Bristol-Myers secretly doesn't care whether you buy Excedrin or Bufferin. They make both.)

The table with this article shows a number of comparisons of brand-name and private-brand prices for common household remedies and vitamin preparations. The differences are startling. While many retailers now offer the brand-name products at cut rates, even these reductions do not begin to match the prices of the private brands. These often are half or less the brand-name cost.

All you need do to assure yourself you are getting an equivalent product, no matter what the price, is to read the list of ingredients on the bottle or box. Thus, despite the big differences in price, the private-brand AAC or APC tablets (aspirin-phenacetin-caffeine) have the same or very similar ingredients as Anacin.

With the widely-sold antihistamine cough syrups too, you will see that a brand like Coricidin Cough Formula, at $1.39 for four ounces, has much the same ingredients as others at 49-98 cents. The main ingredients usually are chlorpheniramine maleate and/or phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, plus various soothing syrups, a little chloroform, and 5-10 percent alcohol. (The alcohol is cheaper at a liquor store.)

Long-lasting decongestant tablets like Contac also have become big sellers. These usually have the same antihistamine ingredients as the antihistamine cough medicines, for the relief of cold and hay fever systems, plus decongestant antisecretory ingredients (not antisecretary.)

Just make sure of the number of capsules and strength. Similar-looking packages provide anywhere from ten to 24 capsules, and last from eight to 12 hours. Prices vary considerably too—from as little as 40 cents for the equivalent of ten capsules to as much as $1.

*Comparing Prices of Household Medicines**

Brand Name	Quantity	List Price	Cut Rate	Comparable Private Brand	Typical** Price
Anacin	100	$1.39	$1.09	APC or AAC Pills	$.49-.59
Bufferin	100	1.49	1.09	Buffered Aspirin	.49
Bayer Aspirin	100	.98	.89	Aspirin U.S.P.	.19
Contact Capsules-Sustained Action	10	1.49	1.11	Sustained Action Cold Caps	.65
Coricidin Cold Tablets	25	1.19	.89	Cold Tablets	.49
Dristan Decongestant Tablets	50	1.98	1.68	Decongestion Tablets	1.09
Excedrin	60	1.05	.91	Extra Strength Pain Reliever	.59
Dristan Nasal Spray	15cc	1.19	1.09	Nasal Spray	.42
Maalox Tablets No. 1	100	1.43	1.09	Antacid Tablets No. 1	.70
Gelusil Tablets	100	1.83	1.49	Antacid Tablets	.99
Phillips Milk of Magnesia Tablets	75	.69	.59	Milk of Magnesia Tablets	.30
Pepto-Bismol	8oz.	.98	.89	Bistol	.49
Brand-Name Antihistamine Cough Syrups	4oz.	1.39	1.19	Private-Brand Antihistamine Cough Syrup	.69
Vaseline	4oz.	.39	.33	Petroleum Jelly	.25
Chocks Vitamins	60	2.19	1.98	Children's Chewable Vitamins	.79
One-A-Day Vitamins	60	1.96	1.59	Multiple Vitamins	.73
Crest Toothpaste	5oz.	.79	.69	Fluoride Toothpaste	.43

* Prices vary among stores and regions
** Equivalent amounts

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Soup to Nonsense:

Labels We Attach to People Often Don't Stick After All

By Jane Goodsell

WE ATTACH LABELS to each other. Bill is a regular fellow. Adam is tight-fisted. Susan is always so thoughtful. Jean is organized. Vivian is scatter-brained. Lucy is witty, Mary is gay, Will is an extrovert, Mike is bitter and sardonic.

We sum each other up in a word or two, knowing—if we stop to think about it—that nobody is all that simple but realizing, too, that we can never grasp all the complexities and contradictions that make up another human being. So we over-simplify. We analyze and dissect each other, drawing on hearsay gossip and confidences exchanged at cocktail parties and snippets of Freudian psychology to explain what Bill or Adam or Susan is really like.

"Oh, Bill isn't really the hail-fellow he seems to be," we say, feeling rather smug about our own perceptiveness. "Underneath, he's really very shy and unsure of himself."

"Mary throws herself into civic affairs," we explain glibly, "because her marriage is unhappy."

We fit people into niches, folding them up tidily like a pair of socks and filing them away to be forgotten until the next time they cross our paths or our minds.

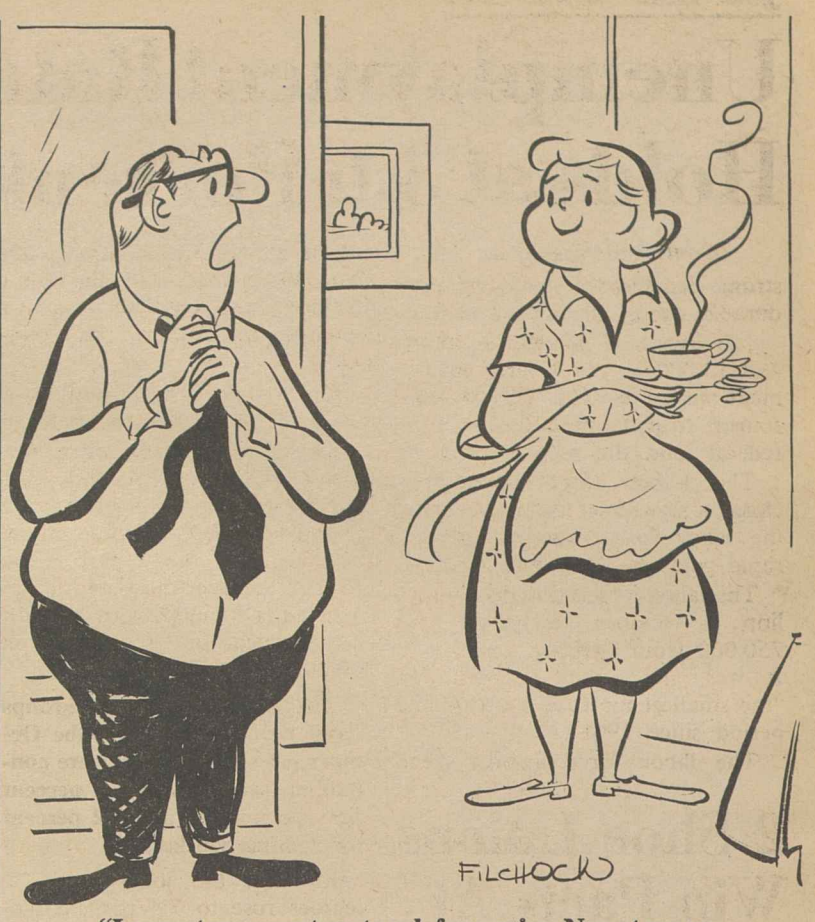
What else can you do with other people?

How can we possibly "understand" the paradox that is somebody else?

PEOPLE CAN'T be solved like arithmetic problems or explained by theories. People are riddles without answers. But we aren't content to let it go at that. Having, as we do, a basic need to classify and systemize and tabulate, we assign characteristics to people and we expect them to behave accordingly—to stay in character.

It's not surprising that we so often surprise each other. What is surprising is the sense of betrayal we feel at the unexpected—when a "happy" marriage goes on the rocks, when a "well-adjusted" friend has a nervous breakdown, when a "stingy" person does something generous, when a "dumb" kid gets into Harvard, when a "sweet" girl makes a cruel remark.

What upsets us is the shocking realization that the labels we have attached to other people don't fit. We had them doped out all wrong. We become acutely conscious of the fact that people, like icebergs, keep a large part of themselves submerged and only a very little bit visible. We wonder uneasily how well we "know" anybody. It is a very uncomfortable feeling but it is, I think, the way we ought to feel about each other.



"I expect my secretary to ask for a raise. Nag at me so I'll be in a grouchy mood!"

Farm Laborers:

They Live and Die At 80 Cents an Hour

The following is excerpted from an address by Bertrand M. Harding, acting director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Texas GI Forum at Del Rio, Texas.

NOT LONG AGO, a white middle-class American took his vacation in the Southwest. One afternoon, he was driving along—enjoying the new scenery and breathing the fresh air. Going through one stretch, he saw a parked car beside the road. The sun beat down on it. The man pulled over and looked inside. He saw three little children.

They were Mexican-Americans. The youngest was a baby boy about 6 months old. He screamed and squirmed in pain. The flesh on his lower body was raw because he had diarrhea. He had been soiling himself all day without being changed or washed. Next to him on the front seat was a little girl—about 3 or 4. She burned with fever. In the back seat, a 6-year-old boy lay unconscious. He was hardly breathing.

After looking around frantically the man found the parents. They were in a nearby orchard picking fruit—for about 80 cents an hour. They started at 6 a.m. and would finish at 8 p.m.

That night the man went back to his motel. He was still shaking at the sight of those sick and dying Mexican-American children. He told a friend what he saw. The friend turned to him and said, "Don't bother with those people. That's the way they've always lived. They're used to it."

Those words were said in the Southwest about poor Mexican-Americans. But I have heard the same kind of words said in the Northeast about poor Negro Americans. They have been said about the poor white people of Appalachia, the Eskimos in Alaska, the Indians in Oklahoma. Those words have been said about every one of America's 26 million poor people.

Who has been saying them? The hard-core rich. Those Americans who have allowed their material wealth to harden and blind them to the needs and rights of poor America. Right now, nothing is more damaging to our country than this attitude of smugness. When a portion of affluent America says "Don't bother with the poor," it threatens to make a tragedy of our hopes and a travesty of our democracy. It could lead the affluent to become more haughty and the poor more hating. It could make communication less clear and community less certain.

WORSE THAN THIS, it can make the war on poverty not just harder to win, but even harder to explain. When enough people like the hard-core rich try to convince the rest of America that we shouldn't bother with the poor, then perhaps pretty soon we won't. The Congress can cut the budget of the poverty program—as it did by $307 million—and some misguided people will be glad.

In the Southwest, according to a special report by the University of Wisconsin based on the last census, Mexican-Americans average 7.1 years of schooling against 12.1 for Anglos. In Texas, it is 4.8 years. Economists say that a high school diploma is worth at least $60,000 over a lifetime. But what if you don't even have a grade school diploma? If you're lucky, you can pick fruit for 80¢ an hour. That's about $30,000 over a lifetime—or less than $2 000 a year.

Only 19 percent of Mexican-American men are in white-collar jobs. Most of the rest are employed as semi-skilled workers, if employed at all. The actual unemployment rate is roughly twice that of Anglos.

In the metropolitan areas of the Southwest, over 33 percent of Mexican-American families live in overcrowded houses.

Those are some of the things that happen when some affluent white Americans say, "Don't bother with those people."

Job Rise Moderate:

Unemployment Rate Holds at 3.6 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

strong demand for cars and other durable goods, the report said.

Job losses of 45,000 in mining and 15,000 in the federal government were recorded. This was the fourth straight monthly drop in federal jobs, the report noted.

The Labor Dept. report disclosed a slowdown in the growth of the labor force, contrasting with rapid gains in 1966 and 1967.

The labor force totaled 78.9 million in October, rising by only 750,000 from October a year ago. It was, the report pointed out, "the smallest increase for this time period since 1961."

The labor force growth trend reflects a leveling off among adult men and women, with the teenage increase continuing in line with demographic trends, the report said.

The nation's total employment was up 1.2 million from a year ago to 76.4 million in October. Nonfarm jobs rose by 1.5 million over this period, an increase partially offset by a 300,000 decline in agricultural jobs, the report added. Most of the over-the-year job gain occurred last winter, with a seasonally adjusted job growth of only 200,000 since February.

The key breadwinner groups fared well, according to the October job report. There were continuing low levels of 1.7 percent for married men and 3.2 percent for fulltime workers.

However, the jobless rate for Negroes rose to 7.4 percent from September's 6.7 percent while the rate for whites held at 3.2 percent. The Negro jobless rate averages 6.8 percent for the first 10 months of 1968, below the 7.4 percent rate of 1967.

The Labor Dept. also reported that the average hourly earnings of rank and file workers were up by 7.4 percent since October 1967, with weekly earnings up by 7.1 percent.

Average hourly earnings edged upward by 1 cent over the month to $2.92 in October. But since the seasonally adjusted workweek was down by two-tenths of 1 percent, average weekly pay declined by 20 cents to $110.67.

In manufacturing, the average workweek was 41.0 hours, seasonally adjusted. This was off by one-tenth of 1 percent from September but remained above the 40.7 hours average for the first 10 months of this year.

A companion report released by the Labor Dept. showed that the nation's 150 major job centers maintained record low unemployment levels for the third consecutive month.

The November classification listed only 6 major areas with "substantial" unemployment—that is, a jobless rate of 6 percent or more. A year ago there were 9 such areas.

The six areas are: Fresno and Stockton, Calif.; Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.; Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico and Wheeling, W. Va.

2 Shoe Unions Win Pacts At Brown Plants

St. Louis—Two shoe unions won contract benefits estimated at 50.5 cents an hour for 12,000 employes of the Brown Shoe Co. The contracts apply to 35 plants of the company in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Management signed new two-year pacts with the Boot & Shoe Workers and the United Shoe Workers a few hours before expiration of the old contracts. They give wage hikes of 17 cents an hour effective Dec. 1, 1968 and another 15 cents a year later for hourly workers. Piece workers get raises of 8 and 7.5 cents an hour on the same dates.

Minimum hourly rates for employes with three to 12 months' service will be raised to $1.75 in three steps.

A clause under which management will provide severance pay of $30 for each year of employment up to 30 years also was agreed to. A ninth paid holiday, increases in pension credits, and improvements in medical and hospital benefits are other features of the new pacts.

The unions said the company's practice of rebuilding or relocating outmoded factories in the same communities has helped stabilize employment in Brown Shoe Co. areas for many years. The severance pay provision is an added safeguard, they said.

NLRB Crackdown Hits Job Referral Favoritism

The secretary-treasurer of a San Francisco chauffeurs' union acted illegally when he helped two drivers get jobs but failed to help three others who voted against him in the union's election, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

A three-member board panel ordered Local 923 of the unaffiliated Teamsters to stop discriminating in job referrals and to post notices to that effect in its meeting halls.

The discrimination came, the board said, when Yellow Cab bought the state certificates of an airport limousine company and notified the drivers to file new job applications with Yellow Cab if they wanted to retain the limousine jobs. Thereafter the union secretary-treasurer urged two limousine drivers to apply but "simply told" three other drivers about the hiring procedure.

The three others were men who had notified the official that they voted against him in the last election. The official did not actively work against the hiring of the three but nevertheless broke the law by helping the two drivers who were hired directly by Yellow, the board ruled.

"It it well established," the NLRB found, "that opposition to the re-election of an incumbent union official is protected activity." In this case, the union official "clearly demonstrated to employes that their job opportunities would be curtailed if they refused to support incumbent union officials," the board said.

The union argued that, in the absence of an exclusive hiring hall, drivers are not dependent on the union for jobs and discrimination by the union will not have a coercing effect. The board rejected the argument, saying "an employe who knows that he is reducing his chances for future employment by supporting a particular candidate is being restrained and coerced."

BACKPAY totaling $513,000 has been collected so far from J.P. Stevens & Co. by Textile Workers like some of those shown: Carl Richmond, with daughter; Garvis Powers; Burns Cox of TWUA staff, Tom Edens, and Albert Sanders, holding check for $27,029. Nation's second largest textile chain will pay about $1 million for firing 89 Carolina workers in an effort to smash their union. Other charges are pending against Stevens.

Jobless Benefit List Lowest Since 1945

The percentage of workers drawing unemployment benefits during the third quarter of this year matched the lowest figure since World War II, the Labor Dept. reported.

The figure of 1.9 percent of 49 million workers now covered by unemployment insurance equaled the low point set in the third quarter in 1966, when 45 million were covered.

The low percentage mark reflects continuing improvement in the economy, better conditions in the auto industry and favorable weather, the Labor Dept. said.

Job Training Set for 1,000 In Appalachia

Organized labor will develop job-training opportunities for 1,000 jobless and underemployed persons in Appalachia under a new contract with the Labor Dept.

Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz announced that the training program will be carried out by the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, headed by Miles C. Stanley, who also is president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

The contract, federally funded for $1,168,341, calls for training in an 11-state area: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Many of the projects to be developed over 18 months to April 15, 1970, Wirtz said, will be directed to apprentice-entry training in the building and construction trades.

The on-the-job training, in a wide range of occupations, is to be provided by private firms, industrial associations, labor organizations, and others, with reimbursement for job instructor fees.

A number of projects in the program will require both classroom-type and on-the-job training.

Truesdale Appointed To Labor Board Post

John C. Truesdale was named deputy executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding Howard W. Kleeb, retired. Truesdale joined the NLRB staff in 1948 as a field examiner and has been associate executive secretary since 1963.

Union Leader, 6 Locals Cited for Safety Efforts

Chicago—The Labor Conference of the National Safety Council presented awards here to a local union leader and six unions for outstanding efforts toward accident prevention.

The conference also heard addresses by a number of speakers, including Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, and elected officers for the coming year.

The conference's highest recognition to an individual—its Distinguished Service to Safety Award—was bestowed on Julius N. Jacobsen, safety chairman of the Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-447, Destrehan, La.

The conference's highest recognition to an organization—the Harry Read Award of Honor—was presented to Jacobsen's local, as well as to Steelworkers Local 6500, Sudbury, Ont., and the Longshoremen's headquarters in New York.

The Harry Read Award of Commendation went to Steelworkers Local 1005, Hamilton, Ont., Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers Local 366, Oakville, Ont., and Machinists Air Capital Lodge 1650, Riverside, Mo.

The Harry Read Award of Merit went to the Illinois Dept. of Labor's Division of Safety Inspection & Education.

The various Harry Read awards honor the late assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer for his work in promoting labor safety. He was one of the founders of the conference and served on its board.

Presentations were made by Paul H. Connelley, safety director of the Carpenters and retiring chairman of the conference, during the NSC 56th National Safety Congress.

Mrs. Peterson chided the NSC for its soft position on the Occupational Safety & Health Act in Congress last year. The Labor Conference itself backed the legislation and assailed the council's position.

Recalling that a council labor-management committee had last March adopted a set of conclusions favorable to the legislation, Mrs. Peterson scored the NSC for not adopting the conclusions as its own.

Instead, she charged, the council failed to testify at hearings on the bill and finally came up with a "position" that amounted to "a compendium of weak and qualified phrases" on the legislation.

The council's final position, Mrs. Peterson said, was the result of its "domination" by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, both of whom "bitterly opposed" the safety bill.

If the council and other state and safety bodies expect to be spokesmen for safety, she concluded, "then they must cease being what . . . many of them now are: spokesmen for corporate interests, and become more concerned with lives and well-being" of workers.

The conference elected Rex Lauck, assistant editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, as its new chairman, succeeding Connelley. Alan F. Burch, safety director for the Operating Engineers, was elected vice chairman, the position Lauck had previously held.

Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers was re-elected NSC vice president for labor.

Craft Unions Stress Record On 'Prefabs'

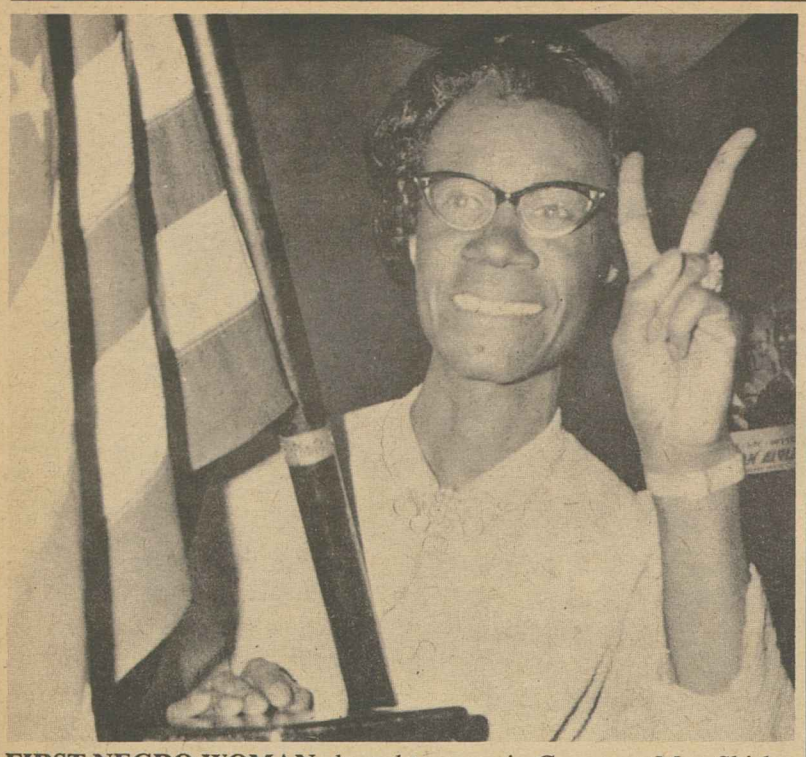
Union craftsmen "will build and man any project that American industry can design," a representative of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the annual Building Products Executives Conference in Washington.

Speaking to more than 500 manufacturing executives in attendance, William J. McSorley, assistant to the president of the BCTD, also exploded "myths" that construction workers oppose progress in the building industry.

He cited a recent study, financed by the department, on prefabrication in the building industry, which found that in the long run prefabrication will open new opportunities to building trades unions.

"We have never resisted prefabrication per se," McSorley said, pointing to the fact that union members currently are building structures in Washington that are more than 70 percent comprised of prefabricated parts.

Elsewhere, McSorley told how union members handle the machinery that makes possible the movement of prefabrications, and how they use and welcome many other new techniques, tools and materials in construction.



FIRST NEGRO WOMAN elected to serve in Congress, Mrs. Shirley Chisholm salutes campaign workers in New York's Bedford-Stuyvesant district. A Democrat, she defeated James Farmer, former Congress of Racial Equality leader, after four-year term in state assembly.

Rocky Mountain States Stick Solidly with Nixon

The largely conservative Rocky Mountain region remained true to tradition and gave Richard Nixon a solid block of 25 electoral votes on Election Day.

There were few surprises in the six-state area of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming as five out of six incumbent governors and senators won re-election.

The incumbent who lost was Goldwaterite Gov. Tim Babcock (R) of Montana, who went down clutching his sales tax proposal. Democratic Atty. Gen. Forrest Anderson, backed by COPE, ousted the GOP from the governor's chair for the first time in 16 years.

In conservative Idaho in a conservative year, liberal Sen. Frank Church (D) perhaps provided a surprise in soundly beating his rival while all other Republicans won big.

New Mexico kept one tradition and broke another. The state gave its four electoral votes to Nixon, continuing its habit of going with the winner in every presidential election since 1920.

But New Mexico's two House seats, both Democratic, were lost to the Republicans. This marked the first time in 38 years that the state had elected a Republican congressman.

These two turnovers increased the GOP edge in House seats in the region from 7-6 to 9-4.

Here is a state-by-state summary:

New Mexico—Gov. David F. Cargo (R) was re-elected in a close contest over former state Sen. Fabian Chavez. Both men were considered friendly to organized labor.

Republicans scored upsets in both of the new House districts; the voting formerly had been at-large. Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R) defeated five-term Rep. Thomas Morris handily. In the 2nd District, staunch conservative Ed Foreman (R), a former congressman from Texas, narrowly beat Rep. E. S. Johnny Walker (D).

Utah—Democratic Gov. Calvin Rampton defeated Carl Buehner (R) by a wide margin. Sen. Wallace Bennett (R) staved off a strong challenge from Milton Weilenmann (D) to win a fourth term. The state's two House seats were retained by the GOP.

Colorado—This liberal-moderate state voted unevenly, re-electing conservative Sen. Peter Dominick over former Gov. Steve McNichols and returning all four incumbent congressmen. Three House seats were retained by the Democrats and all had COPE support.

Idaho—Sen. Church won easily in a bitter campaign against militant conservative Rep. George Hansen. The GOP held both House seats, with Orval Hansen—no relation—taking the seat vacated by George Hansen.

Montana—While Nixon was carrying the state only narrowly, Gov. Babcock, one of the nation's leading conservatives, was being defeated decisively by COPE-backed Forrest Anderson. The state's two House seats remained divided, with Reps. James Battin (R) and Arnold Olsen (D) both winning fifth terms.

Wyoming—Republican John Wold (R), who defeated incumbent William Henry Harrison in the primary, beat Velma Linford (D) for the state's at-large House seat.

Negro Woman Wins Election To House Seat

Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, 43-year-old Democratic assemblyman in New York, won election Nov. 5 as the nation's first Negro woman member of Congress.

Hers was the only new feminine face to emerge with a victory in congressional contests. Nine incumbent women House members were returned to office, and one was defeated—Mrs. Frances Bolton (R-O.), who had thrown off all challengers since her election in 1940. She lost to Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D) after redistricting by the Ohio Legislature.

Mrs. Chisholm defeated James Farmer (R), former national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, in the newly apportioned 12th congressional district of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

Congresswomen re-elected were Democrats Patsy Mink, Hawaii; Martha Griffiths, Michigan; Leonor K. Sullivan, Missouri; Edith Green, Oregon; Julia Butler Hansen, Washington; and Republicans Margaret Heckler, Massachusetts; Charlotte Reid, Illinois; Florence P. Dwyer, New Jersey; Catherine May, Washington.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), not up for re-election this year, remains the only woman member of the Senate. Democrat Katherine Peden, Kentucky radio station owner, lost by more than 30,000 votes to M. W. Cook (R).

Bucks GOP Trend:

6-State Mid-Atlantic Area Goes Strongly for Humphrey

The populous mid-Atlantic region—six states and the District of Columbia—broke with a tradition of going with the winner in presidential elections to give Hubert H. Humphrey 92 of its 112 electoral votes.

The states—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware—also frustrated Republican hopes for a major gain in the House.

Many more Democratic than Republican seats had been considered vulnerable. The GOP picked up three House seats held by Democrats—about five fewer than they had anticipated. But the Democrats captured three previously Republican seats and the region's House lineup remained 58 Democrats and 39 Republicans.

Republicans could take consolation, however, in a sweep of the three Senate seats and two governorships at stake in the region in this election. Both governorships and two of the Senate seats had been held by Democrats.

In the region's popular vote, nearly complete totals gave Humphrey 842,000 votes more than Nixon, with the Wallace vote far below early autumn predictions.

Here is how the election turned out in each state:

New York—In mid-September, the Democratic Party in New York appeared so shattered that it seemed all Nixon had to do was pick up the pieces—and the state's 43 electoral votes.

But the surge to Humphrey carried him to an easy victory, with 52 percent of the vote to 43 percent for Nixon and a mere 5 percent for Wallace.

Labor-backed Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits won his expected victory over Democrat Paul O'Dwyer and the Conservative Party candidate, James Buckley.

Democrats kept their 26-15 margin in House seats by losing only two of the five seats the Republicans expected to pick up and taking two GOP House seats in exchange.

In normally Republican upstate areas, Democrat John G. Dow lost his seat to Martin B. McKneally, a past commander of the American Legion, and Republican Hamilton Fish, Jr., narrowly won a district in which the Democratic incumbent was not running for re-election. Fish's father represented the district from 1920 to 1945.

The Democrats won two New York City districts in which Republican incumbents did not seek re-election—the 24th in the Bronx and, in a mild upset, the traditionally "silk stocking" 17th in Manhattan. The Bronx victor, Mario Biaggi, had Conservative Party endorsement; the Manhattan winner, Edwin I. Koch, had Liberal Party backing.

Pennsylvania—Almost everyone except the union leaders working day and night on the campaign gave Nixon the edge in Pennsylvania. But the state's 29 electoral votes ended up firmly in the Humphrey column.

The Senate race was a different story. Sen. Joseph S. Clark, bidding for a third term, was upset by Republican Richard S. Schweiker. Clark, an outspoken liberal, had lost some support by a strong stand for gun registration and had often bucked the party organization. Schweiker, 25 years younger, is rated as a moderate. His COPE record as a congressman shows 25 Right, 22 Wrong votes during his four terms.

Pennsylvania's House delegation remains 14 Democrats, 13 Republicans. A Republican had hoped to win the 6th District, where Democrat George M. Rhodes is retiring. But labor-backed Gus Yatron came from behind to keep the seat Democratic.

New Jersey—Nixon barely won the state's 17 electoral votes he had been expected to take handily.

In the House, the big news was what didn't happen. The Republicans failed to win the redistricted seat of Rep. Henry Helstoski which had been virtually conceded them. They were unable to unseat Rep. James J. Howard, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., or any of the other Democratic congressmen who were running scared.

Maryland—It was close, but Gov. Spiro T. Agnew couldn't carry his own state's 10 electoral votes for the Nixon-Agnew ticket.

But Republican Charles Mathias defeated incumbent Sen. Daniel B. Brewster in a three-way race which failed to generate any sharp issues between the major party candidates. Brewster had a COPE record of 51 Right, 1 Wrong; Mathias, in the House, cast 28 Right, 18 Wrong votes.

The GOP gained an even split in the House lineup with the victory of Lawrence J. Hogan over incumbent Hervey G. Machen.

Democrats are certain to take over the governorship when Agnew resigns and the legislature elects a successor.

West Virginia — A solid Humphrey victory for the seven electoral votes.

A see-sawing gubernatorial contest finally toppled to Republican Arch A. Moore for a GOP pickup. But the Democrats retaliated by winning the House seat vacated by Moore. The new congressman is Robert H. Mollohan, who represented the district from 1953-1957.

Delaware—This state stayed as Republican as predicted by giving its 3 electoral votes to Nixon and re-electing its GOP congressman. The upset was the election of Republican Russell W. Peterson over Gov. Charles L. Terry, who ran a "law and order" campaign with considerable conservative support.

District of Columbia—Humphrey was expected to win the district's three electoral votes big—and he did. He won handily in predominantly white precincts and overwhelmingly among the city's Negro majority.

3 Democratic Incumbents Escape GOP Sweep in Great Plains States

Four Great Plains states—the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas—gave their 20 electoral votes to Richard Nixon and generally kept their traditional Republican complexion.

However, voters split their tickets to return three Democratic stalwarts to office: Governors William L. Guy of North Dakota and Robert B. Docking of Kansas and Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota.

The GOP maintained its 12-0 monopoly of House seats in this grain and cattle region and retained Senate seats in North Dakota and Kansas.

This is how some of the major contests turned out in each state:

North Dakota—Guy was elected to his fourth term, getting nearly 60 percent of the vote against Robert P. McCarney, a Bismarck car salesman, even though Nixon carried the state by a sizable margin.

Incumbent Sen. Milton R. Young (R), in the Senate since 1945, easily defeated his Democratic opponent, Fargo Mayor Herschel Lashkowitz.

Republicans Mark Andrews and Tom Kleppe, the state's two House members, won re-election over their opponents, Bruce Hagen, state public service commissioner, and former Democratic Rep. Rolland Redlin.

South Dakota—McGovern easily won a second Senate term over former GOP Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud in the face of a Nixon margin in the state.

McGovern's victory was achieved even though the Republicans, without strong opposition in other races, concentrated their entire attack upon him.

In the race for governor, Republican State Attorney General Frank L. Farrar defeated Robert M. Chamberlin, a farmer and former Democratic state chairman.

GOP Representatives Ben Reifel and E. Y. Berry were returned to office over Democratic challengers, Frank Denholm, a Brookings attorney, and David Garner, a Rapid City salesman.

Nebraska—In the state's first district, Rep. Robert V. Denney (R) won a close victory over former Rep. Clair Callan (D), who sought to get back the seat he lost in 1966.

Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R) won a seventh term in the state's second district, turning back a bid by Mrs. Frank B. Morrison, wife of a former Nebraska governor.

Rep. David T. Martin (R) was re-elected to a fifth term, defeating J. V. Dean, a Gothenburg implement dealer.

There were no contests for the Senate or the governorship this year.

Kansas—In a state that went strongly Republican in presidential, senatorial and five congressional races, the big news was Docking's re-election over Republican Rick Harman, a restaurant owner and party leader.

Docking became only the second Democratic governor in Kansas history to win re-election to a consecutive second term.

Rep. Bob Dole, a conservative Republican, defeated William I. Robinson, a Wichita attorney, for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Frank Carlson (R).

The only new face in the state's congressional makeup will be Keith G. Sebelius, a Republican, who will succeed Dole in the House. He defeated George W. Meeker, a state representative.

House Seats Unchanged:

Nixon Win in West Fails to Aid GOP

As the nation went Tuesday, so went the seven states of the Far West.

Republican strength in the presidential contest was usually matched by strong pockets of Democratic resistance in the battle for state and national legislative seats.

The Republican team of Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew captured 54—probably 57—of the area's 70 electoral votes. Alaska's returns were still incomplete and not certain but were leaning toward the GOP ticket.

Only Washington and Hawaii were counted in Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey's column with 13 electoral votes between them.

The Humphrey-Muskie team staged a valiant fight for California's 40 electoral votes.

San Francisco County piled up a 70,000-vote lead for the vice president; Alameda County across the bay added 66,000 votes. Other Bay Area counties and the two most populous areas in the Central Valley built Humphrey's total plurality to nearly 200,000 votes.

But it couldn't hold against the onslaught of votes from the conservative voting areas of Southern California.

Democrats made a battle of it in Los Angeles County, where the Nixon margin was held to 37,000 votes. But they were slaughtered in Orange County by a 163,000-vote gain and a 92,000-vote boost in San Diego County.

While Nixon won the state with a 221,000-vote margin, Democrat Alan Cranston was able to pile up a strong enough vote in the northern counties to stand off the southern push for conservative Republican Max Rafferty.

Cranston held a 430,000-vote edge in Northern California and trailed by only 92,000 in the South. He takes the seat now held by Republican Thomas H. Kuchel, who was defeated by Rafferty in the primary.

Democrats lost a Senate seat, though, when one-time GOP presidential candidate Barry Goldwater easily defeated Roy L. Elson for the seat vacated by 91-year-old Carl Hayden of Arizona.

Another Democratic seat was in danger in Oregon where, with 97 percent of the vote reported, the veteran Wayne Morse trailed his Republican opponent, Robert Packwood, by a narrow margin.

Morse headquarters in Portland were still hopeful that they could snatch a victory from the count as the final thousands of ballots were being counted.

Democrat Mike Gravel appeared to be successful in his quest for Alaska's second Senate seat after defeating veteran Ernest Gruening in the Democratic primary. With votes still coming in from the back country, Gravel had built a solid lead as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington coasted to victory—a sharp contrast to the close call he underwent six years ago. His margin this time was better than 2 to 1.

Senators Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii and Alan Bible of Nevada, too, had no difficulty in winning re-election.

Party affiliations of house delegations from these seven states were substantially unchanged in the unofficial counts. Delegations were returned virtually intact in state after state — Alaska, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii.

Former Lt. Gov. Glenn Anderson captured the California 17th District seat left vacant by the retirement of Rep. Cecil King.

Rep. James Corman turned back a challenge from former congressman Joe Holt, 102,000 to 74,000. Rep. John V. Tunney was re-elected in California's 38th District, though he had been reported in a close campaign.

Incumbents in other tough battles around the West managed to hold their ground.

On the state level, Republican Daniel Evans turned back the challenge of Atty. Gen. John J. O'Connell for Washington's gubernatorial chair.

In Arizona, another Republican governor, Jack Williams, held his place in the face of the challenge of Sam Goddard.

Republicans in California came a step closer to control of the state legislature. The Senate remains evenly split, but late returns indicate that they will win control of the assembly by a two-vote margin.

Republicans are holding control of Washington's lower house, and probably will shave Democratic control of the Senate.

REPUBLICAN Sen. Jacob Javits and family acknowledge victory cheers on election night in New York City. Shown with the re-elected senator are his wife Marion, right, and their children, from the left, Joy, 20; Joshua, 19; Carla, 13.

Humphrey's Surge in Midwest Falls Short in Most Key States

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey and his running mate, Edmund Muskie, did better than expected in the eight Midwest states but not quite well enough to prevent Republican Richard Nixon from winning the election.

The Democratic team won the states of Michigan and Minnesota for 31 of the region's 139 electoral votes. But Nixon took Illinois and Ohio with a combined electoral vote of 52 to block Humphrey's bid for a come-from-behind victory.

Nixon also won the traditional Republican states of Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin and held a paper-thin margin in Missouri to account for about one-third of his electoral college total. The slim Nixon victories in Illinois and Ohio and Missouri—among the last states to report, insured that the Republican candidate would win the presidency without the need for the decision to go to the House of Representatives.

Humphrey was moving up in each of the eight states due largely to an all-out labor effort. The hard campaigning by labor was credited with reducing the vote for third party candidate George Wallace.

Republicans made gains in the area's gubernatorial races but Democrats held their own in the U.S. Senate contests and the 113 House seats appear to be split about the same as prior to the election—68 Republican and 45 Democratic.

The GOP overturned Democratic governors in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa while holding on to Wisconsin. Democrats held on to Missouri. In the Senate races, the Republicans took Ohio away from the Democrats while the Democrats won the Iowa seat vacated by the retirement of Republican Bourke Hickenlooper.

Here are the highlights of the various key races in the eight states:

Illinois—Humphrey was generally regarded as moving up in the Illinois race as the campaign neared decision day but the spurt was not enough to head off a Nixon victory of about 100,000 votes.

In the Senate contest, veteran Republican leader Everett Dirksen defeated challenger William G. Clark, the state's attorney general. The nationally known Dirksen was just too much of a vote-getter to be cut down by Clark.

The Republicans also won the governor's race with Richard Ogilvie, board president of Cook County. Ogilvie defeated Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro who had moved up from lieutenant governor when former Gov. Otto Kerner resigned to become a federal judge.

Indiana—Traditionally Republican Indiana went for Nixon and Republican Edgar Whitcomb for governor but returned Democratic Sen. Birch Bayh for another six-year term. Republicans increased their congressional delegation margin from 6-5 to 7-4 when E. Ross Adair (R) beat J. Edward Roush (D) in a battle of two incumbents thrown into the same district because of reapportionment.

Iowa—Democratic Gov. Harold E. Hughes won a close race for the Senate seat of Republican Hickenlooper, who did not run for re-election. Hughes defeated David M. Stanley. The Democrats were unable to hold the governor's chair when Republican Robert D. Ray outdistanced Democrat Paul Franzenburg.

Michigan—Michigan carried for Humphrey as labor mounted an all-out drive for the Democratic ticket. Labor-backed Democrats won all eight statewide education posts and a liberal Democrat was elected to the state supreme court.

The congressional delegation remained the same—12 Republicans and 5 Democrats. A graduated income tax proposal was defeated by a substantial margin.

Minnesota — Humphrey carried his home state of Minnesota by a comfortable margin. The congressional delegation remained at three Democrats and five Republicans as labor joined in beating back a well-financed Republican effort to defeat Joseph E. Karth in the 4th District and Donald M. Fraser in the 5th.

The liberals are in a position to pick up some seats in the state legislature.

Missouri — The state's 12 electoral votes apparently went to Nixon in a close race. Democrats retained the governorship and the U.S. Senate seat. Democratic Gov. Warren E. Hearnes was re-elected. Lt.-Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton defeated Republican Rep. Thomas B. Curtis for the Senate seat formerly held by Edward V. Long.

Missouri's first Negro congressman was elected in the 1st District when Democrat William Clay won over Republican R. Curtis Crawford.

Ohio—Nixon didn't do as well in Ohio this year as he did in 1960 but his 100,000 margin nailed down this key state. Here again Humphrey was moving up but time ran out on his chances to overtake Nixon.

The Democratic Senate seat formerly held by Frank Lausche went to Republican Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe who posted a narrow 120,000 margin over former Congressman John J. Gilligan.

Democrats picked up one congressional seat as Charles A. Vanik defeated Frances P. Bolton in the 22nd District. Louis A. Stokes, a Democrat, became the first Negro elected to Congress from Ohio.

Wisconsin—Humphrey lost Wisconsin but Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson was re-elected over an opponent who benefitted from a well-financed campaign. Republican Gov. Warren P. Knowles was also re-elected as he defeated State Atty. Gen. Bronson C. LaFollette.

Nelson was the target of drug companies who are unhappy with his campaign to cut the cost of prescription medicines.

Electoral College Vote by States

States	*Humphrey*	*Nixon*	*Wallace*
Alabama			10
Alaska		3	
Arizona		5	
Arkansas			6
California		40	
Colorado		6	
Connecticut	8		
Delaware		3	
D. of C.	3		
Florida		14	
Georgia			12
Hawaii	4		
Idaho		4	
Illinois		26	
Indiana		13	
Iowa		9	
Kansas		7	
Kentucky		9	
Louisiana			10
Maine	4		
Maryland	10		
Massachusetts	14		
Michigan	21		
Minnesota	10		
Mississippi			7
Missouri		12	
Montana		4	
Nebraska		5	
Nevada		3	
New Hampshire		4	
New Jersey		17	
New Mexico		4	
New York	43		
North Carolina		13	
North Dakota		4	
Ohio		26	
Oklahoma		8	
Oregon		6	
Pennsylvania	29		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina		8	
South Dakota		4	
Tennessee		11	
Texas	25		
Utah		4	
Vermont		3	
Virginia		12	
Washington	9		
West Virginia	7		
Wisconsin		12	
Wyoming		3	
TOTAL	191	302	45

Humphrey Carries Cities:

Rural, Suburban Vote Key To Nixon's Narrow Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

his election, Nixon acknowledged the sharp divisions within the nation reflected in the results. He pledged that "the great objective" of his Administration will be "to bring the American people together."

"This will be an open Administration," Nixon said, "open to new ideas, open to men and women of both parties, open to critics as well as those who support us."

He also paid tribute to the "gallant and courageous fight" of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, the man who had nearly succeeded against overwhelming odds in retaining the presidency for the Democrats.

The popular vote count, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, showed virtually a dead heat between Humphrey and Nixon, each with about 43 percent of the vote. But Nixon had captured the electoral votes of 32 states for his total of 302, well over the 270 needed to assure election. Humphrey was the victor in 13 states and the District of Columbia for a total of 191 electoral votes and the third-party candidate, George C. Wallace, had taken five southern states for a total of 45.

Nixon held a lead of about 1,000 votes in Alaska with returns from some 75 "bush" precincts still to be counted, and the state's 3 electoral votes could finally wind up in Humphrey's column. Still uncounted absentee ballots could determine the final outcome in Missouri, now given to Nixon, and in Maryland, which so far has gone to Humphrey.

The presidential election was one of the closest in the nation's history and Nixon's majority was not established until mid-morning of the day after Election Day when the last remaining precincts in Illinois gave him the state and put him over the top in electoral votes.

Illinois, in fact, told the story of the election. Most observers had conceded it well in advance as firmly in Nixon's camp just as two months ago they had given Humphrey little chance of coming close to victory.

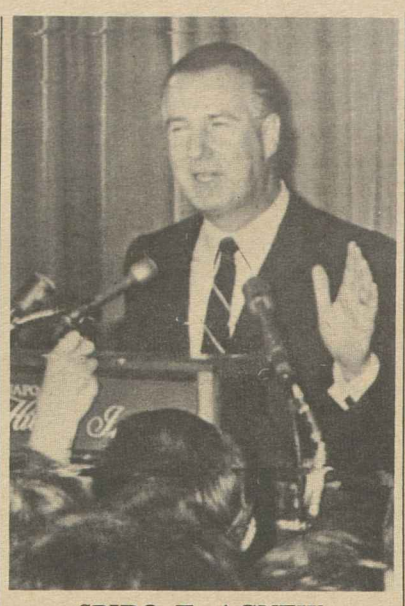
But support for the Vice President took a strong upward surge in the latter stages of the campaign, and became evident as returns were counted in such key states as Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey and California—all of which the Nixon forces had counted on. All four finally went to the Republican by narrow margins, but a swing of one or two to Humphrey could have produced an Electoral College stalemate.

Humphrey's main strength was produced in the industrial East, where he captured 122 of his electoral vote total, including such big states as New York and Pennsylvania. He also took Michigan and Texas among the top eight industrial states of the nation.

Even in states he lost, the Vice President scored heavy majorities in the urban industrial areas where organized labor and Negro civil rights groups turned out the vote.

The election also may have had a beneficial side effect in smashing the national political ambitions of Wallace, whose campaign appeal was directed to the basest instincts of the voters, to racial fears and hatreds, to a simplistic call for "law and order" via the nightstick and the bayonet.

In terms of electoral votes, Wallace and his running mate, retired Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay, took three of the four states carried by



SPIRO T. AGNEW

Strom Thurmond and his States' Rights Party in 1948—Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi—plus two other southern states, Arkansas and Georgia.

The third-party contender thus emerged as no more than a sectional candidate, running well below what the early polls had indicated his strength to be in blue-collar and lower middle-class areas of the North and West.

The election also brought a new figure to the forefront of the national political scene—Maine Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, whose campaign style stressing calm reason evoked broad support among the voters and added considerable strength to the Humphrey ticket.

Humphrey, indeed, made a point throughout the campaign of contrasting his choice of Muskie as his running mate with Nixon's selection of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as a candidate who would not offend such conservative southern Republicans as Thurmond.

For the Vice President, who came so close to the presidency, the defeat marked a disappointing setback in a public career dating back nearly 25 years, including 16 years as a leader of the liberal forces in the U.S. Senate.

But in defeat, Humphrey if anything added to his luster simply through the gameness of his come-from-behind struggle that fell just short of succeeding.

When the Vice President first announced his candidacy a month after Pres. Johnson's stunning declaration that he would not seek a new term, organized labor was the first major group in Humphrey's corner. In the months that followed, he methodically built support among disparate elements of the Democratic Party to win the nomination at a bitterly fought party convention.

The struggle, however, left the Democrats splintered over the conduct of the war in Viet Nam. In contrast, the Republicans had submerged their differences in a show of unity as they sensed the opportunity to recapture the White House.

Against these odds, Humphrey gradually moved upward, stressing the need for national unity in striving for peace abroad and in the turbulent ghettos of the inner cities. While he failed to win the election, the steady course of his campaign succeeded in reuniting the divided elements of his party.

For Nixon, his election was a personal triumph, a comeback of immense proportions. Once before, in 1960, after serving eight years as Vice President under Pres. Eisenhower, Nixon had been the Republican standard-bearer only to lose to John F. Kennedy in an election almost as close as this one.

Two years later, Nixon was dealt a staggering setback by the voters of his home state, California, when he lost by some 300,000 votes in his bid to take the governorship from Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. He vowed then that he was through with politics and moved to New York to return to law practice.

But the Republican Party was left in a shambles after the 1964 Goldwater debacle, and Nixon was recruited to help GOP congressional candidates in 1966. He stepped into the party leadership vacuum and began to build for a new presidential drive.

Nixon posted an unbroken string of victories in this year's Republican presidential primaries and moved on to capture the nomination, overcoming a late challenge from New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

He campaigned coolly and confidently, keying his appeal to a call for "new leadership" and promising to end the war in Viet Nam and crime and turmoil in the cities without spelling out how he proposed to do either.

The voters have now given him the chance—and the responsibility—to attack these and all the other problems confronting the nation.

COPE-Backed Candidates Win Majority of Races

Nearly six out of every 10 candidates endorsed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for the 91st Congress were victorious, an analysis of the new Congress disclosed.

Of the 353 candidates endorsed by COPE for the House and Senate 201, or 57 percent, won their contests. In the 1966 congressional elections only about 53 percent of COPE-endorsed candidates won at the polls.

Including candidates for the governorships running with COPE endorsement, the winning percentage came to 56, a bit higher than the 55 percent victories scored in the comparable 1960 election.

In 1964 in the Johnson landslide, COPE-backed candidates set a record high victory margin of 67 percent, topping the previous high of 62 percent in the 1962 congressional elections.

COPE endorsements are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO groups. The endorsements are based primarily on the records or the espoused programs of the candidates in terms of a wide number of economic, welfare and labor issues.

In the 1968 campaign COPE endorsed 326 House candidates of whom 186 were recorded as winners. Fifteen of the 27 Senate candidates won election and six of the 17 endorsed gubernatorial candidates.

VICTORY SIGN is flashed by Alan Cranston, Democratic candidate for the Senate in California, to campaign workers in Los Angeles. Cranston's wife is at his left.

Wallace Bid Repudiated Outside Southern Base

George C. Wallace came out of this election as a sectional candidate rather than as the leader of a significant national political movement.

The third-party candidate appealed to the nation's fears, frustrations and prejudices. He posed as a friend of workers and the "little people" and voiced confidence that the rank-and-file of the trade union movement would rally to his Confederate banner.

But when the votes were tallied, Wallace was overwhelmingly repudiated in every big industrial state.

He emerged as a significant force only in the South and border states—and even there won a majority of the vote only in Alabama and Mississippi.

The states he carried, except for Arkansas, were those which had gone for the Goldwater brand of right-wing Republicanism four years ago.

Wallace's 9 million votes undoubtedly influenced the election—and political analysts will spend many an hour debating how the election would have turned out if he had not been on the ballot in 50 states.

Since the surge to Humphrey was accompanied by a dropoff from earlier poll estimates of the Wallace strength, it could be argued that Wallace cost the Democrats the presidency. But his hard-core strength certainly included radical right extremists who otherwise might have voted for Nixon as the more conservative of the major party candidates.

Almost any splinter candidate can affect a close election in a key state.

But the role of "spoiler" is hardly a base on which to build a political movement. Whatever the initial attraction to Wallace in this campaign, as it neared the moment of decision, most Americans were unwilling to throw away their vote. In Ohio, more voters signed petitions to place Wallace on the ballot than voted for him on Election Day.

In terms of a national following, Wallace received a smaller percentage of the total vote cast than either Wisconsin Sen. Robert M. LaFollette in 1924 or Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. He did better than J. Storm Thurmond and Henry Wallace in 1948.

Most post-election analyses of the vote credit an all-out drive by the labor movement to expose the fraudulence of Wallace's claim to be a friend of workers with cutting down his impact in industrial areas.

To those who have followed the campaign closely, the impact of this effort was clearly visible. A top Wallace alde told newsmen, "we think a lot of our labor support was taken away from us at the last minute."

Wallace's choice of retired Gen. Curtis LeMay as his running mate—after former Kentucky Gov. Happy Chandler was found "too liberal" to go on the ticket—was intended to portray the Dixie-based party as a national movement. But the blunt-spoken LeMay merely raised fears of rash nuclear war—the "Bombsey Twins," as Humphrey labeled the ticket.

It reminded Americans of the grim and sober world responsibilities of the President of the United States—and that a suggestion by Wallace that he would run over "anarchists" if they got in the way of a presidential limousine is hardly a substitute for a dismal ignorance of world affairs.

89-6-11

Candidate Rejects R-T-W Backing

Philadelphia — A congressman seeking re-election seldom turns down endorsements. But a Philadelphia Democrat, Robert Nix, didn't want any "right-to-work" supporters voting for him on the false assumption that he is against the union shop.

Somehow the Pennsylvania "right-to-work" organization included his name on a list of candidates opposed to repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b).

Nix, who voted for repeal of 14(b) when it was before the House, fired off a telegram demanding a correction.

He was re-elected handily—without "right-to-work" support.

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No Clear Shifts Produced In State Legislature Votes

NATIONAL UNITY after the nation has made its choice at the polls is symbolized by this post-election meeting of the Democratic candidates, Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Edmund Muskie, with Pres.-Elect Richard Nixon in Florida.

Nixon Picks White House Staff Chiefs

The shape and tone of the Administration that will take office Jan. 20, 1969 began to emerge within a week of Pres.-Elect Richard M. Nixon's razor-thin victory.

Back in New York after a brief vacation in Florida where he met with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the defeated Democratic candidates, Nixon named two key members of his White House staff:

- Bryce Harlow, 52, to be assistant to the President for legislative and congressional affairs, a post he held in the Eisenhower Administration. Harlow is on leave as chief Washington lobbyist for Proctor & Gamble Co., a leading soap products manufacturer.
- H. R. "Bob" Haldeman, 42, to be assistant to the President for overall White House management, administration and appointments. Haldeman was chief-of-staff of the Nixon-Agnew campaign and is on leave as manager of the Los Angeles office of J. Walter Thompson Co., a major advertising agency.

More Expected

Further appointments were expected as the President-elect set up offices in the Pierre Hotel in New York, a few blocks from his home, to plan for the new Administration. A group of Nixon aides were also at work in Washington with members of the Johnson Administration to effect a smooth transition of government affairs.

The appointments and meetings came as the counting of votes insured Nixon's election with 302 votes in the Electoral College and a margin of about 260,000 popular votes over Humphrey. With the unofficial counting drawing to a close, Nixon had about 31 million votes, Humphrey 30.7 million and Wallace 9.8 million. The total vote was expected to reach close to 72 million.

Unofficial vote counts in Missouri left Nixon ahead with less than a 10,000 vote margin. His lead in Alaska was about 1,000 votes. In Maryland Humphrey held on to a 17,000 vote margin. It appeared fairly certain that unless major errors cropped up in the official canvass of the vote the states' status would remain unchanged. The three states do not have enough electoral votes to upset the outcome.

In Oregon the Senate race, un-

(Continued on Page 8)

Agencies Told To Stabilize Construction

Pres. Johnson has called on all government departments and agencies to help reduce seasonality in construction in a move to lower costs and provide stable employment and incomes for construction workers.

As a major purchaser of the work of the construction industry, the President said in a memorandum, the government "has an indirect effect on fluctuations in construction activity. We in the federal government have a unique opportunity to help reduce seasonality in construction."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired the President on behalf of the federation and the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and its president C. J. Haggerty "warm thanks for your thoughtful and meaningful action."

More than any other single step

(Continued on Page 3)

Betty Furness Testifies:

Stiffer Laws Urged To Help Consumers

The federal government has a duty "to ensure the equal partnership of the consumer in the economy," declared Betty Furness in urging the Federal Trade Commission to live up to its potential in protecting the consumer.

Miss Furness, Pres. Johnson's Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, called for a series of programs and tougher laws as the FTC opened what promise to be controversial hearings on consumer problems.

The controversy is guaranteed since Pres.-Elect Richard Nixon promised during the campaign that there would be less government regulation of business activities. The FTC could be reshaped as vacancies occur.

At the outset, several FTC members took issue with a national newsletter's warning to businessmen to "get ready for the biggest anti-business show in many years." Chairman Paul Rand Dixon and member A. Everette MacIntyre denied they harbored any anti-business ideas.

But John Schulz, a law professor and spokesman for a group of young law students who have just completed a study of the FTC, criticized the agency for having "too long paid lip service to consumer protection while in practice engaging in business protection."

Schulz charged that the FTC failed to confront the "product fixing" practiced by large corporations when they design obsolescence into certain products. He said the FTC needs product experts rather than lawyers to catch up with such sophisticated practices.

Schulz also scored the FTC for relying chiefly on "sanctionless, informal and voluntary enforcement methods" which had "little deterrent value."

Betty Furness used the hearings to express a broad consumer philosophy, remind the government of its duty and propose a program and laws with teeth.

Miss Furness, taking advantage of what she said "may be my very last chance" as a new Administration prepares to take over, expressed the view that national think-

(Continued on Page 3)

Brand Drugs Prove Costly For Elderly

The nation's elderly would save at least $41.5 million a year if doctors prescribed drugs by generic (scientific) names instead of by manufacturers' brand names, a government report concluded.

A 139-page report of a Task Force on Prescription Drugs also found that the health needs of those over 65, compounded by the high cost of drugs, are "a medical and economic problem of major importance."

The task force, which has been studying the drug industry since May 1967, was established under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare through a directive from Pres. Johnson.

The report, titled The Drug Users, is devoted not only to the cost of

(Continued on Page 7)

'68 Elections Give GOP Slight Gain

Elections for 44 state legislatures this year produced as muddied a picture as the nation's vote for President and Congress —with no clearcut victory for Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives.

Democrats held on to a slim majority in the number of legislatures they control.

But Republicans gained a bit more than the Democrats in the switches that took place in eight—possibly nine—states.

Conservatives continue to outnumber liberals in most state legislatures. But in only a few states is there a serious threat of anti-labor, turn-back-the-clock legislation.

Liberals won a few and lost a few this year. However, in more states than not they can at least exercise a veto power—either in one-half of a divided legislature or through the governor.

A survey by the AFL-CIO News found only a few states where the trade union movement expects major legislative progress as a result of the elections.

The heavily liberal Democratic legislatures elected in 1964 were the exception. Most state central bodies operate on the basis that progress comes in spurts, with a good deal of labor's legislative effort at the state level devoted to heading off anti-union bills.

Here are the switches of party control that took place Nov. 5.

Switching from Democratic to Republican were the Senates of Delaware and Indiana, and the lower houses of New York, Nevada and California. Republicans gained an even split in the Tennessee House.

Moving from Republican to

(Continued on Page 8)

Arkansas Labor Wins at Polls In Workmen's Compensation Fight

Little Rock, Ark.—The biggest single round of improvements in the history of Arkansas' workmen's compensation law has apparently been approved by state voters in the Nov. 5 election.

The labor-sponsored initiative held a lead of several thousand votes in a cliff-hanger election with the ballot count nearly complete as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The measure not only amends the law to provide substantial increases in benefits but it also removes some restrictions on claims and strengthens the law in several important areas.

Passage of the improvements in workmen's compensation represents a clear-cut victory for the Arkansas labor movement and a rebuff to employer tactics of obstruction.

Under the state's constitution, it would take a two-thirds vote in the legislature to amend the law. In effect, this means there has to be agreement on a bill between labor and employers. The last improvement via this route was a small benefits increase in 1963.

In 1967, the Arkansas AFL-CIO tried to get an agreement on a bill with Associated Industries of Arkansas and the state Chamber of Commerce. But the employers would only agree to a small increase—with strings attached. They demanded elimination of some existing protections, including the elimination of heart ailments from coverage.

The state federation wouldn't stand for that. Having improved the law by initiative once before, in 1956, it decided to go that route again. Labor-circulated petitions needed 45,000 signatures to put amendments on the ballot; some 65,000 signatures were obtained.

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NEW PRESIDENT of Wayne County, Mich., AFL-CIO, is Tom Turner, left. He is sworn in by AFL-CIO Regional Dir. John F. Schreier, while Vice Pres. Mike Novak looks on. Turner, 41, is a Steelworker and has served as vice president of the county AFL-CIO Council.

MDTA Training Programs Prove Path to Jobs for 80% of Graduates

Eight of every ten persons trained under the Manpower Development & Training Act (MDTA) during the past six years were placed in jobs, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz reported.

In a review of the MDTA program, Wirtz said this record of placement combined with other achievements marks the law as an "unquestioned success and the cornerstone of the U.S. manpower policy."

Passed in August 1962, MDTA provides financial and technical aid to private industry and school systems for on-the-job training to help workers develop new skills.

It also funds and assists classroom-type training through vocational education schools and helps research, experimentation and demonstration projects designed to find answers to manpower problems.

These were key MDTA accomplishments as Wirtz noted them:

- More than 1.3 million training opportunities authorized—460,000 for on-the-job training, 746,000 for classroom training and 95,000 for pre-training courses.
- Nearly 1,034,400 persons enrolled in training programs—321,000 in on-the-job training, 713,400 in classroom training.
- More than 612,000 persons completed training—166,200 in on-the-job training programs, 446,000 in classroom training.
- Eighty-nine percent of those who completed on-the-job training and 76 percent of classroom training graduates were employed when last contacted.
- More than 6,300 workers were relocated since 1965, and 80 percent remained on new jobs at least six months. One-half of those aided had been unemployed at least 10 weeks or headed farm families earning under $1,200 a year.

Wirtz drew a picture of the type of workers who have been aided by the law. He points out that of every 10 persons enrolled in MDTA programs five were school dropouts, four were nonwhite, one was receiving public assistance, four were under 21, one was over 45, one was physically or mentally handicapped, five were heads of households, three were unemployed 15 weeks or longer and six were men.

Of more than $1.5 billion that has been allocated for training under MDTA, Wirtz said, 76 percent has gone for classroom-type training, 20 percent for on-the-job training and the remaining 4 percent for part-time and other training.

The cost per trainee has run at about $700 for on-the-job training where the employer pays wages and about $1,600 for the classroom projects where the government pays both the cost of training and living allowance, he announced.

Wirtz pointed out that various methods and combination of methods created to make the law a success are reflected in "fresh manpower ideas" being carried out by business, labor, civic, economic and minority groups.

Meets Needs

"It is now well established that the MDTA provides broad-gauge authority and flexibility to meet ever-changing manpower needs," Wirtz said.

Adoption of the law in 1962, he continued, marked an important step in establishing "an active manpower policy calling for direct, affirmative action to enable the jobless and underemployed to obtain suitable full-time employment."

He praised the cooperation the Labor Dept. has received in administering the law from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; the Office of Economic Opportunity; local state employment offices, and states' vocational education departments.

This cooperation "combined with leadership and support from the business community and organized labor" has helped the MDTA to set a record "the nation can be proud of," he concluded.

Johnson Names Board In Rail Crew Dispute

A three-member emergency board has been named by Pres. Johnson to investigate and make recommendations in Railroad Trainmen disputes involving train-crew sizes on three railroads.

Appointment of the presidential board ended a one-day strike by 3,000 BRT members on the Louisville & Nashville and a three-month walkout by 400 members on the Belt Railway of Chicago.

The board, appointed upon the recommendation of the National Mediation Board, also will cover the union's dispute on the Illinois Central even though there was no strike on that line.

The disputes go back to 1960 when the BRT first served notice on railroads calling for a minimum "safe" train crew of not less than two trainmen in addition to the conductor on all trains.

After a two-year compulsory arbitration award on train crews expired Jan. 31, 1966, the notices were upheld in litigation that went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Since then the BRT has reached agreement on three-man crews with more than 70 railroads. But the L & N, IC and the Belt have joined with several other carriers in a refusal to settle the issue.

BRT Pres. Charles Luna emphasized that both the L & N and Belt strikes were legal under the Railway Labor Act and that the union also had exhausted all the law's peaceful procedures on the IC.

"These carriers," he said, "simply have refused to bargain in good faith despite the fact that we have long since resolved this issue on scores of other railroads."

The three men appointed to the board are: Msgr. George C. Higgins, chairman of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington; Byron R. Abernethy, an arbitrator from Lubbock, Tex., and A. Langley Coffey, a Sand Springs, Okla. attorney.

Under the terms of the law, establishment of the emergency panel halts the two strikes for at least 60 days, and means that both sides must keep the "status quo" on the IC for at least that length of time.

Teachers Union Wins New Jersey Election

North Bergen, N.J.—The Teachers have won bargaining rights for North Bergen's public school teachers by winning, 200 to 126, over the National Education Association in a representation election.

"This is our first win under the new Public Employes Act in New Jersey—there will be more victories," Jim Mundy, AFT director of organization, declared in hailing the results.

Bids Nixon Action:

Cohen Urges Hikes In Social Security

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The new Nixon Administration will have some major decisions to make on social security. And the outgoing Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, Wilbur J. Cohen, is leaving behind some suggestions—and some policy questions to be resolved.

Cohen, speaking at a University of Michigan conference on social security, urged a general increase of 50 percent in benefits, including a $100-a-month minimum in social security payments.

"We may not be able to do this all at once," Cohen commented, "but the first step should be a 15 percent across-the-board benefit increase, with an increase in the minimum monthly benefit to $70 for a single retired worker or widow and to $105 for a couple."

Cohen, a professor of social welfare administration at the university, has been on leave since 1961 to serve in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

He told the 90 social security experts from government, labor, business and education that Nixon—despite entering office while the opposition party controls Congress—will have "a unique opportunity to continue the progress that has been made" in the past eight years.

Cohen anticipates disputes over social security improvements.

Same Tired Arguments

"There will always be some people," he noted, "who say: 'It costs too much.' 'It adds to inflation.' 'It will bankrupt the country.' 'It will destroy thrift and private initiative.' 'It will take us down the road to socialism.'

"We should know these arguments well by now. We have heard them for the past 30 years. But I don't think they'll stand up as well in the future, because we are gradually moving toward a society which wants greater economic and social justice."

Cohen suggested immediate action in three areas:

- Creation of a new mechanism to "keep the system up to date with rising wages and to make the benefits inflation-proof."
- Increase in the amount of earnings counted under social security, in stages up to $15,000 "to make the program more effective for those who earn somewhat above the average as well as for average and below-average earners."
- Expanded medicare protection "against the heavy cost of prescription drugs."

The outgoing HEW secretary also listed several dozen questions on social security facing the Nixon Administration. Among them:

- Should medicare protection be extended to the disabled?
- Should some kind of health insurance be provided for young children of poor families?
- What should be the balance between social adequacy and individual equity in social security protection?
- How far should the program go in preventing and reducing poverty?

On the poverty question, Cohen pointed out that social security is already keeping 10 million Americans above the poverty line and that a $100 monthly minimum would lift 4.4 million more above it.

Railway Clerks Win Taxi Vote In Jacksonville

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Railway Clerks have won bargaining rights for taxi drivers here, ousting a long-entrenched Teamsters local which had been under charges of racial discrimination.

The BRC beat Teamsters Local 512 by a vote of 201-49 in a National Labor Relations Board election involving employes of Safety-Yellow and New Deal-Checker Cabs.

Employes of New Deal, where all drivers are Negroes, petitioned NLRB for a decertification election in 1965, charging Local 512's contract discriminated against them in comparison to its pact at Safety, where all drivers are white.

Although NLRB did not grant the petition, it declared that there was a "bargaining pattern resulting from racial factors which cannot be accepted as appropriate." It also said the two firms should be jointly represented, since they were commonly owned by the same trust.

When the BRC petitioned for an election earlier this year, the NLRB noted that bargaining by the Teamsters had "continued on a racial basis" since its earlier proceedings. It granted the BRC petition on a single-unit basis.

A BRC spokesman said the election will result in a "brighter future" for drivers in both companies. "We are going to negotiate a single contract with improved benefits for all and with no discrimination," he added.

United Air Lines Lifts Ban(n)s on Marriages

United Air Lines grounded its old company ruling that barred marriage for stewardesses with the signing of an agreement with the Air Line Pilots.

The agreement also states that stewardesses who had been fired because of marriage will be offered an opportunity to return to work if they filed a formal grievance or complaint before Nov. 7.

The old company policy forced many stewardesses to keeping their marriages secret for fear of losing their jobs.

One Florida stewardess had complained to the state labor commission about her plight:

"I was married for four years and it was okay with my superiors so long as they thought I was just living with him," she said. "I was fired when they learned we were married."

She'll get her job back—and keep her husband.

Meany Hails Order:

LBJ Seeks to Ease Building Seasonality

(Continued from Page 1)

yet taken, he said, "your memorandum can help solve the unnecessary and antiquated practice of construction seasonality that wastes literally millions of man-hours of productive work annually, forces trained workers to lose approximately 600 work hours a year, creates financial hardship for many of the 4 million workers in this industry, forcing them to draw unemployment compensation and, often, welfare payments."

America has the technical knowledge to end construction seasonality "and it now has a sound government program as well," Meany added. Today's modern society "need not be handcuffed either by the weather or by a tradition that is no longer meaningful."

The President called on agencies with responsibility for direct or indirect expenditure of construction funds to take seven specific steps toward achieving the goal of stable employment.

He noted that the construction industry has "long been plagued by unemployment of labor and other critical resources during off-season periods." This has hurt the contractor whose equipment is idled, the worker through greater unemployment and the consumer through higher prices, he said.

He underscored the fact that "seasonal unemployment represents a substantial proportion of all construction unemployment."

President's Recommendations

The steps outlined in the memorandum call for:

- Insuring that planning and programming of construction gives "due consideration" to reducing seasonal variation.
- Making contracts and scheduling projects with regard to local conditions.
- Encouraging completion dates and penalty clauses that facilitate the stretch-out of work into the off-season.
- Determining whether current appropriation and authorization procedures introduce a seasonal pattern into letting contracts and scheduling of construction.
- Encouraging the recipients of federal grants and loans for construction to reduce construction seasonality.
- Identifying and distributing information on techniques and procedures for facilitating year-round construction.
- Taking additional steps to promote scheduling of construction activity during off-season periods.

The President asked each department and agency to report to the director of the Bureau of the Budget for reports on steps taken to comply with the memorandum and directed the secretaries of Labor and Commerce to report to Congress by the end of 1969 on opportunities for lessening construction seasonality. The latter report stems from a provision in the Manpower Training & Development Act.

SymphonyPact Ends Strike At St. Louis

A five-week strike by St. Louis Symphony musicians ended with a three-step pay raise, plus added fringe benefits.

The settlement was negotiated by Local 2 of the Musicians with the St. Louis Symphony Society. Local 2 Pres. Ken J. Farmer said orchestra members will receive $195 a week for a 44-week season this year, $200 a week for a 47-week season next year, and $205 for 49 weeks the third year.

New benefits include a health and welfare plan for the 92 members of the orchestra.

Last season orchestra members received $181 a week for a 37 week season.

St. Louis Mayor Helps

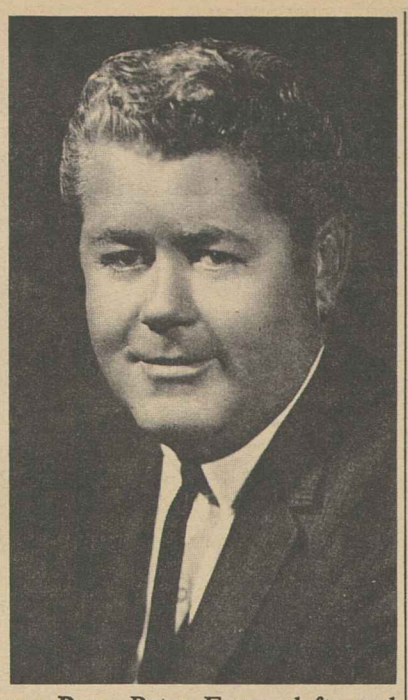
Farmer said St. Louis Mayor A. J. Cervantes played a major role in bringing the parties together.

The symphony season was nine weeks old when the strike started. The Musicians extended the old contract for four weeks at the beginning of the season in an effort to reach an agreement without a strike. Farmer said negotiations began last April 2.

The vote to approve the new contract was 57 to 19.

A benefit concert was given recently to help the musicians who received their last pay check Oct. 12. Players were also offered no-interest loans from an emergency fund set up by the Intl. Conference of Symphony & Opera Musicians.

Negotiations broke off after the Musicians rejected the Symphony Society's offer on Oct. 24. They were resumed Nov. 9 and continued until the agreement was reached.



NEW OFFICERS of the Laborers—Pres. Peter Fosco, left, and Terence J. O'Sullivan, who succeeds Fosco as secretary-treasurer.

Stiffer Laws Proposed To Protect Consumers

(Continued from Page 1)

ing had matured to where people think not only about economic growth but also quality and equality in the economy.

Despite all the consumer progress achieved by the Johnson Administration, she said, the consumer still is dissatisfied with product quality, inadequately informed and denied redress. The system also works a greater hardship on the poor, she added.

Implicit in the new consumer philosophy, she noted, "is wide acceptance of the government's role—indeed, duty—to ensure the equal partnership of the consumer in the economy."

On the FTC, Miss Furness said the law creating the agency did far more than prohibit unfair competition and deceptive and false advertising. The law also provided for investigation, reporting and law enforcement, she added.

She urged that everyone recognize "the great potential" of the FTC in the area of consumer reforms.

Miss Furness also called on the FTC to take several new steps.

First, she said, there is a need for "one-stop consumer centers" backed up by federal and state laws.

"Why should a housewife have to write to the federal government to find out how to get her toaster fixed?" Miss Furness asked the panel.

Second, she continued, legislation is needed to bring effective redress for consumer grievances, along with "stronger deterrents and penalties" to include indemnity for losses.

"The consumer really needs doorstep justice," she declared.

Miss Furness then turned to three pieces of legislation which she said she hoped would be reintroduced in the 91st Congress.

On is the Deceptive Sales Act which would equip the FTC to deal with sales rackets through injunctions and restraining orders. She said she doubted that the present stick of the FTC, the cease and desist order, "is big enough to deter the unscrupulous." She would make law violations a misdemeanor.

The other legislation included the Home Improvement Industry Investigation Act and the Consumer Sales Protection Act. The latter would give the buyer a "cooling-off" period in which to reconsider a purchase which may have been made under the polished persuasion of a salesman, she explained.

Other consumer problems would still remain, Miss Furness remarked in listing further proposed solutions.

Extending the treble damage principle of anti-trust laws into the consumer field would be a better deterrent than the present fines which can be passed on in higher prices, she said.

Abolition of the holder-in-due-course doctrine would aid the consumer who is now helpless in the hands of finance companies that buy up notes, often from fly-by-night companies, she added. The doctrine has been abolished in Massachusetts and Vermont, she noted.

Other problems could be met, Miss Furness continued, if Congress provided funds for the newly-created National Commission on Consumer Finance.

She said she joined with the FTC in urging the states to adopt the FTC's proposed Uniform Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection law. She would add a requirement that states be guided by holdings of the FTC and federal courts.

Fosco Named New President Of Laborers

Peter Fosco, secretary-treasurer of the Laborers Intl. Union since 1950, has been elected president of the LIU succeeding Joseph V. Moreschi who has retired.

The union's executive board named Moreschi president-emeritus and elected Vice Pres. Terence J. O'Sullivan of San Francisco secretary-treasurer to succeed Fosco.

Moreschi has served as president since 1926 when the union had a scant 20,000 members. The union today has 550,000 members and is one of the largest affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

Looking back over a half century, Moreschi noted that "in the face of unending adversity we built and maintained a strong international union dedicated to elevating the lot of the laboring man."

Fosco joined the Laborers in 1915 in Chicago and later was elected president and business representative of Local 2. In 1936 he was named a regional manager of the Chicago regional office of the union and established a record of organizing the pipeline industry both regionally and nationally.

Served on BCTD

As secretary-treasurer he served on the executive council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and on the department's Administrative Committee.

O'Sullivan, vice president since 1965, started with Laborers Local 261 in San Francisco and rose to the presidency of the local. He was appointed an international representative in 1960 and assistant regional manager of the San Francisco office in 1963.

He has been active in job training programs for construction laborers and has been a leader in promoting union political activity.

Moreschi joined Local 1 in Chicago in 1912, rose to the leadership of the local and the Chicago District Council. In 1918 he was elected a vice president and in 1926 president.

The LIU Executive Board also elected Angelo Fosco, assistant regional manager in Chicago, to the post of vice president.

Unions Lauded For Work in Mental Health

The National Association for Retarded Children has named locals of two AFL-CIO unions as winners of annual Merit Awards to Labor.

Local 1464, State, County & Municipal Employes in Grand Junction, Colo., was chosen for its work for the Colorado State Home & Training School for the Retarded.

Local 24, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Baltimore, received the award for its efforts on behalf of the Baltimore Occupational Training Center & Sheltered Workshop.

David H. McGinnis, a member of Local 40 of the Steelworkers in Huntington, W. Va., was named winner of the NARC's Merit Award to Labor for individual accomplishment. McGinnis was selected for his work in spearheading an effort to turn a barren piece of land into a comprehensive center for the retarded of four counties in West Virginia.

NARC and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services established the Merit Awards to Labor last year to give national recognition to union members and locals who have helped transform the mentally retarded into useful citizens.

100,000 Rail Shopcraft Workers Seek 10 Percent Wage Increase

Four shopcraft unions—representing some 100,000 workers—have served notices on the nation's railroads calling for a sizable general wage increase plus skill adjustments.

The unions—Boilermakers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists and Sheet Metal Workers—seek negotiations first on an individual-road basis and then national bargaining if it is needed.

Two other shopcrafts, the Carmen and Firemen & Oilers, have announced they are preparing notices and plan to serve them soon. The six unions form the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

The four unions have asked for across-the-board increases of 10 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1969, plus two 10-cent an hour skill differential increases for journeymen, mechanics and supervisors. One increment would be effective next April 1 and the other Oct. 1, 1969.

In the event of any delay in bargaining, the unions have asked for 6 percent interest on deferred payment of pay increases.

The shopmen also seek a cost-of-living escalator clause; shift differential pay; premium pay for all Saturday and Sunday work; and new minimum hourly rates for apprentices and each of the crafts.

The six shopcrafts have no written agreement now. They are living under terms of a 1967 compulsory arbitration agreement, with which the railroads complied but never signed into a contract.

The arbitration panel granted a 6 percent general increase running from Jan. 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968, and an additional 5 percent for the succeeding six months, plus four 5-cent hourly wage increases for skilled workers over two years.

Meanwhile, all six shopcraft unions—representing seven crafts—are continuing negotiations with railroads on notices calling for new benefits that were served last May.

These notices seek paid vacations of four weeks after 15 years of instead of 20, as now, and five weeks after 20 years; improvements in the qualifying conditions for vacations; pay for jury duty, and three days paid bereavement when a death occurs in the immediate family.

Cruikshank Named Again to Health Unit

Nelson Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been reappointed by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen to another three-year term on the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council.

The council, first established in November 1965, advises the HEW secretary on matters of policy in administering the medicare program. It includes representatives of labor, business, medicine and the general public.

No Time To Waste

A POINT HAS BEEN REACHED at which the American system is working better than ever for the majority and is working very poorly, or not at all, for the minority. That is the essence of the crisis, clear enough for anyone to see. And just as clear, to us, is the solution—making the American system work just as well for the minority as for everyone else.

This is the thrust of our proposals. This is what we believe they would achieve—not in a day or a year, not completely, perhaps, in a decade, but in time to preserve the American system from the dangerous divisions and disorders which now exist.

But there is no time to waste. The history of this country is replete with evidence that continued disregard for deep and justified grievances leads to the violence of despair.

There is no implacable enemy intent on preventing America from doing what is necessary and right to meet the urban crisis—none, that is, but the lack of the will to do it.

If this lack of will prevails, there will be a further deterioration—and the way will be open to the extremists of both the left and the right.

The extremists on the right arouse hate and fear with simplistic slogans, wild accusations and baseless rumors. They appeal to the worst instincts of man. Their effect is to substitute hysteria for reason, making national discussion impossible.

Their counterparts on the left follow a collision course from the opposite direction. They infiltrate the ghettos and segments of the civil rights movement, transforming the rightful quest for the redress of grievances into mindless violence. Their goal is not justice but anarchy, which is historically the forerunner of dictatorship.

We in the AFL-CIO have no doubt where the overwhelming majority of Americans stand. We know that despite the noisy minority of extremists, the people of this country are dedicated to the principles of equality and justice. But the will of the majority can be expressed only through a President and a Congress that not only share this dedication but are determined to act on it with the boldness and imagination the times demand.

THERE WILL BE MANY who will raise the question of cost. They will look at our proposals and ask, "Can we afford it?"

This is a question which we in the AFL-CIO have been hearing for many years. We have responded, time after time, in economic terms, citing the practical, dollars-and-cents benefits that flow to both business and government from measures that help the disadvantaged and promote the general welfare—from measures that are truly investments in this nation.

Everything that is done to help the disadvantaged, to improve the general standard of life, to enrich the American environment, pays for itself in the end. That is why we have an $800 billion economy today. We cannot abandon this concept of investing in America's future; we must, indeed, expand it.

But beyond the matter of dollars and cents, it is the obligation of the federal government to promote the general welfare—not passively but actively.

In so urging, we feel we are partisans only of a better America—the kind of America we know this country can and should be. In the endless effort to create that kind of America, the AFL-CIO will always be in the forefront.

—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

AFL-CIO News

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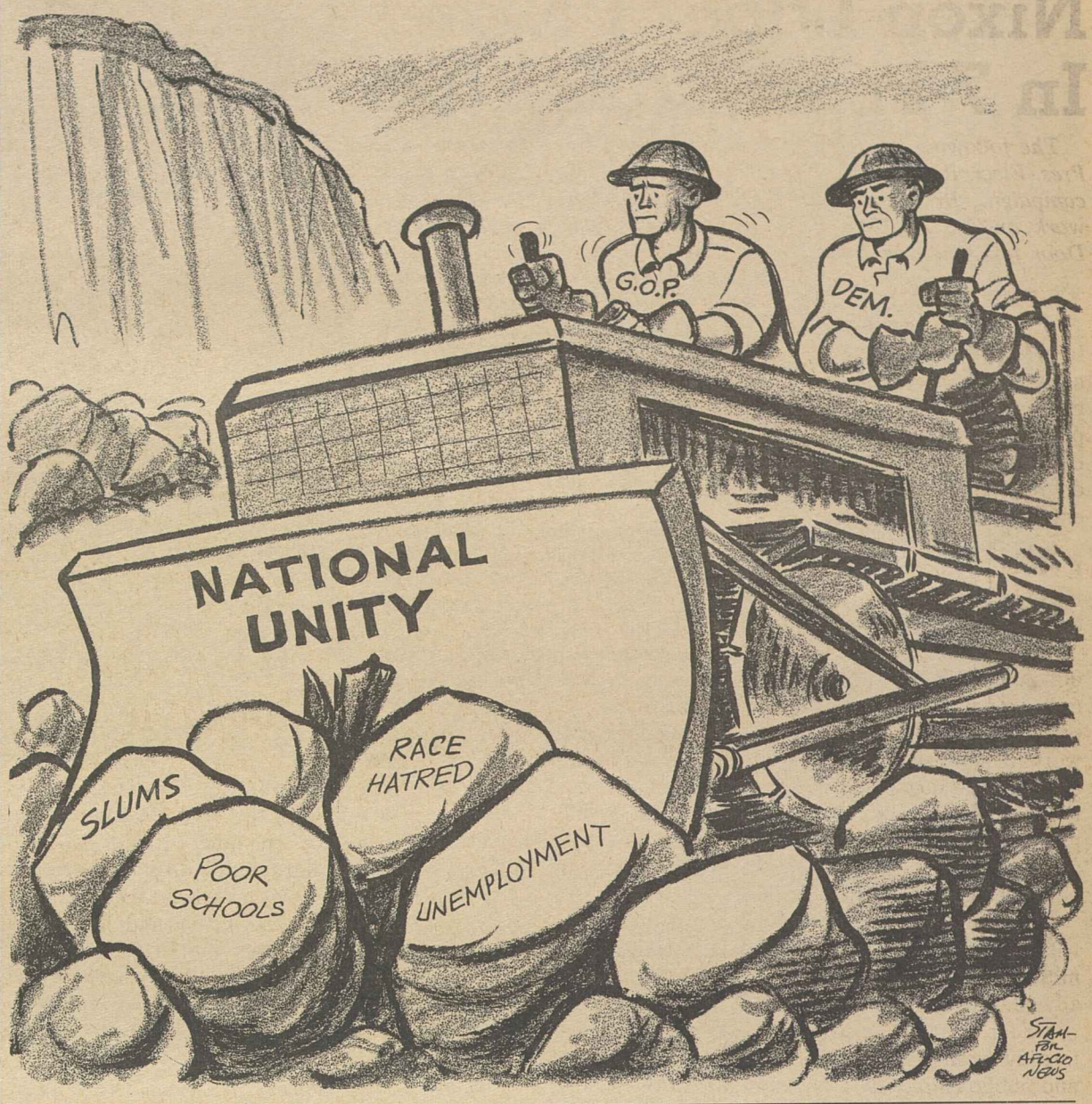
A Two-Party Job



Minority President:

Winning Confidence of People Seen as Nixon's First Chore

The following editorial appeared in the Nov. 7, 1968 edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch entitled "Mr. Nixon and the Road Ahead."

IF RICHARD M. NIXON is to govern effectively and constructively in the coming four years he must overcome formidable political and personal obstacles. He has no discernible electoral mandate. He will be a minority President, some 57 percent of the people having voted for his opponents. He failed conspicuously to influence congressional races, and will have to work with a Democratic Congress.

When Mr. Nixon takes office in January he will find the country still rent by the disaffection of those denied a share in the national affluence, and very probably still mired in the quicksands of Viet Nam, though we hope that by then the United States will be on the way to extricating itself from the Asian disaster. What is needed in Washington is a conciliator, a man who can bind up wounds, put the nation back together and set it once more on a hopeful course.

Can Mr. Nixon do this? He has the experience and technical equipment, but his career has been based on contention, not conciliation. He will need to win the confidence and trust of the people, and to advocate programs to meet the nation's mood and need.

In a way Mr. Nixon will be the first partisan Republican president since the days of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover—two generations back. Gen. Eisenhower, once considered for the Democratic presidential nomination, was Republican in outlook but was swept into office on a great popular tide of affection and respect. He was held in such esteem throughout eight years in the White House that Democratic Congresses found it expedient to work with him.

MR. NIXON will not enjoy that advantage; indeed, Gen. Eisenhower, the world-renowned war hero, was unique in our time. Congress knows Mr. Nixon well, since he has served as representative, senator and Vice President. It is likely to accord him the deference that is due every man chosen to occupy the White House, but it will treat him as a professional politician.

The indicated lineup in the new Senate will be 58 Democrats and 42 Republicans, and in the House 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans, but if Mr. Nixon plays his cards well there will not necessarily be a stalemate between a Democratic Congress and a Republican President. Off and on over the years Congress has been dominated by a conservative Republican-Southern Democratic coalition, and Mr. Nixon might fit comfortably into such a picture.

But if he did, would the legislation likely to emerge be progressive, and extensive enough to make a genuine beginning on solving the problems of the slums and ameliorating racial unrest?

We can hope that Mr. Nixon finds the right formula. It is possible that the very fact he is a Republican conservative could help him in obtaining sound legislation, as well as in the conduct of foreign affairs, particularly in Asia. But this will require extraordinary statesmanship.

There are certain known qualities about Mr. Nixon, and some of them suggest that he may rise to the occasion, as have presidents before him. Good intentions aside, his ambition and industry will prompt him to govern as best he can if only for the sake of winning a second term in 1972. We would expect his appointees to be, in general, non-controversial moderates; there might even be holdovers from the Johnson Administration.

Mr. Nixon's first task will be to win the people's confidence; then he must restore the nation's confidence in itself and in its destiny. He will need help, and he should have it so long as he works for the country's betterment. Vice Pres. Humphrey, whom Mr. Nixon narrowly defeated, pledged his support to the President-elect "in unifying and leading the nation." That is the only spirit possible if the American people expect to surmount the desperate challenges ahead.

The 'Open Door' Approach:

Nixon Labor Policies Outlined In 7-Point Campaign Speech

The following is excerpted from an address by Pres.-Elect Richard M. Nixon during the 1968 campaign. Broadcast over the CBS radio network, on Oct. 21, 1968, it was entitled "An Open Door for American Labor."

IN THE NEXT four years, we must help create 15 million new jobs. And I mean jobs with futures, jobs that give a man's work meaning, not government make-work jobs. More than 8 million of those jobs will be needed for those displaced by automation; nearly 7 million more will be needed to provide opportunity for those who do not have it now and for the young people entering the work force.

Economic growth is the answer to job security. Economic growth is the best assurance for a workingman that his job will be secure, his real earnings on the rise, his route to advancement open.

Who can best provide that business growth without inflation? The old leadership, with its treadmill economics, has failed; if it adds wage and price controls, it will only fail again. The American workingman need not turn to this extreme for his answer. The new leadership we offer will provide the best job protection; an expanded economy will give the present work force a chance to move up, all Americans a chance to move in and up—and nobody need move over.

As we remove that fear of job competition, we will see those who are fearful today not only permitting, but demanding, the training of the disadvantaged.

Under this Administration something has gone terribly wrong with relations between government and public employes in far too many of our states and cities.

How do we avert these strikes? How do we plan ahead to avoid crisis before it is upon us?

Early in the next Administration, the new Secretary of Labor—someone in the tradition of the late James Mitchell—will assemble a conference of labor leadership, individuals in all these fields, and public officials on every level of government. Their objective will be to draw up and seek legislative approvals for an Economic Bill of Rights for public employes.

Any man who chooses his career working for the public must do so under the clear understanding that public service must not and will not be disrupted.

But the public that rightly demands this has the responsibility to provide acceptable alternatives for these 12 million public employes.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST, of course, is affected by strikes outside the public sector. In this past year, alone, there have been more strikes than during any year in the past decade. In many cases, the public suffered most.

Here is how I feel about the proper role of government in the bargaining process. I believe the federal government ought not to intervene with the give-and-take of collective bargaining unless there are compelling reasons.

To be effective in actually resolving disputes, government must have the confidence of both sides; it cannot be under the control of one or the other; it cannot be a captive of either.

I do not agree with those who say that government should sit at every bargaining table; that would destroy collective bargaining and undermine free enterprise. In the next Administration, hard bargaining will be the order of the day; the federal government will step in only when the failure of that process endangers the health or safety of our nation, or when other legislation such as the Railway Labor Act requires it.

WHAT CAN LABOR expect from a Nixon Administration?

First, income security: the confidence that the dollar earned and saved today will be worth a dollar tomorrow.

Second, job security: the greatest protection of all is in an expanding economy—in the next four years, 15 million new jobs to replace those lost to automation and to provide opportunity for all.

Third, impartial, even-handed fairness and justice to labor and management.

Next, an open door for labor's spokesman. The Dept. of Labor will be strengthened, with national labor programs administered in the department, where they belong. This is where the voice of every workingman will be heard and his rights will be protected.

Fifth, leadership by example. I believe better occupational safety laws are needed on both federal and state levels. A good place to begin would be with proper and uniform safety standards on all federal construction.

Sixth, an understanding that the workingman in America is not set apart from other citizens in the all-American demand for an end to crime and violence in this nation, and for peace without surrender abroad.

Finally, an identification with the great social goals of the labor movement. In its analysis of the 1968 party platforms, the AFL-CIO wrote: "The difference between the platforms is less one of ends than of means." I agree. And I believe a great many Americans, weary of failure, are turning to new means to achieve those ends.

There are new needs to be met, new goals to be set. I believe labor will insist on new techniques to make social security truly secure; new incentives to improve the quality of medical care available to the next generation of Americans; new bridges to human dignity that will break the cycle of dependency and despondency.

In the American system, labor is not a class apart, and organized labor is not a separate party; labor is a movement, a progressive force, and now more than ever we need that movement and that progress.

In America's solidarity of purpose; in the new alignment of forces that has come into being; in the exciting new coalition of ideas where labor's voice is heard and heeded, lies hope for a new and creative American unity.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN to the worker, his personality, his sense of achievement in an automated society?

This question has concerned and perplexed sociologists, psychologists, union leaders, employers and, of course, workers, as our computerized world expands.

It was most recently tackled by Dr. Aaron Levenstein, professor of management, Baruch School of Business, City College of New York, in the October issue of the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. His article is titled, "Work Incentives in the Age of Automation."

"The real problem in the foreseeable future," he says, "is how man will adjust his attitudes toward working in an automated society."

His stress is on work incentives, noting that "when man believed that work was essential for physical survival, he had all the incentive he needed. When he believed that work was linked with the basic purpose of his existence—namely, service to a God he feared—he needed no other motivations."

But now, Dr. Levenstein says, work has become impersonal for most workers, particularly those on assembly lines.

"Industrialization," he says, "culminating in the production of goods and services through automatized and computerized techniques, now challenges him to find new incentives, that is, reshape his attitude toward work."

Although for these workers the time of "individual achievement in the production of goods and services is over," Dr. Levenstein observes that "great things have been done."

"The standard of living has been raised, hours of work have been reduced, the brutalizing tasks that once consumed the flesh and blood and bone of slaves are now being eliminated."

However, he says "the advent of automation, the ultimate in machine control, makes (industrial) organization more awesome in its power."

Labor has been so divided into specialties, he continues, "work becomes fragmented. Man is further removed from the end product toward which his individual effort is only a partial contribution, and his identification with the product grows dimmer and dimmer."

Dr. Levenstein believes that mass production is essential today to maintain our standard of living and that this requires a "certain type of organization aimed at suppressing individual uniqueness in the performance of work tasks."

Everything today, he believes, is taken out of the hands of the worker, saying:

"The 'one best method' must be determined by the methods man, the one best design must be determined by the design department, the one best machine must be determined by the engineer, the one best material must be made available by the purchasing agent—and the worker must then work in accordance with all of these predetermined conditions."

"THE WORKER," he says, "cannot change his personality, his lack of self esteem . . . as easily as he changes his overalls. Work, our link with reality, will make us what we are in our leisure hours."

Dr. Levenstein does not believe the problem is unsolvable. He thinks that man can develop a new kind of "self-perception" just as he did when he advanced from pastoral to agricultural, to commercial and to industrial societies.

"Now," he says, "man has to make a new adjustment in his picture of himself: he must recognize that the fullness of his life will not be found in the independence of his life that once gave satisfaction to a race of pioneers, cut off in the wilderness; that there can be equal joys in interdependence, in relationships, in the the involvement of community, in taking part in a team effort to produce goods for all."

"He must realize that even if you can't go home again, you need not be an alien in this new world. If 'no man is an island, entire of itself,' there are nevertheless security and opportunities for growth in the awareness that 'every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main'."

Improve Care Too:

Alternate Health Plans Urged To Curb Rising Medical Costs

ILL AMERICANS are not getting a full "dollar's worth" in health and hospital care, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security charged.

Patients are "captive consumers" in the noncompetitive, uncontrolled "medical marketplace," declared Richard Shoemaker, on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

The only choice a patient has is that of his physician, who then determines the treatment and where it is given, the services needed and who renders them, Shoemaker said. "In effect, the physician determines the cost of treatment," he asserted. The program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Shoemaker urged wider organization of groups that can offer "alternate methods of providing health services." He pointed out that successful health care delivery systems have been formed by labor unions, consumer groups and "employers, as in the case of the Kaiser Plan on the West Coast." Such systems, he said, have boosted the quality of medical care and put doctors "on a budget" that holds down costs.

The union spokesman insisted that organization of medical and health care systems in no way "interferes with the clinical practice of medicine," as professional organizations such as the American Medical Association claim.

WHAT THEY really mean by such "slogans," he charged, is that they want to control not only the clinical practice of medicine, but also the "delivery of health services and the prices they get for providing those services."

Reporters questioning Shoemaker on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

WIDER USE of alternate health plans are urged by Richard Shoemaker, center, to improve quality of medical care and to keep costs in check. Shoemaker, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, was interviewed on Labor News Conference by Theodor Schuchat, left, of North American Newspaper Alliance and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

The New House of Representatives

(Numerals denote District; AL: At Large)

ALABAMA

1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. George W. Andrews (D)
4. William Nichols (D)
5. Walter W. Flowers (D)*
6. John H. Buchanan (R)
7. Tom Bevill (D)
8. Robert E. Jones (D)

ALASKA

AL Howard W. Pollock (R)

ARIZONA

1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Sam Steiger (R))

ARKANSAS

1. Bill Alexander (D)*
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
4. David Pryor (D)

CALIFORNIA

1. Don H. Clausen (R)
2. Harold T. Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)
6. William S. Mailliard (R)
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)
8. George P. Miller (D)
9. Don Edwards (D)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. Paul McCloskey (R)
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)
13. Charles M. Teague (R)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D)
15. John J. McFall (D)
16. B. F. Sisk (D)
17. Glenn M. Anderson (D)*
18. Robert B. Mathias (R)
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. H. Allen Smith (R)
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
22. James C. Corman (D)
23. Del Clawson (R)
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)
25. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
26. Thomas M. Rees (D)
27. Ed Reinecke (R)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R)
29. George E. Brown (D)
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Craig Hosmer (R)
33. Jerry L. Pettis (R)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)
35. James B. Utt (R)
36. Bob Wilson (R)
37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
38. John V. Tunney (D)

COLORADO

1. Byron G. Rogers (D)
2. Donald G. Brotzman (R)
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)

CONNECTICUT

1. Emilio Q. Daddario (D)
2. William L. St. Onge (D)
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Lowell P. Weicker (R)*
5. John S. Monagan (D)
6. Thomas J. Meskill (R)

DELAWARE

AL William V. Roth (R)

FLORIDA

1. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. William V. Chappell (D)*
5. Louis Frey (R)*
6. Sam M. Gibbons (D)
7. James A. Haley (D)
8. William C. Cramer (R)
9. Paul G. Rogers (D)
10. J. Herbert Burke (R)
11. Claude Pepper (D)
12. Dante B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA

1. G. Elliott Hagan (D)
2. Maston O'Neal (D)
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Benjamin B. Blackburn (R)
5. Fletcher Thompson (R)
6. John J. Flynt (D)
7. John W. Davis (D)
8. W. S. (Bill) Stuckey (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Robert G. Stephens (D)

HAWAII

AL Spark M. Matsunaga (D)
AL Patsy Mink (D)

IDAHO

1. James A. McClure (R)
2. Orval H. Hansen (R)*

ILLINOIS

1. William L. Dawson (D)
2. Abner J. Mikva (D)*
3. William T. Murphy (D)
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. Daniel J. Ronan (D)
7. Frank Annunzio (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Harold R. Collier (R)
11. Roman C. Pucinski (D)
12. Robert McClory (R)
13. Donald Rumsfeld (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Charlotte T. Reid (R)
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Thomas F. Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Kenneth J. Gray (D)
22. William L. Springer (R)
23. George E. Shipley (D)
24. Melvin Price (D)

INDIANA

1. Ray J. Madden (D)
2. Earl F. Landgrebe (R)*
3. John Brademas (D)
4. E. Ross Adair (R)
5. Richard L. Roudebush (R)
6. William G. Bray (R)
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. Roger H. Zion (R)
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. David W. Dennis (R)*
11. Andrew Jacobs (D)

IOWA

1. Fred Schwengel (R)
2. John C. Culver (D)
3. H. R. Gross (R)
4. John H. Kyl (R)
5. Neal Smith (D)
6. Wiley Mayne (R)
7. William J. Scherle (R)

KANSAS

1. Keith G. Sebelius (R)*
2. Chester L. Mize (R)
3. Larry Winn (R)
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

KENTUCKY

1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. William O. Cowger (R)
4. M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. John C. Watts (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA

1. F. Edward Hébert (D)
2. Hale Boggs (D)
3. Patrick T. Caffery (D)*
4. Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. John R. Rarick (D)
7. Edwin W. Edwards (D)
8. Speedy O. Long (D)

MAINE

1. Peter N. Kyros (D)
2. William D. Hathaway (D)

MARYLAND

1. Rogers C. B. Morton (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)
4. George H. Fallon (D)
5. Lawrence J. Hogan (R)*
6. J. Glenn Beall (R)*
7. Samuel N. Friedel (D)
8. Gilbert Gude (R)

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)
5. F. Bradford Morse (R))
6. William H. Bates (R)
7. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill (D)
9. John W. McCormack (D)
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. James A. Burke (D)
12. Hastings Keith (R)

MICHIGAN

1. John Conyers (D)
2. Marvin L. Esch (R)
3. Garry E. Brown (R)
4. Edward Hutchinson (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford (R)
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)
7. Donald W. Riegle (R)
8. James Harvey (R)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)
12. James G. O'Hara (D)
13. Charles C. Diggs (D)
14. Lucian N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)
18. William S. Broomfield (R)
19. Jack H. McDonald (R)

MINNESOTA

1. Albert H. Quie (R)
2. Ancher Nelsen (R)
3. Clark MacGregor (R)
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. John M. Zwach (R)
7. Odin Langen (R)
8. John A. Blatnik (D)

MISSISSIPPI

1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
3. Charles H. Griffin (D)
4. G. V. Montgomery (D)
5. William M. Colmer (D)

MISSOURI

1. William Clay (D)*
2. James W. Symington (D)*
3. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)
4. William J. Randall (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. W. R. Hull Jr. (D)
7. Durward G. Hall (R)
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. William L. Hungate (D)
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)

MONTANA

1. Arnold Olsen (D)
2. James F. Battin (R)

NEBRASKA

1. Robert V. Denney (R)
2. Glenn Cunningham (R)
3. Dave Martin (R)

NEVADA

AL Walter S. Baring (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Louis C. Wyman (R)
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY

1. John E. Hunt (R)
2. Charles W. Sandman (R)
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson (D)
5. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)
6. William T. Cahill (R)
7. William B. Widnall (R)
8. Charles S. Joelson (D)
9. Henry Helstoski (D)
10. Peter W. Rodino (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Florence P. Dwyer (R)
13. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

NEW MEXICO

1. Manuel Lujan (R)*
2. Ed Foreman (R)*

NEW YORK

1. Otis G. Pike (D)
2. James R. Grover (R)
3. Lester L. Wolff (D)
4. John W. Wydler (R)
5. Allard K. Lowenstein (D)*
6. Seymour Halpern (R)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. James J. Delaney (D)
10. Emanuel Celler (D)
11. Frank J. Brasco (D)
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)*
13. Bertram L. Podell (D)
14. John J. Rooney (D)
15. Hugh L. Carey (D)
16. John M. Murphy (D)
17. Edwin I. Koch (D)*
18. Adam C. Powell (D)
19. Leonard Farbstein (D)
20. William F. Ryan (D)
21. James H. Scheuer (D)
22. Jacob H. Gilbert (D)
23. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
24. Mario Biaggi (D)*
25. Richard L. Ottinger (D)
26. Ogden Reid (R)
27. Martin B. McKneally (R)*
28. Hamilton Fish (R)*
29. Daniel E. Button (R)
30. Carleton J. King (R)
31. Robert C. McEwen (R)
32. Alexander Pirnie (R)
33. Howard W. Robison (R)
34. James M. Hanley (D)
35. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
36. Frank J. Horton (R)
37. Barber B. Conable (R)
38. James F. Hastings (R)*
39. Richard D. McCarthy (D)
40. Henry P. Smith (R)
41. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D)

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. David N. Henderson (D)
4. Nick Galifianakis (D)
5. Wilmer Mizell (R)*
6. L. Richardson Preyer (D)*
7. Alton Lennon (D)
8. Earl B. Ruth (R)*
9. Charles Raper Jonas (R)
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. Roy A. Taylor (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Mark Andrews (R)
2. Thomas S. Kleppe (R)

OHIO

1. Robert A. Taft (R)
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)
3. Charles W. Whalen (R)
4. William M. McCulloch (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Jackson E. Betts (R)
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (D)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)
14. William H. Ayres (R)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Frank T. Bow (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)
19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)
20. Michael A. Feighan (D)
21. Louis Stokes (D)*
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
23. William E. Minshall (R)
24. Donald E. Lukens (R)

OKLAHOMA

1. Page Belcher (R)
2. Ed Edmondson (D)
3. Carl Albert (D)
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. John Jarman (D)
6. John N. Happy Camp (R)*

OREGON

1. Wendell Wyatt (R)
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Edith Green (D)
4. John R. Dellenback (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

1. William A. Barrett (D)
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)
3. James A. Byrne (D)
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)
5. William J. Green (D)
6. Gus Yatron (D)*
7. Lawrence G. Williams (R)
8. Edward G. Biester (R)
9. G. Robert Watkins (R)
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. J. Irving Whalley (R)
13. R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)*
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
16. Edwin D. Eshleman (R)
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)
18. Robert J. Corbett (R)
19. George A. Goodling (R)
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)*
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. John P. Saylor (R)
23. Albert W. Johnson (R)
24. Joseph P. Vigorito (D)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)
27. James G. Fulton (R)

RHODE ISLAND

1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
2. Robert O. Tiernan (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)
2. Albert W. Watson (R)
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)
4. James Mann (D)*
5. Thomas S. Gettys (D)
6. John L. McMillan (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Ben Reifel (R)
2. E. Y. Berry (R)

TENNESSEE

1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. William E. Brock (R)
4. Joe L. Evins (D)
5. Richard H. Fulton (D)
6. William R. Anderson (D)
7. Ray Blanton (D)
8. Robert A. Everett (D)
9. Dan Kuykendall (R)

TEXAS

1. Wright Patman (D)
2. John Dowdy (D)
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Earle Cabell (D)
6. Olin E. Teague (D)
7. George Bush (R)
8. Robert C. Eckhardt (D)
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. W. R. Poage (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Graham Purcell (D)
14. John Young (D)
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
16. Richard White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)
18. Robert D. Price (R)
19. George H. Mahon (D)
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21. O. C. Fisher (D)
22. Bob Casey (D)
23. Abraham Kazen (D)

UTAH

1. Laurence J. Burton (R)
2. Sherman P. Lloyd (R)

VERMONT

AL Robert T. Stafford (R)

VIRGINIA

1. Thomas N. Downing (D)
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)*
3. David E. Satterfield (D)
4. Watkins M. Abbitt (D)
5. W. C. Daniel (D)*
6. Richard H. Poff (R)
7. John O. Marsh (D)
8. William L. Scott (R)
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)

WASHINGTON

1. Thomas M. Pelly (R)
2. Lloyd Meeds (D)
3. Julia Butler Hansen (D)
4. Catherine May (R)
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7. Brock Adams (D)

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Robert A. Mollohan (D)*
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack (D)
4. Ken Hechler (D)
5. James Kee (D)

WISCONSIN

1. Henry C. Schadeberg (R)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)
7. Melvin R. Laird (R)
8. John W. Byrnes (R)
9. Glenn R. Davis (R)
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)

WYOMING

AL John Wold (R)*

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* New Representative

Generic Usage Urged:

Elderly Lose Millions In Drug Name Game

(Continued from Page 1)

drugs used by the elderly but also to their ability to pay for them and their patterns of drug use.

The task force analyzed some 175 million prescriptions written for elderly persons in 1966, the last year for which pertinent data were available. From these data it compiled a master list of 409 most frequently-used drugs.

Of the 409 drugs, the study found that 67 could have been obtained from more than one manufacturer —the rest being subject to patents or to other arrangements which in effect fixed their prices.

"If these 67 had been dispensed as low-cost generic name products," the report said, "the savings at the retail level—providing the same mark-ups were set by the pharmacists—would be about $41.5 million, or 27.7 percent."

Still further savings could be achieved, the report indicated, if lists of drugs used by government and other health programs regularly included generic name products.

The study found that 10 drugs accounted for 20 percent of all the prescriptions surveyed and that eight of these were still protected by patents so that no generic equivalent was available.

Most Frequently Used

The 10 included tolbutamide, for treatment of diabetes; chlordiazepoxide, a tranquilizer; chlorothiazide, a diuretic used in treating kidney and heart diseases; indomethacin, used in the treatment of heart disease; four types of pain killers; and phenobarbital, a sedative.

All of these medicines are used by the elderly on a day-in-day-out basis causing them to have "extraordinary expenses for drugs," the report said.

The problem is intensified, it added, because the needs for drugs among the elderly increases at the very time of life when their income declines.

Four Times Greater

The study reported that per capita expenditure for prescription drugs in fiscal 1965 for the elderly was $41.40, almost four times greater than the $12.77 figure for those under 65.

It also cited statistics which showed that among the elderly, women paid more for drugs than men and, whites expended far more on drugs than non-whites —"reflecting the greater affluence" of whites.

The report challenged the accuracy of the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index, which has found that drug prices have been falling since 1959. By contrast, it said, all other "measuring devices" show drug prices are increasing.

CPI, the study pointed out, includes only 14 drug products in its "market basket" of consumer products measured for prices and does not reflect the impact of new and costly products which may replace older and less expensive drugs.

Other indices, it explained, contain a much wider list of drugs and they show that "the average prescription price has been increasing at the rate of about 2 percent per year during the past decade."

Transit Union Settles Strike In Baltimore

Baltimore—A 23-day strike of bus drivers was not quite enough to win a settlement from reluctant Baltimore Transit Co. management. It took an unfair labor practice charge, the intervention of the mayor and a transit authority hearing to get the buses back on the street after Transit Union Div. 1300 approved a new one-year contract.

The strikers voted 758-523 to accept terms formulated by management after Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro brought the parties together. But the company declined to put the buses back on the street unless fares were raised at once.

Management changed its mind when Div. 1300 filed charges of refusal to bargain with the National Labor Relations Board. The charges then were withdrawn.

The new contract provides immediate wage hikes of 12 cents an hour for 1,600 drivers and mechanics, to be followed next Apr. 1 by another 4-cent boost. Also agreed to is an improved cost-of-living escalator clause, three weeks' vacation after eight years instead of 10, and a raise in minimum pension benefits from $100 a month to $125.

The strike was the first for the union here in 12 years. After it ended, the company won permission to raise adult fares from 25 cents a ride to 30 cents. A raise in student fares was dropped when the mayor objected.

Firms, Farms Employ 14,000 Underage Youth

Labor Dept. investigators found nearly 14,000 youngsters employed in violation of child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act during fiscal year 1968.

Violations in business and industry totaled 12,434 and 1,555 in agriculture, the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions reported.

Children under 16 employed illegally in nonagricultural industry totaled 6,059 during the year from July 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968. Overall, illegally employed minors in nonagricultural fields totaled 7,719 as working at hazardous occupations in which a minimum age of 18 applies.

The 1,555 violations in agriculture accounted for children under 16 working during school hours. Of these, 240 were 9 years old or younger; 738 were ages 10-13, and 573 were 14-15.

Most of the illegally employed children in agriculture were enrolled in classes below normal for their age.

The child labor provisions affecting agriculture set 16-year age minimum where minors are allowed to work during school hours. In industry, the minimums are 18 years for hazardous occupations; 16 years for general employment and 14 for limited work outside school hours.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the AFL-CIO News for the 157 members of the recently organized Office & Professional Employes Local 437 at Ponca City, Okla., are covered with a check from local Pres. Sam Vanderpool, Jr., left, to AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Woodrow Pendergrass. OPEIU Vice Pres. Frank E. Morton, who recommended the subscriptions for the entire membership to the local's membership meeting, is at right. The local also voted to affiliate with the city and state AFL-CIO central bodies.

Transport Conference Elects Section Chiefs

The Conference of Transportation Trades, composed of 29 AFL-CIO unions representing some 2.5 million workers in the transportation industry, has elected heads of its six sections.

The conference, which was organized last May, also adopted a constitution and heard reports from its top officers at a meeting held in Washington.

Conference chairman C. L. Dennis, who is president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, described the organization's purpose as being twofold:

First, to serve as a clearing house of ideas in transportation so that member unions may "effectively deal with issues and problems which affect workers throughout the transportation industry."

Second, to develop programs to deal with issues and problems such as mergers, protective conditions for workers who lose jobs through mergers, safety, legislation and the advancement of labor's views to government regulatory agencies.

The proposed constitution, adopted by representatives of the affiliated unions, was read by conference Sec.-Treas. O. William Moody, Jr., administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Bruce Pike, who has been named executive director of the conference, emphasized that its success "depends entirely upon how much cooperation and effort each affiliate puts into it."

Half of the one-day meeting was devoted to individual section meetings at which the following section leaders were named:

Marine Section—Chairman, Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; vice chairman, Andrew A. Pettis, president, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

General (Inter-modal) Section—Chairman, Jerry Wurf, president, State, County & Municipal Employes; vice chairman, Hunter Wharton, president, Operating Engineers.

Air Section—Chairman, Frank Heisler, airlines coordinator, Machinists; vice chairman, James F. Horst, Transport Workers vice president.

Highway and Transit Section—Chairman, John M. Elliott, president, Transit Union; vice chairman, Maurice Sullivan of the Machinists.

Non-Operating Rail Section—Chairman, A. R. Lowry, president, Transportation-Communication Employes; vice chairman, Harold C. Crotty, president, Maintenance of Way Employes.

Operating Rail Section—Chairman, Charles Luna, president, Railroad Trainmen; vice chairman, Al Chesser, national legislative representative of the Trainmen.

808 New Airports, STOL Fields Urged

The Federal Aviation Agency has urged construction of 808 new airports, including 25 STOL facilities, by 1973 to handle the aviation traffic jam.

The STOL airports are designed to accommodate short take off and landing aircraft which are expected to operate outside normal airport traffic patterns.

Aviation experts feel the STOL planes will provide a partial answer to congestion at major airports.

Court Upholds Full Crew Law In New York

Albany, N.Y.—The constitutionality of New York's "full crew" law requiring a fireman helper on every diesel locomotive in freight service has been upheld by the New York Court of Appeals.

The court, the highest in the state, reaffirmed a ruling handed down in 1965 by a Special Court of the New York Supreme Court, which rejected a challenge brought by 10 railroads operating in New York.

They contended they did not want to dispense with a "second man" on the freight engine but claimed they wanted him to be a brakeman not a fireman. Passenger trains, which carry firemen helpers, were not involved.

The appeals court found that it was legislative intent that the second man should be an engine crew man and that a brakeman's duties frequently prevent him from being in the cab.

It agreed with the lower court's decision that "the fireman is the only crew member in position to take and pass signals and act as lookout on the left-hand side of the cab."

191 Unions Listed In New Directory

The Labor Dept. announced that the latest issue of its biennial directory of U.S. unions is now available. The 1967 directory—Bulletin No. 1596—is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 60 cents.

The directory shows that, as of Dec. 31, 1967, there were 191 national and international unions in the U.S., an increase of three since the 1965 publication. It lists 128 AFL-CIO unions (later reduced to 125) and 63 unaffiliated unions.

Using a table based on 1966 totals, the directory credited 14.8 million members to AFL-CIO unions, 2.8 million in the others.

California Court Backs Farm Wage Minimum

Sacramento—State appeals court judges voted unanimously to approve new and higher minimum wages for 100,000 women and children on California farms, and ordered the state Industrial Welfare Commission to enforce the new wage floors immediately.

The ruling, by three judges of the 3rd California district, reinforced the minimums, established last September by the Industrial Commission.

The new minimums will be raised from $1.30 an hour to $1.65 for women workers, and from $1.10 to $1.35 for minors.

The ruling came on an appeal on behalf of the farm workers by California Rural Legal Assistance, an arm of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. The appeal had the strong support of the California AFL-CIO, consumer groups and State Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch.

The judges also upheld payment of overtime at time and a half rates for all work in excess of eight hours a day and 40 hours a week by women and minors hired to pack and process crops on and off the farm.

The new rates were set after supporting testimony by labor and consumer witnesses. Agriculture and business groups delayed their effectiveness by filing lawsuits.

The growers argued in their suits that the minimums were illegal and that the commission had no authority to order them into effect under existing federal laws, including the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act.

Judge Leonard M. Friedman, acting for the court, wrote a 42-page decision upholding the right of the state commission to establish and enforce the minimums. Judges Edwin J. Regan and Fred R. Pierce concurred.

Farm workers are not protected by the National Labor Relations Act. They are among the lowest-paid and least-protected of all workers.

Three years ago the AFL-CIO chartered the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee to represent migrant workers. The union has made steady progress in some areas and now represents field workers who have won contracts with more than a dozen firms.

Table grape growers have refused, however, to bargain with the union, which is conducting a nationwide boycott of California table grapes on behalf of the field workers.

Republicans Gain Slightly:

44 State Legislature Elections Produce No Clear Political Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic control were the lower houses of Alaska, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Over the past four years, the reapportionment resulting from the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote rulings appears to have shifted the balance of legislative power from the farms and small towns to the suburbs. Except for 1964, Republican candidates have fared somewhat better than Democrats—but the Republicans elected have been more concerned with schools, health and state services than the rural Republicans they replaced.

While black legislators are still a rarity in the South, more were elected this year than ever before.

Florida and North Carolina elected Negroes for the first time. Black candidates won three additional seats in the Georgia House and two in the Tennessee Senate—a total of 30 seats in southern legislatures. Only Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina will be without Negro representation. In addition, southern Negroes were elected to school boards, city councils and county governments.

In most states, a few seats shifted from one party to another but the political complexion of the legislature did not change. Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia did not elect legislators this year. Several other states elected only the lower house.

A few cliff-hangers may change the numerical totals in some of the legislatures. But these are the states where AFL-CIO central bodies reported significant shifts in the makeup of one or both houses of legislatures:

Alaska—Democrats won control of the House, 22-18. Previously, Republicans held a 25-15 majority. There were only 10 Senate seats at stake this year—and Democrats won six of them, reducing GOP control to an 11-8 margin. The changes, the Alaska AFL-CIO says, will add "considerable liberal muscle."

California—A three-seat GOP gain gave the Republicans 41-39 control of the lower house, while the Senate remained unchanged with a 20-20 split. Jesse Unruh is expected to be replaced as Assembly Speaker by Robert Monagan, a moderate Republican. The Senate's president pro tem will probably continue to be a right-wing Democrat, Hugh Burns, who endorsed Nixon in the election. Conservatives are expected to renew drive for anti-worker legislation.

Voters rejected a labor-opposed property tax relief initiative, approved a labor-supported alternative.

Delaware—A statewide Republican sweep took control of the Delaware Senate away from the Democrats and left the GOP with both houses of the legislature and the governorship.

Florida—Democratic gains make it likely that there will be the two-thirds majority needed to override vetoes by conservative Republican Gov. Claude Kirk—possibly with the help of some moderate Republicans. Kirk's vetoes last year included appropriations of $150 million for education needs.

Indiana—The previously Democratic Senate is now Republican, 35-19, with the GOP in control of the statehouse as well as the legislature.

Iowa—The same here, with the GOP taking the Senate, 45-16, for full state control.

Maine — Still Republican, but less so with Democratic gains of five in the 32-member Senate and nine in the 151-member House.

Michigan—A major Democratic gain, capturing control of the House, 57-53. There was no Senate election. It will be difficult to pass progressive legislation, but House change should prevent harmful legislation.

Montana — GOP control of House narrowed and labor's position on taxation and longer legislative sessions upheld in referenda votes.

Nebraska—Labor made 13 endorsements for 49-member single-house legislature; 10 of its candidates won. State income tax, supported by AFL-CIO, was retained in referendum.

New York — Republicans regained control of lower house for sweep of state machinery, despite big vote for Humphrey and Democratic congressional candidates.

Oregon—Legislature remains divided on party lines, but new faces weaken conservative two-party coalition. Labor helped defeat limitation on property tax.

Pennsylvania — A major liberal gain as Democrats won control of the House. A new Democratic senator is Robert R. Gerhart, Jr., managing editor of the Reading and Berks County AFL-CIO newspaper.

Texas—In this heavily Democratic legislature, liberals in effect won a veto power by increasing their strength in the Senate. That's because Senate rules require a two-thirds vote on most issues.

Washington—Little change in the legislature but labor won a big victory with the election of a new Democratic state insurance commissioner pledged to major consumer-oriented reforms. Insurance firms had actively campaigned for his opponent.

Arkansas Labor Wins Injury Benefits Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

The campaign drew strong support from the Negro community, and the initiative was endorsed by the candidates for governor of both parties.

But employers mounted a lavishly financed campaign against the initiative spending an estimated several hundred thousand dollars to attack it through newspaper, radio and television ads.

Arkansas AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker remarked that "the money they spent trying to defeat workmen's compensation improvements would have paid their increased insurance premiums for the next 15 years."

At one point, the employers' propaganda barrage became so heavy that the state AFL-CIO invoked the Federal Communications Commission "fairness doctrine" to get free TV time to answer false charges," Becker reported.

These are some key improvements obtained in the successful initiative:

- Maximum weekly compensation is increased from $39.50 to $49.00 a week; maximum total and death benefits are upped from $14,500 to $19,500; disfigurement benefits are increased for all workers from $2,000 to $3,500; rehabilitation benefits are improved.
- Benefits under the law will be raised by 15 percent in cases where an employer has been found in violation of a safety law; benefits will be doubled for children found to have been working in violation of the law.
- Widows receive weekly benefits until they remarry or die and children will receive death benefits until they become 18 or are married—both new provisions.
- A worker can file a claim anytime within two years after he discovers a job-related injury, where previously he was required to file within two years of the date of the accident.

Becker emphasized the scope of the changes, effective 30 days after certification, by noting that "they represent a compilation of bills we have tried unsuccessfully to pass in the legislature over a number of years."

Nixon Names White House Aides, Other Key Appointments Due

(Continued from Page 1)

decided when the AFL-CIO News went to press last week, apparently went to GOP State Rep. Robert W. Packwood by a margin of 3,700 votes. Democratic Sen. Wayne Morse indicated he would ask for a recount of the vote.

Nixon announced at a press conference with Vice Pres.-Elect Spiro T. Agnew in Florida that Agnew would have his office located in the White House and would use the same staff personnel as the President.

Humphrey and Muskie told reporters after their meeting with Nixon that they would do whatever they could to help bring national unity and achieve peace abroad. Humphrey said:

"We need to have our country stand together as never before, and we need the cooperation of people of all walks of life, all races, all groups and creeds in this country."

On his way back to New York Nixon stopped off in Washington for a meeting with Pres. Johnson. At a joint press conference afterwards Nixon said the Johnson Administration would be acting for him also in foreign policy matters until Jan. 20, 1969 with regard to Viet Nam, the Middle East and relations with the Soviet Union.

In Maryland, Agnew's forthcoming resignation as governor, expected in early December, set off a contest among various Democratic leaders of the state legislature for the governor's chair. Maryland has no lieutenant governor and the power to name the governor upon his resignation lies with the state legislature. The Democrats firmly control both houses of the legislature.

LABOR ORGANIZING drives are producing steady results but unions must intensify efforts to reach the poor, women workers and youth, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher told a luncheon meeting of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Kircher Optimistic On Organizing Goal

The labor movement "is in a better position to step up its organizing than at any time in history," even though there are tough challenges to "making the union grow."

That was the report given by AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher to a luncheon meeting sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

The success of recent organizing drives, Kircher said, is there for everyone to see—in rising membership figures.

As for the future, he continued, it is bright because unions are leading from strength and are "increasingly emphasizing organizing and training organizers in the skills they need."

Kircher spoke also of the problems that must be overcome if the labor movement is to continue to increase its numbers.

He posed difficulties that may result from the election of Richard Nixon "if he becomes dominated by business groups" who have previously announced plans to seek new repressive measures against unions.

He recalled that the Eisenhower Administration reshaped the National Labor Relations Board until the percent of unfair labor practice cases brought against unions increased from 17 to 57 percent.

However, he pointed out that "I only emphasize this to show the possibility" of an obstacle to unionizing. "What's ahead of us? No one really knows," Kircher declared.

"While we are disturbed about what happened Nov. 5," he added, "it still wouldn't be any milk and honey for organizing even if the election had turned out the other way."

This is so, he stressed, because some of the most difficult problems to be overcome are outside the political and legislative area. He cited:

- The mounting opposition to unions coming from employers who are constantly developing new techniques "to get around the law" in denying workers their rights to have unions.
- A prosperous economy that finds many unorganized workers without "motivation" toward unions. This contrasts with early-day organizing when nearly all workers needed a union's help.
- The need for increasing liaison between the labor movement and minority groups, the poorest workers who are not organized, and women and youth who are steadily increasing in the labor force.

On the subject of youth, Kircher said, "We must understand young people a lot better than we do, even when their actions seem disagreeable." He added, "I try to remember how uncomfortable I made people when I was 20 years old."

Despite the obstacles, Kircher concluded, "I look at the gains we've made in organizing and the plans we have under way, and I know that labor's numbers will continue upward."

11-16-68

Hillman Center Cited for Aid of Handicapped

New York—The Sidney Hillman Health Center has been honored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for enabling men and women suffering physical or mental handicaps to stay on the job, or to be trained for new jobs.

Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee, presented the Distinguished Service Award to Dr. Morris Brand, Sidney Hillman medical director.

For seven years, the Sidney Hillman Health Center has had a program aimed at reaching and servicing blue-collar workers with physical and mental health problems. The program operates with the New York Joint Board of the Clothing Workers. An estimated 30,000 workers can benefit.

The program is partially supported by grants from the National Institute of Mental Health and the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

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Profits Set Record As '68 Rate Climbs

NEW YORK TEACHERS ended their strike after ratifying a settlement protecting their right to teach without harassment in decentralized school districts. Top photo shows members lining up for ballots for the ratification vote. Below, an earlier scene in an apartment classroom where striking teachers donated their services to help children keep up with their studies.

New York Teachers Get Job Protection

New York—The city's 50,000 school teachers were back in the classroom here under a new agreement securing their job rights and assuring them of protection from harassment and intimidation.

The agreement, ratified by the teachers by a 6 to 1 margin ended a five-week strike, the third this fall in the city's school system stemming from the dismissal without cause of 19 teachers by a local governing board of an experimental, decentralized school unit.

The local group's absolute refusal to reinstate the teachers and its insistence on the right to hire and fire teachers in the district was a direct challenge to the job security provisions of the United Federation of Teachers contract with the city Board of Education.

The settlement, worked out at a 27-hour negotiating session by Mayor John Lindsay and UFT Pres. Albert Shanker along with members of the Board of Education and the state education commissioner provides:

- The temporary removal of three principals in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Demonstration District in Brooklyn.
- The appointment of Herbert F. Johnson, associate state commissioner of education, as trustee to oversee the local district and to assure the return to classrooms there of a group of union teachers.
- The establishment by the state of a special committee with extraordinary powers to protect the rights of teachers and principals throughout the city school system.

Vows UFT Cooperation

Shanker, in a statement issued by the UFT, said the panel established under the agreement "represents a strong hope that the schools and their teachers will be safe from harassment and intimidation. The city, its parents, teachers and children have paid a high price to achieve these important objectives. The UFT will now turn its efforts to work with parents and community groups."

The agreement was accepted by UFT members by a vote of 17,658 to 2,783, opening the way for resumption of classes for 1.1 million pupils in the city who have been out for 36 of the first 48 school days of the fall term.

The first of the three work stoppages began on Sept. 9 and lasted two days. On Sept. 13 the settlement ending the dispute fell apart and the union struck again, ending the walkout on Sept. 20. Two weeks later, as the settlement came unstuck again, the union called the third strike.

The basic dispute goes back to

(Continued on Page 3)

Farm Union Rights Urged by Bishops

Catholic bishops of the United States have issued a call for better minimum wage guarantees, unemployment benefits and the right to union recognition for farm workers.

The bishops included the California grape dispute in their church policy statement without mentioning it specifically.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops said farm workers long have been burdened by low wages, poor housing, inadequate education and increasing health problems. The bishops called their plight tragic.

They urged protection for farm employes under the National Labor Relations Act and other federal laws on minimum wages and unemployment insurance.

Rail Unions Backed 7-1:

Top Court Upholds 'Safe Crew' Laws

The constitutionality of state-enacted "full crew" laws, which regulate the minimum size of freight train crews, has been upheld by a 7-to-1 decision of the Supreme Court.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Hugo L. Black in a case involving two Arkansas laws, amounts to a clear defeat for railroad managements who have been trying to knock out the laws through legal action.

Four other states have union-backed safe crew laws—New York, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana. Unable to convince legislatures to repeal the laws, railroads have turned to the courts.

The Arkansas laws, requiring six-men crews on over-the-road and switching trains, were attacked by six railroads and defended by the State of Arkansas and four unions: Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen, Switchmen and Conductors & Brakemen.

The railroads complained that the laws violated their rights under the "due process" and "equal protection" clauses of the constitution, as well as a clause protecting commerce.

The railroads also contended that a 1963 compulsory arbitration award on train and engine crews pre-empted the Arkansas laws, and it was on this basis that a federal district court threw out the state laws in 1964.

However, the unions appealed and the Supreme Court reversed the lower court on this grounds, sending the case back for further hearings on the constitutional issue.

The lower court then threw out the laws on the constitutional grounds and also found that the laws had "no substantial effect on safety of operations."

In again reversing the lower court, Black noted that the Supreme Court had in 1911, 1916 and 1931 upheld the Arkansas law on a constitutional challenge and the proceedings offered "nothing new" in this area.

As to the court's findings that safety was not involved, he noted that the unions and the state presented evidence that the six-men crews were needed because of the increasing size and speed of trains, and congested switching areas.

But his main thrust was that the decision on "full crew" laws should be left to legislatures or collective bargaining. The lower court, he said, "indulged in a legislative judgment wholly beyond its limited authority . . ."

Justice William O. Douglas, dissenting, agreed that the lower court was wrong on the constitutional issues but maintained that the arbitration award superseded state "full crew" laws.

In other decisions, the Supreme Court:

- Upheld a $305,000 damage award to a Long Island Railroad

(Continued on Page 2)

$51 Billion Mark Hit After Taxes

Corporate profits hit a record-shattering annual rate of $92.2 billion before taxes for the third quarter of 1968 in face of predictions that the continuing climb in earnings would flatten out or decline.

After federal, state and local taxes the Commerce Dept. reported that profits were running at an annual rate of $51 billion for the July-September period. A year ago for the same period the profits rate was $47.6 billion.

The Wall Street Journal, reporting on the profits picture, commented that "the continued rise in profits surprised" government officials who had been expecting a slowdown in the rise in overall economic activity.

The new profits record came during a period when the Labor Dept. reported that for the first nine months of 1968 union-won wage gains averaged 7.5 percent of straight-time hourly earnings compared to 5 percent for the same period a year earlier.

Profits in the third quarter would have been even higher except for a falloff in the earnings of steel companies as steel consumers cut back orders after stockpiling earlier in the year as a hedge against a strike.

The government's report on profits was accompanied by another report showing that the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced—rose $18.1 billion in the third quar-

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New California Wine Grape Contract Includes Retroactive 40-Cent Raise

Stockton, Calif.—The AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, after nearly a year of tough negotiations, has signed up another employer of vineyard workers in the rich San Joaquin Valley.

UFWOC's newest contract, running for 20 months, brings important wage gains and new benefits to field workers employed by Franzia Bros. Winery of Ripon, Calif. It hires about 350 such employes at the peak of the harvest season.

The pact, signed by UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, is the latest in a series of agreements won by the union since its initial breakthrough at Schenley Distillers in April 1966.

The Franzia contract provides pay ranges of $1.90 to $2.55 an hour, amounting to an average 40-cent increase for workers covered. In addition, each classification receives a 10-cent increase in the second year of the pact.

Although the employer delayed its signing of the pact until only recently, the wage increases are retroactive to Aug. 28, 1968, when the union first agreed to terms. The agreement continues until April 18, 1970.

In other farm union developments, citizens groups in major cities have stepped up activities to support the boycott of California grapes—and aid the union recognition drive.

A committee of prominent New Yorkers planned a two-day pre-Thanksgiving "demonstration of concern for exploited agricultural workers who put food on America's tables but are not paid enough to feed their own families."

A day of picketing stores carrying California grapes was scheduled for Nov. 23; the following day was designated as a period of fasting and silent protest."

In the nation's capital, a women's "boycott support" luncheon was held to hear Delores Huerta, with a number of well-known Washington leaders among the sponsors.

Future activities include a Carnegie Hall benefit performance in New York City on the night of Dec. 4, with well-known entertainers donating their talents. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) is honorary chairman of the benefit committee. The New York telephone for ticket information is 355-4748.

The Franzia contract provides for a full union shop and dues checkoff, a union hiring hall, paid holidays and vacations, grievance and arbitration procedures and many other benefits.

Workers will be covered by a Special Benefits Fund the union has negotiated with other employers. The company will pay 10 cents an

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A TRACTOR-CULTIVATOR is presented to a farm cooperative group in South Viet Nam. It is one of 10 such tractors provided so far by the Asian-American Free Labor Institute through the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT).

Labor Institute Delivers First Viet Tractors

Saigon — The Asian-American Free Labor Institute has initiated a program of helping establish farm cooperatives in South Viet Nam as a means of encouraging rice production.

The project of AAFLI, established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last February, centers on providing tractors for use in rice cultivation. It works like this:

Each group of 10 farmers is given a tractor, to be paid for over a period of time.

Payments Multiply Plan

Payments go into a revolving account, which is used to purchase more tractors as a basis for additional cooperatives.

The project is operated by AAFLI representatives working closely with and through the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT). To date, their teams have presented 10 tractors to farmer groups.

AAFLI also plans to aid the cooperatives in developing new types of rice plants, fertilizers and planting techniques. Meantime, it continues to assist CVT in setting up seminars on trade union organization and education.

Record Load of Cases Swamps Labor Board

New cases continued to flood National Labor Relations Board offices at a record-breaking rate as fiscal year 1969 opened and an increasingly heavy backlog of business awaited disposition as the first quarter closed on Sept. 30.

The NLRB reported in its quarterly summary that 7,700 new cases were received from individuals, unions and employers, compared with 7,518 for the same three months a year earlier—a rise of nearly 3 percent.

Most of the increase was reported due to unfair labor practice charges, which increased more than 6 percent from the year-ago quarter to a total of 4,581—2,919 or 63.7 percent against employers, 1,662 against unions.

Petitions for elections totaled 3,165, down slightly from the 3,198 of fiscal 1968's first quarter.

At the end of September 1968, 605 cases awaited rulings by the five NLRB members, compared with 496 cases still on the books at the end of the preceding quarter, and 637 for the same quarter of last year—a modest decrease.

Of the 605 pending cases, 424 involved unfair labor practices and 181 were election petitions.

Cases of all types awaiting disposition at the end of the quarter totaled 10,546 at various procedural levels, compared with 10,297 pending at the end of the preceding quarter and 10,225 at quarter's end last year.

Other highlights of the report:

The NLRB conducted 1,879 representation elections in which 87 percent of the eligible employes voted. Employes chose unions to represent them in 56 percent of the elections. AFL-CIO unions won nearly 54 percent of the 1,144 elections and unaffiliated unions about 51 percent.

During the quarter, the NLRB conducted 63 elections to decertify a bargaining agent. Of these, 43 resulted in decertification of unions with some 3,400 members.

Of 19 elections involving the union shop, 10 were for continued authorization and 9 were for deauthorization.

The NLRB general counsel's office filed 47 injunction petitions against unions under the law, and only two against employers under another section.

The general counsel investigated charges under the law and issued 534 formal complaints setting the cases for trial, down 29 from the year-earlier quarter. A substantial number of charges were processed without resort to litigation.

During the quarter the five-member board issued formal written decisions in 135 unfair practice cases, while trial examiners conducted 227 hearings during the same three months.

Supreme Court Upholds Rail 'Safe Crew' Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

worker who suffered a severely crushed right foot when a railroad tie fell on him. This 7-to-2 decision reversed a lower court decision, which had tried to reduce the amount of an award under the Federal Employers Liability Act.

- Held, by 6 to 3, that under the Federal Arbitration Act an arbitration award must be reversed if it is subsequently discovered that arbitrator had dealings with one of the parties involved. This, too, was a reversal of a lower court decision.
- Announced that it would consider whether the House of Representatives acted unconstitutionally when it barred Adam Clayton Powell from his seat in the 90th Congress for "gross misconduct."

Confrontation Possible

The action raised the possibility of a further confrontation between the legislative and judicial branches of government, since the House has insisted the courts have no jurisdiction in the matter.

The same position was taken by lower courts in rejecting Powell's suit against the House, in which he seeks back pay and an order to reseat him.

Powell was re-elected to the 91st Congress in the Nov. 5 elections.

Dr. Morris Brand Dies in New York

New York—Dr. Morris Brand, 61, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center of the New York Joint Board of the Clothing Workers, died in a hospital here following a heart attack.

He was stricken while attending a medical conference dealing with community health services. The meeting was held in connection with the program of the New York Consumer Assembly.

Dr. Brand was a recognized authority on union medical care programs and the author of many articles and papers in professional journals. At one time he wrote a column for the AFL-CIO News.

Nashua Teachers Vote for AFT Unit

Nashua, N. H. — The Nashua Teachers Union won bargaining rights from the Nashua Education Association in an election here among 408 public school teachers. The vote was 220 for the union, 163 for the association, which had represented teachers for two years.

The victory over the National Education Association affiliate was the third for the Teachers in a month. On Long Island, the Farmingdale, N.Y., Classroom Teachers Association, representing more than 600 teachers, voted to affiliate with the AFT and was chartered as Local 1889. Recently a 950-teacher unit at Warwick, R.I., voted 415-358 for union affiliation.

For Flouting Union Rights:

ILO Holds Up Aid To Greek Regime

Geneva, Switzerland—The Intl. Labor Organization is refusing to provide technical aid to the Greek government until it clears itself of charges of flouting trade union rights.

All 48 worker, government and employer members of the United Nations specialized agency's Governing Body approved this stand at a session just concluded here.

It would "not be appropriate," the executive group said, to supply the aid requested by Athens while the complaints filed against it are under investigation by the ILO.

Formal complaints were made according to ILO procedure by the worker delegates of West Germany, Canada, Denmark and Norway to last summer's full-dress conference of the 117-nation agency.

They charged that the military regime that seized power in 1967 had dissolved trade unions and imprisoned their leaders in "flagrant violation" of Greece's obligations to the ILO to guarantee freedom of association and trade union rights.

The Governing Body requested the Greek government to reply by Jan. 15th to these charges in order that it might decide at its next session in February whether to appoint a special committee to investigate them.

In related action the executive group expressed grave concern over the arrest and sentencing to a one-year jail term of Abdelkader Awab, Moroccan worker delegate to the last ILO conference, or general assembly.

Reprisal Action

The suspicion that the Moroccan government had acted against Awab because he had accused it of "bloodthirsty repression" against trade unions in a speech at the conference appeared "to jeopardize the freedom of speech" all delegates were guaranteed, the Governing Body said.

Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss leader of the worker representatives, bluntly termed the Moroccan government's action a "blatant violation of trade union rights."

The executive unit called on the Moroccan authorities to explain the circumstances surrounding the jailing of the labor leader.

While worker, employer and government spokesmen were unanimous in defense of human and trade union rights, they split over the issue of the agenda of the 1970 ILO conference.

The workers lost by one vote, 24-23, their demand that the problem of the health hazards arising from the industrial use of benzine be added to the agenda.

Because workers run the risk of leukemia and other blood diseases when exposed to it for any time, Moeri eloquently appealed for a second vote.

He was strongly supported by Rudolph Faupl, Machinists international representative, who speaks for the AFL-CIO as U.S. worker delegate to the ILO.

But the employer representatives staged a walkout rather than permit the second vote that George L.-P. Weaver, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor and Governing Body chairman, was prepared to hold.

The employers asserted that adding another item as technical as that of benzine hazards would overload the conference. Nevertheless, they subsequently gave assurances that they would support putting the problem before the 1971 conference.

On the agenda of the 1970 conference the Governing Body added the questions of the relationship between trade union rights and civil liberties and the protection and facilities to be assured trade union spokesmen inside plants.

Both items were strongly urged by the worker delegates.

New World Standards Proposed for Boatmen

Geneva, Switzerland—Eighteen specialists who met here under the auspices of the Intl. Labor Organization have called for the upgrading of working conditions in the inland water transport industry.

The representatives of trade unions, governments and employers from 15 countries adopted a report setting out the minimum standards that should be guaranteed the industry's workers.

The "urgent need" for better standards in order to meet such technological developments as the introduction of pusher-type cargo movers on many rivers, lakes, canals and estuaries was stressed by the conference.

It called on the ILO Governing Body, or executive council, to take "urgent steps" to have the proposed standards put into the form of an international code for adoption by governments.

Peter Bocker, national representative of the Maritime Union, was the AFL-CIO member of the six-man worker team that sparked the meeting's successful efforts.

Under Bocker's urgings the session included in its recommended standards a provision for the licensing of all categories of inland boatmen.

This is necessary, he said, because of the great responsibilities carried by all the industry's workers under modern operating conditions.

The minimum age, the meeting decided, for employment as an inland boatman should be 18 years. But it was agreed that this age could be lowered by one year for youths who have completed a vocational training program.

The government and employer representatives accepted the definition offered by the workers of the objectives of vocational training.

One of these aims is "to enable inland waterway workers to develop their skills and experience to the full." An improvement of the "general cultural level" is another goal to be sought through the provision of broader education either during or before the vocational training period.

The need to provide for medical examinations in the projected minimum standards was also emphasized. Such examinations to determine a worker's fitness for the job he is to fill must be free of charge to him, the meeting said.

In their report, delegates said that it was their aim to take into account the higher standards already existing in the advanced countries in order to provide "realistic" guidelines for the developing nations.

U.S. Report Finds:

Construction Season Cause of Joblessness

Seasonal unemployment in construction "looms large among the remaining problems of unemployment that confront the nation," a government report emphasizes.

How large? Such joblessness, it points out, "accounts for over one-fifth of the nation's total remaining unemployment, and represents one-third of all unemployment in construction."

The report, based on studies by the Labor and Commerce departments, was released by Pres. Johnson as a basis for his memorandum calling on all government departments and agencies to take steps to achieve stable employment in construction.

The government is a major purchaser of the work of the building industry and it "should and can embark on a positive program to diminish seasonality," the President said.

Unemployment rates among construction workers over recent years, the report said, have ranged from 4 to 9 percent during summer months, while soaring to a high of from 11 to 22 percent in February.

Seasonal layoffs have their harshest impact on carpenters, painters, plasterers, masons, operating engineers and laborers—groups which represent the largest proportion of the nation's 3.2 million construction workers.

Seasonality has less effect on plumbers, electricians and sheet metal workers because they have "very large proportions of inside work," the report indicates.

Although the major excuse for seasonality in work has been the weather, the report notes that "even in the South there are summer-winter employment differences that cannot be explained by weather alone."

Further, it cited developments in strengthening building materials, plastics, protective clothing for workers and construction techniques which "open up possibilities for greater regularization" of construction employment.

The studies, which also dealt with the need for planning of construction work, were based upon records of employment in pension plans and information furnished by both labor and management groups.

Meanwhile, these studies and the President's memorandum represent only a beginning in the attack on the age-old curse of seasonal fluctuations in construction employment.

The 90th Congress passed legislation, backed by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., calling for a more detailed study of all aspects of the problem and toward solving it.

This study—to be carried out by Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Commerce, and representatives of several federal agencies—will focus particularly on the problem's "implications for a national manpower policy."

A report and recommendations will be submitted to the President and Congress by Dec. 31, 1969.

Profits Soar To New Mark In '68 Climb

(Continued from Page 1)

ter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $871 billion.

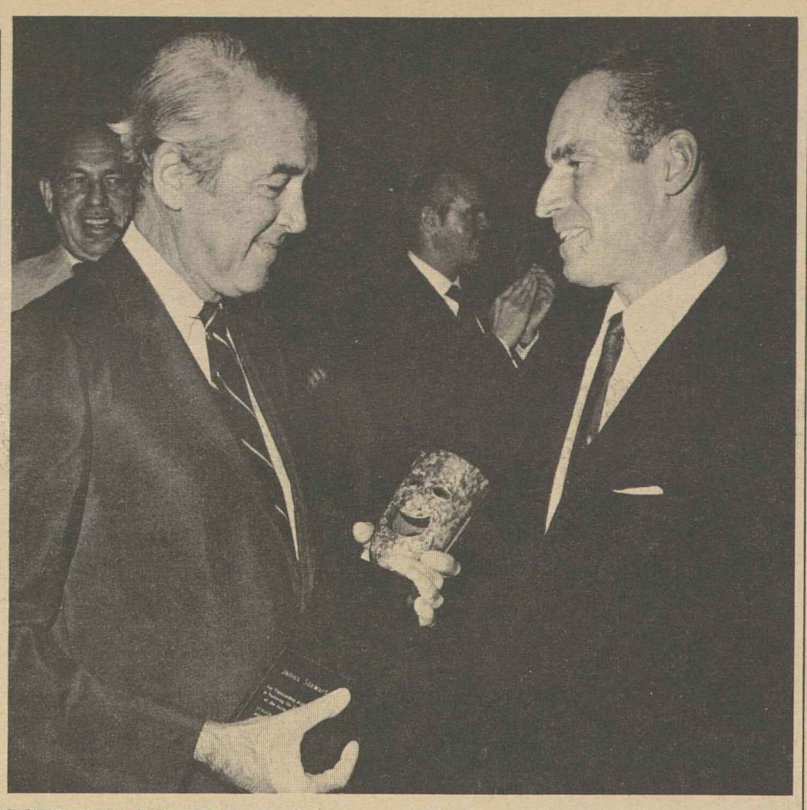
The current GNP is $60 billion, or 7.4 percent higher, than for the same period a year ago.

The $18.1 billion increase exceeded government economists' earlier predictions of a rise of about $10 billion. The growth in the third quarter represented a 5 percent increase in real terms, after allowance for higher prices.

The Federal Reserve Board, meanwhile, reported that its index of industrial production moved upward to 164.4 percent of the 1957-59 average, putting output at a level 5 percent higher than a year ago.

In a separate report the Commerce Dept. said that its latest survey showed "no evidence" of any slackening in plans by consumers to buy automobiles, appliances, furniture and other durable goods.

Consumer buying plans, resulting from an October survey of 11,500 households, remained unchanged from July for new cars and were just slightly below July buying plans for furniture and appliances.



SCREEN ACTORS Guild award for outstanding achievement is presented to James Stewart, left, by Charlton Heston, president of the Guild, at the annual membership meeting at the Hollywood Palladium. The award is made annually to the member "fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession."

TV Spots Boost '67 Income for Screen Actors

Hollywood—Television commercials helped boost the earnings of screen actors last year and accounted for almost 42 percent of their $109 million income in 1967.

Executive Sec. John L. Dales disclosed at the annual meeting of the Screen Actors Guild here that the TV commercials, plus industrial films, brought members $43.3 million to actors, an increase of $5.5 million over the year before.

He told the more than 1,000 members at the Hollywood Palladium that TV entertainment films accounted for $35.9 million, down $4.5 million from 1966. Feature pictures compensated the actors with $26.6 million, a gain of $3 million.

The Guild and other unions in the industry are combining efforts to bring an increase in the domestic production of films, Dales reported.

Despite the odds and the reality of the national political scene, "we will continue our efforts to secure remedial legislation to boost film production in the United States," he added.

He also reported that the Guild's pension and health and welfare plans are financially sound, noting that the union paid about $869,000 in hospitalization and over $800,000 in surgical and medical fees this year.

The Guild also is paying 235 pensioners a total of $43,000 monthly.

Veteran actor James Stewart was presented the annual Guild award "for outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession." Previous recipients include Bob Hope, Barbara Stanwyck and William Gargan.

Charlton Heston, who was reelected president of the guild, was installed along with First Vice Pres. Gene Barry and other officers of the union.

Picket-Crossing Fines No Bar to Contract

Tampa, Fla.—An employer cannot legally hinge signing of a contract to a condition that the union drop fines it has assessed against members for crossing picket lines, a National Labor Relations Board examiner ruled.

The finding came from examiner David S. Davidson in a case involving Gulf Refrigeration, Inc., a Bradenton, Fla. air conditioner, and Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 583.

During a strike that began in January 1968 over an unresolved contract, the local fined several of its members for crossing picket lines.

In a negotiating session on March 14, 1968, the firm and the local resolved all unsettled issues but then the employer said it would settle only if the local withdrew the fines which hadn't yet been collected.

A complaint filed by NLRB's general counsel on behalf of the local contended that the matter of fines was not a mandatory subject of bargaining and that Gulf had no right to make dropping the fines a condition for settlement.

The counsel further charged that since the employer unlawfully conditioned signing upon dropping the fines, it also violated the National Labor Relations Act by not signing after it had agreed to terms.

At the hearings here, the employer argued that fines are a mandatory subject of bargaining, but even if the examiner found that they weren't, they were a "permissible subject" of bargaining.

Further, Gulf contended it did not insist on dropping the fines to a "point of impasse," so that there was in fact no agreement which the employer was compelled to sign.

Davidson said the record showed that the local never agreed to bargain on the fines—to the contrary, its position at all times was that they were an internal union affair and none of the employer's business.

He cited several court decisions that have clearly limited bargaining subjects to those defined in the NLRA—"wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment."

He found that the company "had agreed to the terms of a complete agreement subject only to a condition which it could not lawfully impose."

Davidson recommended that the full NLRB order the employer to remove its unlawful condition from the agreement and sign it, giving retroactive effect to its terms and conditions.

The employes of the company should be fully recompensed for any losses they may have suffered as a result of Gulf's refusal to sign the contract in accord with past board precedents, the examiner declared.

Job Protection Pledged To New York Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

May 1968 when the local district governing board ousted 19 teachers and supervisors on charges that they were undermining the decentralization plan or doing unsatisfactory work. The ousted teachers were later cleared of the charge by a trial examiner.

At the time of school opening in September the governing board refused to reinstate the dismissed teachers and the union warned it would strike unless the teachers were returned to their jobs.

A settlement was reached with the Board of Education to return the teachers to the jobs from which they had been ousted plus other provisions for appeals, etc. The following day neighborhood residents of the largely Negro and Puerto Rican area attempted to prevent the teachers from entering the building.

This led to the second walkout keyed to the union's demand for protection of teachers from harassment and violence. A settlement of this walkout was followed by more violence as residents clashed with police assigned to protect the UFT members.

The third walkout lasting 35 days brought a series of mediation and settlement efforts involving the city, the Board of Education and the state culminating in the settlement worked out on Nov. 17.

Virgin Islands Vote Sweep for Democrats

Charlotte Amalie, V. I.—Democrats swept all 15 legislative seats in the Virgin Islands election. Voters also returned a Democratic commissioner, Ronald Delugo, to represent the territory in Washington.

However, the governor is appointed by the President and a Republican will probably be named by Pres.-Elect Nixon to succeed Democratic Gov. Ralph M. Paiewonsky.

U.S. Population Rises Two Million in Year

The resident population of the United States rose by about 2 million during the last year to reach an estimated total of 201,750,000 as of Oct. 1, 1968, the Census Bureau reported. The figure represents an increase of more than 21 million in this decade.

GE Workers Upheld On Control of Fund

General Electric's attempt to operate an employe mutual fund plan without the employe-investors having any voice in its administration has been blocked by a Securities & Exchange Commission hearing examiner.

GE's sole control of the fund was opposed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and three other unions.

The company had asked to be exempt from the Investment Company Act so it could appoint all five trustees of the fund and bypass requirements which would assure the participants periodic information about the fund's operations.

The fund is part of GE's savings and security program for its employes.

If the ruling by SEC hearing examiner Sidney L. Feiler stands through a review by the full commission, it will be the first time the SEC has denied an exemption sought by a company to requirements governing investment-savings funds for employes.

Feiler said that all hourly employes who participate in the fund pay a premium and run the financial risk of losing company contributions if they withdraw from the program within three years after enrollment.

Since the employe-investors run this risk, Feiler said the exemption for GE on the election of fund directors was not consistent with the protection of investors under a section of the act.

The annual election of directors places the control of the fund with the participants and makes it responsive to their wishes and judgments, Feiler noted.

The effort of GE to assure careful and successful operation of the fund is no substitute for the right of "employe-investors to have an effective voice in determining those matters themselves," he said.

But since the company makes a substantial contribution to the fund, Feiler said that it would be appropriate for GE to select two of the five trustees, with the other three elected annually by employe-investors.

Feiler also recommended denial of GE's application to exempt the company from filing annual and quarterly reports with the government on the operation of the fund, which the act requires.

The IUE's objection to the GE application for exemption from the investment act regulations was joined by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Glass Workers and the Auto Workers.

Pass Up the Grapes

AMERICANS CAN GIVE an extra lift to Thanksgiving this year by a simple act: don't buy grapes.

The absence of grapes on the "groaning boards" of Thanksgiving dinners is the most direct and meaningful way of expressing support for the thousands of courageous farm workers struggling for human dignity.

The "don't buy grapes" campaign is the nationwide extension of the battle in the Central Valley of California by farm workers seeking to bring modern industrial relations to the feudal baronies of the grape growers.

The campaign has drawn support from every segment of the community—including the churches, civil rights groups, students, social workers—and is solidly supported by the entire trade union movement. It has brought to national consciousness the exploitation and poverty of the nation's farm workers; it has become a rallying point for all liberals and progressives.

The "don't buy grapes" campaign has the potential to crack the growers' determination to destroy the farm workers union. It has made deep inroads in the California table grape market and it is picking up momentum.

A final victory for the farm workers will come when Americans pass up the grapes tended and picked by strikebreakers and along with their thanks for the plenty of the fields give their support to those who help make it possible.

Apathy at the Polls

ABOUT 72 MILLION Americans of voting age cast ballots in the 1968 presidential election; another 48 million sat it out either voluntarily or because of the difficulties of meeting registration and residency requirements.

That means that only 60 percent of those of voting age participated in the critical choice of a President, a lower percentage than in either 1964 or 1960.

Voting participation in America is not one of the nation's proudest accomplishments. Nearly every other democratic country in the world has a higher rate of citizens participating in elections.

But in the last few years specific efforts and campaigns have been launched to get citizens registered and to get them to the polls on election day. In addition, registration procedures have been eased in some areas—although much remains to be done—the poll tax has been eliminated and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 has helped crack down on discrimination in registering and voting.

NEVERTHELESS, the Election Day turnout has dropped from the 63.8 percent of 1960 and the 62 percent in 1964. And it might have dropped even further this year except for a large increase in voter participation in the South as a result of the Voting Act and the candidacy of George C. Wallace.

The Associated Press estimates that more than 90 million voters were registered for the 1968 elections and slightly less than 80 percent of that figure turned out to vote on Election Day. That means 18 million voters who were completely eligible failed to exercise their democratic right to choose the next President.

A democratic system of government cannot function effectively in a representative sense if 18 million voters who could have voted didn't and 48 million others who were eligible to register and vote passed up the opportunity.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO ASSOCIATION

'Not for My Table'

Maturing of Thinking:

Equal Rights in Marketplace Goal of New Consumer Thrust

The following is excerpted from testimony by Betty Furness, special assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, before the Federal Trade Commission hearings on national consumer protection.

HISTORIANS WHO PROBE this period will find one of its significant characteristics to have been this increased emphasis on the consumer. We have come a long way from the day—and it was not so long ago—when anybody who spoke out for the consumer was eyed suspiciously as a "bleeding heart," dubbed a "professional consumer," or dismissed as a finicky housewife fretting over fractional ounces or "cents off."

Analysts will find that this new emphasis is not a "class war" nor an attempt by power-hungry bureaucrats to undermine business or the free enterprise system. It's really a maturing of our national thinking. It's the growing realization that we must concern ourselves not only with the growth of our economy, but with its quality and its equality in serving all segments of our society.

The consumer deserves to be satisfied in products and services. The consumer deserves to be served by the producer—and not vice versa. The consumer deserves equal rights in the marketplace. The consumer, as a consumer, deserves an effective voice in government.

The textbook concept of the free enterprise system assumes an open, competitive marketplace of informed buyers and sellers. But we know today that in our fast changing, complex and impersonal marketplace, the consumer is not the equal of the seller. He does not enjoy a genuine bargaining position.

Too often he is dissatisfied with the quality. Too often he is misinformed, or not fully informed about product characteristics. In other words, these marketplace malfunctions prevent the consumer from fulfilling his proper role in the free enterprise system.

And to add insult to injury the consumer is too often denied redress. We have yet to provide adequate means for the voicing and arbitration of grievances. Needless to add, the system which poses such problems for the more affluent, works much greater hardship on the poor.

PERHAPS MOST significant in all that we've done is the historic shift in economic philosophy which now clearly recognizes the importance of consumer concerns in the total fabric of the marketplace.

Such a basic change provides the necessary climate for specific consumer action. Where we once felt consumer problems were personal, we now recognize them as public issues.

I think what we need is comprehensive one-stop consumer service where the consumer can get answers to his questions and remedies for his problems and can also be informed on how to avoid problems in the marketplace.

As it stands now, we've got the consumer on a merry-go-round of referrals. And why should a housewife have to write the federal government to find out how to get her toaster fixed?

She buys what she buys and rents what she rents in her own neighborhood and she should be able to find out all she needs to know and have the problems worked out in her own neighborhood, too.

If that can't be done through the businesses involved, then it should be done through expanded state and local consumer protection programs.

What's lacking is legislation to fulfill two broad and unsatisfied needs: First, a system that will provide effective and economical redress for consumer grievances; and second, stronger deterrents and penalties to include financial reimbursement for losses sustained.

We simply must make it unprofitable for business to engage in unfair practices. The consumer really needs doorstep justice, and we hope these hearings will stimulate its development. We should make better provisions for redress through the courts, including small claims courts and a system of arbitration. And added facility for getting economic justice, of course, would be use of class suits.

An extremely consumer-conscious Administration is about to go out of office. As a member of that Administration naturally I'm sorry to see it go. But I don't think any Administration can now afford to turn its back on the American consumer.

The consumer has a voice now and is using it. No Administration can or should ignore that voice.

Still, it's obvious that the consumer challenge is the greatest it has ever been in our history.

I have every reason to believe—we all have every reason to believe—that the challenge will be met.

Mediation Director Reports:

Collective Bargaining Meets Challenges of Changing Times

The following is excerpted from an address by William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to a seminar on collective bargaining at St. Bonaventure University.

A FIRST ILLUSION to shatter is the notion that all aspects of bargaining are characterized by conflict. There are vast areas of mutual interest. Sometimes, mutual interest as respects a particular issue is quickly evident to all participants. More often, it has to be discovered—sometimes painfully. The process of discovery—by exchange of ideas and points of view—can be and often is the essence of good bargaining. On many issues—including some that may have looked difficult—both parties walk away from the bargaining table with a sense of inward satisfaction.

For those issues where there is a real absence of mutual interest, bargaining is an art of compromise or capitulation. Compromise is not necessarily a dirty word. It is an essential part of our democratic legislative process. In the labor relations area, the spectrum of compromise varies all the way from a viable solution—at least for a time—to an answer accepted by one side or the other with great bitterness. Nor is outright capitulation on a particular issue an act of dishonor. It may well be only a sensible exercise of "consent to lose," sometimes within the range of the discovery process noted earlier, or a wise decision to "live to fight another day."

In short, most bargains are a mixture of recognized mutual interest, evident or discovered, along with compromise and capitulation. I like to emphasize the discovery aspects of the process—a pragmatic form of education at its best.

A second myth about collective bargaining that ought to be punctured is the "equal bargaining power" concept. Who can define equality? The will, strength, intelligence and staying power of an organized group of workers cannot be measured by the same yardsticks as the same words applied to a company. Both the tangible and psychological factors are different. To the extent that comparisons can be made, both parties are constantly striving to enlarge their relative power factor. Intelligent parties with tremendous power may decide very wisely and consciously not to exercise the power that is available.

Other considerations are more important. Events and economic factors completely outside the domain of the bargainers may change the power factors—drastically and quickly. A union that may be very strong vis-a-vis management today may be quite weak three years hence. We can instinctively recognize significant inequality of power at a given moment of time. It is a disquieting thing to witness total capitulation. But I defy anybody who believes he can create lasting equality artificially or that he can quantify it precisely.

Relative power factors are not by any means the only ingredients of bargaining. About the most that can be said is that an agreement reached at a particular moment of time does reflect, in some measure, a temporary equation of powers that are exercised or threatened.

A third characteristic of collective bargaining is what I have sometimes called the "yo-yo theory." In a very general way, basically sound relationships can be distinguished from seriously troubled ones. But if almost any single union-management relationship is examined over a long period of time, "ups and downs" are discernable.

SOONER OR LATER, a good picture will get very blurred; a poor picture will get better. Labor peace tends to slacken effort. Before anybody quite realizes what has happened, much of the peaceful atmosphere has departed. Conversely, there are enough people who dislike disorder and strife who will band together and work hard to take corrective action.

A fourth characteristic of bargaining is its constantly changing scope. Select almost any labor agreement at random, including choice from among those governing bargaining relationships of long vintage. Compare the current contract with the one in effect 20 years ago. The little books get fatter and fatter. Pension and insurance provisions are now often printed separately. The total current agreement may be a composite of several labor contracts and supplements, thousands of grievance settlements and hundreds of arbitration decisions.

Some aspects of this development are deplorable; some are inevitable; some are highly desirable. All I'm suggesting here is that bargaining is a process that almost invariably enlarges its subject matter as a relationship develops. But this enlargement is very uneven. It's not growth at a steady pace. There are sharp rises and plateaus. The growth curve for any one relationship will be different from the one next door. Parenthetically, these differences make it somewhat unrealistic to attempt to formulate any general rules about mandatory subjects for bargaining.

Will labor and management need laws and rules that go beyond the outer limits of voluntary persuasion? The answer to that question is a bit academic. We already have them and probably will have more. It's beyond the reach of these remarks to attempt to analyze what we have or to predict what we may have. The answers lie, on the one hand, in the hoped-for good judgment of the lawmakers and, on the other hand, in the demonstrated ability of the bargainers to exercise the process within the reasonable range of its potential.

The days, months, and years ahead in the collective bargaining arena will not be easy. There are serious problem areas. Collective bargaining is on trial. It has been on trial in the past. It will always be on trial. There are many sound reasons to believe that both the process and the practitioners will meet the challenge.

Bargaining Efforts:

Union-Negotiated Wage Gains Bring Peak Purchasing Power

AN AFL-CIO ECONOMIST credited "long work at the bargaining table" with the new high in workers' buying power reached in September.

"For the first time in the last three years," workers' wages overcame the "handicaps" of sharp consumer price rises and higher taxes, Rudolph Oswald, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, reported on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

But, the labor economist noted, the gains were really not enough to permit substantial improvement of workers overall living standards, which have seen "practically no change" in the last three years. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Oswald rejected the contention that improved wages have triggered the price rises. "As a matter of fact," he declared, "prices started to rise before larger wage increases occurred." He noted that in mass production industries, manufacturing, automobiles, radio and television sets and other durable goods, union-won wage improvements have been "more than offset . . . by the growth in productivity and automation."

He pointed out that price increases in those industries have been smaller than in other industries that are not as well organized. He cited the substantial rise in doctors' fees, pointing out that doctors "are not members of formal labor organizations."

OSWALD SAID that the two broad objectives of collective bargaining in the next year or two will be wage improvements that "more than cover increasing prices," and a larger share of "what we are really producing . . . so that workers can share in the growing wealth and productivity" of the nation's total economy.

Reporters questioning Oswald on Labor News Conference were, Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl. and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

YOUNGSTERS in American schools are taught that the U.S. government consists of three branches. executive, legislative and judicial and that these divisions provide a high degree of checks and balances.

This description is accurate enough so far as it goes. There is, however, a fourth branch in the governmental structure—the more or less independent regulatory agencies which play so powerful a role in American life.

What happens to these agencies when the new Nixon Administration takes over can be just as important as what happens to the kind of legislation that Pres.-Elect Richard M. Nixon will ask for, the kind of appointments he makes to future vacancies on the Supreme Court, and the executive decisions he has the power to make as President.

The new President, of course, will not be able to change the present character of these agencies over night. In most cases he will be able to change the chairmen, but for the most part an expression of how he wants these agencies to operate will only come as he fills vacancies that occur.

The vast range of activities carried on by these regulatory agencies can be appreciated simply by listing the more important ones, their functions and how they have been operating.

There is a fat "United States Government Organization Manual" that is published yearly as the official organization handbook of the federal government. It lists those agencies that are part of the legislative and judicial branches but the overwhelming section—500 pages out of 600—is devoted to agencies of the executive branch where the President has the power of appointment.

THERE ARE MANY so-called independent agencies, that have a wide influence over Americans. These include the Federal Aviation Agency which oversees the commercial airways; the Federal Communciations Commission, which regulates radio and television; the Federal Reserve System, which controls monetary policy and credit; the Federal Trades Commission, which is designed to protect the consumer; the Civil Service Commission, that is charged with keeping the "spoils system" out of the federal service and the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has had so profound an influence on the development of power resources in the United States.

For union members the National Labor Relations Board is a key agency that is charged with balancing the scales between labor and management. Back in the days of the Eisenhower Administration, the NLRB was loaded with conservative members and its decisions tended to favor management. Since the Kennedy and Johnson Administration came to power, the scales are in much more even balance. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce now—would like to abolish the board and set up labor courts that inevitably would weaken labor.

It is customary for agency chairmen to resign when a new President comes into office, but this resignation does not affect service in the agency involved. Thus Chairman Frank McCulloch of the NLRB may step out as chairman, but his term on the board does not expire until August 1970.

The term of former newspaperman, Sam Zagoria, expires on Dec. 16, 1969, the first vacancy that the board will have. Zagoria, is a Republican from New Jersey with a liberal reputation. Whether Nixon will reappoint him will be highly significant.

The other members on the board are Gerald A. Brown, whose term expires on Aug. 27, 1971; John H. Fanning, whose term expires on Dec. 16, 1972, and Howard Jenkins, Jr., whose term expires on Aug. 27, 1973.

Jenkins is the second Republican member on the board. If Zagoria is re-named or replaced by another Republican, Nixon will not have a chance to appoint a third Republican until mid-1970, when McCulloch's term is up.

In any event, the kind of men that Nixon appoints to this "fourth" branch of government will be the signal for the kind of administration that the American people will get.

PROGRESS at the bargaining table pushed workers' purchasing power to a new high, AFL-CIO economist Rudolph Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference as he was interviewed by Frank Swoboda, left, of United Press Intl. and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

AFGE Local Helps Set Up Child Day Care

Local 12 of the American Federation of Government Employes is cooperating with the Labor Dept. in setting up an experimental child day care service for some of the department's employes in the Washington area.

The union is represented on a special committee which will select a token number of 30 pre-school children to take part in the demonstration program which is designed to show both public and private employers the usefulness and feasibility of such centers for their workers.

Aids Recruiting

The overall objective of the project is to explore such employer-sponsored day care centers as an aid in recruiting prospective employes from inner city poverty areas. It is also to explore the effects of employer-sponsored programs on employe stabilization and to assess the impact on public and private employers in the District of Columbia area.

Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz said that the one-year trial is "for employes or potential employes whose day care arrangements are not or would not be adequate."

"This inadequacy is often reflected in the employe's inability to get to work on time or to perform at a worry-free level," he said.

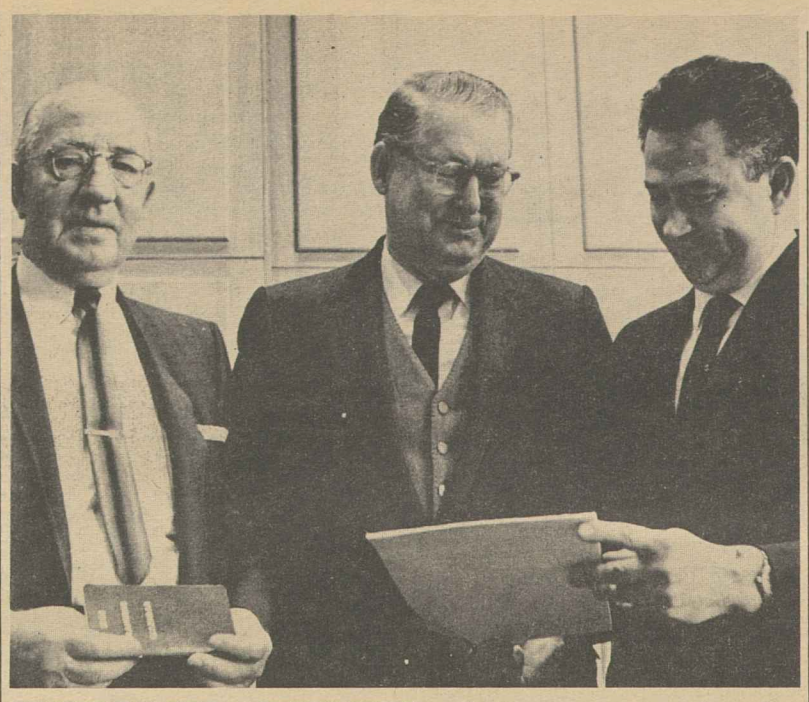
Fees Based on Ability

A sliding scale of fees, ranging from $25 a week to $1 a week, is pegged to the employe's ability to pay.

Fifteen of the 30 children are being selected from new employes who could not accept employment unless low-cost child day care were available.

The other 15 are being selected from among current Labor Dept. employes from all levels. All children must be taken to and from the center by private means.

The center is a professionally staffed day care operation, open from 7:45 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. A hot lunch is served daily, as well as morning and afternoon snacks. Trips, music, science, creative materials, and use of conceptual language highlight the program. Parents will be able to have lunch occasionally with their children and teachers.



COORDINATED APPRENTICE training matters are the aims of the newly formed Joint Apprenticeship Committee—a product of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades and Building & Construction Trades departments. Discussing the organizational efforts of the joint committee are, from left, C. J. Haggerty, president of BCTD; B. A. Gritta, president of Metal Trades, and David S. Turner, chairman of JAC.

2 Trades Departments Join Apprentice Plans

Two AFL-CIO departments—the Building & Construction Trades and the Metal Trades—have set up a joint committee to coordinate apprenticeship activities and policies.

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee is designed to be the unified spokesman on apprenticeship programs and problems for the many union affiliates of the two federation departments.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept. told officers of the affiliated unions that the new committee "would be in a unique position to discuss labor's apprenticeship problems and arrive at answers to assist the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Dept. of Labor."

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of BCTD promised that the committee "will have the full support of all segments of the organized labor movement."

The committee's purpose, said David S. Turner, its newly-appointed chairman, "is to bring together all trades to discuss—and hopefully solve — problems common to our separate apprenticeship programs."

Turner, secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, has served as chairman of the Metal Trades Apprenticeship Committee which is now merged into JAC.

Marcus Loftis, assistant to the president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and director of IBEW apprenticeship training, was elected vice chairman of JAC.

Paul Hutchings, secretary of the Metal Trades Apprenticeship Committee for the past 10 years, was elected secretary of the new joint committee.

Chairman Turner expressed belief that the committee would serve to bring better communications among various segments of the labor movement. He also noted the importance of presenting a unified stand for labor to the new administration.

Turner said JAC would also be concerned with the many changes in jurisdiction in the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training (BAT) programs.

BAT Dir. Hugh Murphy said he hoped for a cooperative association with the committee to pursue the mutual aims of a strong apprenticeship program.

JAC initiated steps for the naming of subcommittee members in the areas of legislation, vocational education, BAT and equal employment opportunities. Subcommittee appointments will be made at the next quarterly meeting.

The New Senate

There will be 58 Democrats and 42 Republicans in the Senate when the 91st Congress convenes in January if a recount confirms the narrow victory of Republican Robert W. Packwood over Wayne Morse in Oregon. The GOP scored a net gain of five Senate seats.

Symbols: * Re-elected † New senator

ALABAMA
James B. Allen (D)†
John J. Sparkman

ALASKA
E. L. Bartlett (D)
Mike Gravel (D)†

ARIZONA
Paul J. Fannin (R)
Barry M. Goldwater (R)†

ARKANSAS
J. William Fulbright (D)*
John L. McClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA
Alan Cranston (D)†
George Murphy (R)

COLORADO
Gordon Allott (R)
Peter H. Dominick (R)*

CONNECTICUT
Thomas J. Dodd (D)
Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)*

DELAWARE
J. Caleb Boggs (R)
John J. Williams (R)

FLORIDA
Spessard L. Holland (D)
Edward J. Gurney (R)†

GEORGIA
Richard B. Russell (D)
Herman E. Talmadge (D)*

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)*
Hiram L. Fong (R)

IDAHO
Frank Church (D)*
Len B. Jordan (R)

ILLINOIS
Everett M. Dirksen (R)*
Charles H. Percy (R)

INDIANA
Birch Bayh (D)*
Vance Hartke (D)

IOWA
Harold E. Hughes (D)†
Jack Miller (R)

KANSAS
Robert Dole (R)†
James B. Pearson (R)

KENTUCKY
Marlow W. Cook (R)†
John Sherman Cooper (R)

LOUISIANA
Allen J. Ellender (D)
Russell B. Long (D)*

MAINE
Edmund S. Muskie (D)
Margaret Chase Smith (R)

MARYLAND
Joseph D. Tydings (D)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R)†

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Edward W. Brooke (R)

MICHIGAN
Philip A. Hart (D)
Robert P. Griffin (R)

MINNESOTA
Eugene J. McCarthy (D)
Walter F. Mondale (D)

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)
John Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)†
Stuart Symington (D)

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D)
Lee Metcalf (D)

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis (R)
Roman L. Hruska (R)

NEVADA
Alan Bible (D)*
Howard W. Cannon (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)
Norris Cotton (R)*

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)
Clifford P. Case (D)

NEW MEXICO
Clinton P. Anderson (D)
Joseph M. Montoya (D)

NEW YORK
Charles E. Goodell (R)
Jacob K. Javits (R)*

NORTH CAROLINA
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)*
B. Everett Jordan (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Milton R. Young (R)*

OHIO
Stephen M. Young (D)
William B. Saxbe (R)†

OKLAHOMA
Fred R. Harris (D)
Henry Bellmon (R)†

OREGON
Mark Hatfield (R)
Robert W. Packwood (R)†

PENNSYLVANIA
Richard S. Schweiker (R)†
Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
John O. Pastore (D)
Claiborne Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ernest F. Hollings (D)*
Strom Thurmond (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
George S. McGovern (D)*
Karl E. Mundt (R)

TENNESSEE
Albert Gore (D)
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R)

TEXAS
Ralph W. Yarborough (D)
John G. Tower (R)

UTAH
Frank E. Moss (D)
Wallace F. Bennett (R)*

VERMONT
George D. Aiken (R)*
Winston L. Prouty (R)

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D)
William B. Spong, Jr. (D)

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Warren G. Magnuson (D)*

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jennings Randolph (D)

WISCONSIN
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)*
William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
Gale W. McGee (D)
Clifford P. Hansen (R)

New California Wine Grape Contract Includes Retroactive 40-Cent Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

hour for every hour worked into the fund, which finances a comprehensive health and welfare fund.

The pact specifies that all covered employes shall join the union and remain in good standing as a condition of employment within 30 days of contract signing or after 10 days of work. A voluntary check-off is included.

The employer is bound to call on the union first when he requires any additional employes to perform work covered by the contract.

The union and the company will establish a joint safety committee to consider present rules on safety, work out safety improvements and make recommendations regarding safety to local managements on Franzia's ranches and farms.

The pact requires the employer to provide "suitable, cool, portable drinking water convenient to employes," adequate first aid supplies, safety equipment and protective garments necessary to safeguard health and prevent injury.

The company also is mandated to furnish adequate toilet facilities in the field, readily accessible to workers in the field and maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.

The contract sets up a seniority rule based upon an employes length of service from the date of his hiring. When filling vacancies, making transfers or recalling from layoff, the employer will give preference to workers with the greatest seniority.

Included among the contract's many other benefits are three days pay in case of death in the immediate family, maintenance of seniority in the case of military service, maintenance of pay for jury duty and relief periods during working hours.

While many of the pact's provisions deal with benefits and conditions industrial workers have had for many years, these are achievements just now being made for farm workers.

The contract has been the subject of negotiations that got underway in January. Chief negotiators for the union were Delores Huerta and Mack Lyons, assisted by Irwin De Shelter of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

13 Pogy Boaters Settle on Backpay

New Orleans — Thirteen pogy boat fishermen, fired five years ago when they voted for a union, will divide $32,000 in backpay under a settlement announced here by the National Labor Relations Board.

The settlement ended a legal battle by the Meat Cutters for the crew of the motor vessel Gallant Man, owned by the Patterson Menhaden Corp. The crewmen fish the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for menhaden in craft they call pogy boats.

AFL-CIO Asks Strict Policy:

Curbs on Land Profiteering Sought in Water Projects

The AFL-CIO has renewed a long-standing appeal to the federal government to halt "perversion" of the Reclamation Act by big landowners who are profiteering on federal water projects.

It did so by endorsing a contemplated new policy to give land holders on such projects 90 days to sign contracts complying with the law's acreage limitations, or see the water project terminated.

The federation also backed a program being considered whereby the federal government would buy lands divested under the law, with resale profits used to aid education and conservation.

The proposals to enforce the law's acreage requirement and buy excess holdings are under consideration by the Federal Water Resources Council, an interagency group to administer water policy.

AFL-CIO support for two resolutions dealing with the subjects was expressed by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to Sec. of Interior Stewart L. Udall, council chairman. Copies of the letter also went to other department heads who are members of the council.

Under the Reclamation Act, land owners eligible for federal water on reclamation projects are supposed to divest themselves of all holdings in excess of 160 acres—320 acres in the case of a husband and wife. The law also prohibits speculation on reclamation lands.

Enforcement of the excess acreage and anti-speculation provisions has been left to the Secretary of Interior, and as recently as 1964 Udall conceded that enforcement has been loose under a policy allowing 10 years for divesting.

However, the problem really came to a head in the years following 1959 when Congress authorized a huge project to bring federal water to a 400,000 acre area of California's Central Valley, known as Westlands Water District.

Congress has appropriated more than $250 million for the project, which is expected to be completed in two years, under a system whereby landowners can repay their share of costs to the United States over 50 years, interest-free.

Big Corporations hold huge chunks of Westland. For example, Southern Pacific Railroad reportedly holds 100,000 acres there. Boswell Land Co. is said to hold 35,000 acres.

In his letter, Biemiller pointed out that the AFL-CIO has "long been most active" in support of strong enforcement of the Reclamation Act and particularly noted that the new divesting policy, if adopted, would apply to Westlands.

When Westlands was authorized, he noted, about 70 percent of its area was owned in individual parcels of more than 160 acres and "since that time excess ownership has climbed to more than 75 percent of the district."

Subsidized Profiteering

"The American taxpayer," Biemiller said, "is subsidizing an enormously expensive water delivery system to Westland, which is being used by excess landowners in combination with California's insatiable demand for land to push land prices sky high."

"This," he declared, "is a perversion of both law and public policy and must not be allowed to continue."

Stressing that the AFL-CIO has long supported federal purchase of excess reclamation lands, Biemiller suggested a number of ways in which the contemplated purchase program be broadened.

He proposed that the excess wetlands be bought at dry-land prices, in order to bring resale prices within reach of family farmers, who would be aided by low-interest federal loans and federal programs to meet their needs.

He also urged that Congress be given right of approval of expenditures for excess lands and that provisions also be made for state and local governments to acquire some of the lands for parks, recreational areas and schools.

LITTLEST PICKET on the line in the network Musicians strike is the pet rabbit of Ace Donner, left, outside the ABC studios in Hollywood, Calif. Hal C. Davis, vice president of the AFM, watches while Donner coaches his rabbit. The Musicians are striking ABC, CBS and NBC in an effort to gain improvements in wages, health benefits, vacations and premium pay.

Pension Gains Go to Crews Of Towboats

New York—River boat crews covered by contracts of the National Maritime Union with major towboat operators now are entitled to full pensions after 20 years' service regardless of age, the NMU announced here.

Elimination of the age requirement—formerly age 65 for full benefits—was made possible by increased employer contributions. The increases were agreed to in three-year contracts negotiated earlier this year, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said.

The higher contribution rate also will produce a two-stage increase in pension benefits from the current $100 a month to $150 in 1970. The joint union-management board of trustees approved the changes at a meeting in St. Louis.

The new contracts also provide for an annual $25 per month increase in base wages, formerly averaging $600 a month, for each year of the three-year agreement. They cover 1,800 employes of 16 companies.

Alabama Labor Backs TVA Fertilizer Center

Muscle Shoals, Ala.—Alabama labor has vowed to continue to press Congress for adequate appropriations for TVA's National Fertilizer Development Center—"a strong weapon in the world war on hunger."

The center—the nation's only major fertilizer research setup—has been the source of most advances in fertilizer technology for more than 30 years and is largely self-supporting.

But its funds have been steadily whittled in recent years. Last spring more than 400 union members were laid off. Research is being reduced and programs are being delayed.

In July, a trade union delegation that included Alabama AFL-CIO Pres. Barney Weeks, Wylie E. Chaffin of the Tri-Cities AFL-CIO and other labor leaders went to Washington to appeal for enough money to halt further cutbacks.

Although the Senate Appropriations Committee approved $3 million for the center's research programs, the independent agencies bill, as finally approved, contained a mere $50,000 for that purpose.

Tri-Cities AFL-CIO Pres. John A. McDonald now warns that the situation "has become further aggravated," with the center being forced into further retrenchment.

"While the labor movement at Muscle Shoals has a number of jobs directly at stake in this matter, this is of little consequence compared to the national and international ramifications," he points out.

For one thing, he and other labor leaders emphasize, the research developed "at this single plant is the key to keeping the consumer's food bills down."

But more than that, they contend, the center is the training ground in fertilizers for technicians and leaders in industry and government from "developing nations who are trying to learn how to end starvation."

"The center," McDonald concludes, "is this nation's best hope for reducing its foreign aid costs by teaching other nations how to reduce their dependence on the United States for food and other goods."

With these thoughts in mind, the representatives of all Alabama unions have agreed that they'll be back in Washington to continue their fight in next year's Congress.

Beirne, Jennings Warn of Dangers To Collective Bargaining Progress

Creative and bold new procedures are expected to play a key role in the negotiation of many national contracts in 1969. But there is also a threat of a breakdown in the collective bargaining process if powerful anti-union groups have their way.

This contrasting picture was illustrated by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at a St. Bonaventure University seminar on collective bargaining.

Jennings called for continuing collective bargaining between employers and unions, and not leave the process "to a short period every two or three years to solve all the ills that affect the relations of both parties."

He proposed the formation of a labor, management and public committee to work closely with the President that would deal with broad national policy questions in the social and economic field related to collective bargaining.

This committee would assess what is happening in labor-management relations, its effect on public policy and advise the President, labor and management groups on policies that should be adopted.

Beirne warned of breakdowns in the collective bargaining from within the process and from outside pressures.

Interior breakdowns often result when a weak union must stand up to a powerful employer or when an "employer may feel so dominated by a strong union" that his essential managerial rights have been eroded.

He noted that the collective bargaining process functions best when the power between the two negotiating parties is in approximate balance.

"Thus, the strike weapon often becomes the 'X factor' which permits rich management and not so rich working people to talk on as equals across the negotiating table," he said.

The strike is not a breakdown of the collective bargaining—but rather "an essential part of that process," Beirne said.

The greatest threat of the breakdown, Beirne warned, "is the plan to overhaul and to weaken the national laws on labor-management relations, to pull the National Labor Relations Board to pieces, and to substitute for the NLRB either nothing or a formalistic labor court."

This scheme has the support of influential corporation executives, he commented. The plan has attracted a group of corporate lawyers who would benefit in a revised statute with a heavy case load and exorbitant fees.

He named the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce as supporting the overthrow of the NLRB and the Hill & Knowlton public relations firm for grinding out propaganda for the attacks.

Beirne said he hoped "that the wise and experienced men who ably represent our big corporations at the collective bargaining table will have the courage and the stature to blow the whistle on this misguided anti-union lobby."

"If the lobby is successful, it will deal a mighty blow to collective bargaining. We could have the sterile process of writing briefs and of a case presentation to a labor court. That is the road to compulsory arbitration. I don't want it, my labor colleagues don't want it, and I feel sure, wise men in business and industry don't want it."

City Workers Get Bargaining Rights

Lakewood, O.—City council of Lakewood unanimously passed an ordinance calling for full recognition of union bargaining rights.

The ordinance was enacted after extensive negotiations with Local 1043 of the State, County & Municipal Employes and the local lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police.

City-recognized unions are to submit their proposals for wage provisions by Dec. 15 for the following year. Bargaining will then be handled by the council's finance committee and any agreements must be approved by the council. The ordinance prohibits strikes.

Arkansas Certifies Compensation Law

Little Rock, Ark.—It's official! The biggest single round of improvements in the history of Arkansas' workmen's compensation law has been certified as enacted.

The secretary of state's office has tabulated the labor-sponsored initiative in the Nov. 5 election as carrying by a margin of 7,545 votes—252,506 for, 244,961 against.

The measure, fought by employers, amends the law to provide substantial new benefits and removes some present restrictions on claims. It becomes effective Dec. 18.

Labor Analyst David Saposs Dies at 82

David J. Saposs, a former economist on the National Labor Relations Board and a specialist in the labor field, died at his home in Washington. He was 82.

In the early years of the NLRB, from 1937 to 1940, Saposs headed its economic research division and was credited with assembling data to counter attacks on the agency from employers.

During World War II, he served as an economist on the War Production Board and following the war, in 1945 and 1946, he held a post with the military government in Germany.

Saposs returned to the United States to become a special assistant to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the Labor Dept. Later he became an adviser to the Marshall Plan. He retired in 1952.

An author of books and magazines on industrial economics, his publications dealt principally with labor trends and the government role in labor relations.

He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, later studied at Columbia University and taught at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N.Y.

In a message to his wife, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recalled that he only recently had discussed labor activities with Saposs. "Dave was an astute and competent observer and author and we shall miss him," Meany declared.

Hruska vs. Scott:

GOP Conservatives, Liberals Battle for Senate Leadership

Senate Republicans are in a scramble for the leadership ladder, and a clash between the conservative and the moderate-liberal wings of the GOP appears to be shaping up.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, who will be 73 when Congress convenes, is in no danger of being unseated as Senate Republican leader.

But the defeat in the California Republican primary of liberal Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel opens up the number two spot in the Senate GOP hierarchy—party whip, or assistant leader.

In the race for the job are Nebraska's Roman L. Hruska and Pennsylvania's Hugh Scott.

Hruska, a conservative, is reported to have the backing of Dirksen, and Sen. John G. Tower of Texas is playing a major role in lining up votes.

Scott, a pre-convention Rockefeller supporter, represents the more liberal wing of the party.

Dirksen has had occasional bouts of ill health and the battle for the number two leadership role has taken on greater intensity as a result.

Adding to the stakes in the contest is the potential the Republicans have in 1970 to wipe out the present 58-42 Democratic majority. In that year 25 Democratic seats will be up for election, as against only eight Republican seats.

Two other lesser posts on the Senate GOP leadership ladder are also open this year.

Thus far, Sen. Gordon L. Allott of Colorado has announced his candidacy for the chairmanship of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. It is now held by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, who is retiring.

The politically influential post of chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, which involves fund-raising, is being sought by Tower. The Texas senator seeks to succeed California's George Murphy, who is stepping down.

Pres.-Elect Richard M. Nixon is apparently staying clear of the Senate leadership struggle.

Nixon, meanwhile, continued to confer with top aides on filling the key posts in his new Administration.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, he had named only a handful of White House assistants, members of his immediate staff.

Four of the early White House staffers named are from California and three of them were on leave from the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency to work on the campaign.

One of the Thompson advertising people is 29-year-old Ron Ziegler, who will apparently have the duties of White House press secretary, although at a step below the policy level usually associated with the post. Still uncertain was the role in the new Administration for Nixon's chief news advisor, Herbert Klein, a San Diego newspaper editor.

Stressing the theme of uniting the country, Nixon has met with prominent Americans in all walks of life, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, business and Negro leaders.

He has been keeping in close touch with foreign policy developments through his personal representative, Robert Murphy, a former under secretary of state.

At least one Republican campaign leader wasn't taking any chances of being overlooked in the Nixon Administration's talent hunt.

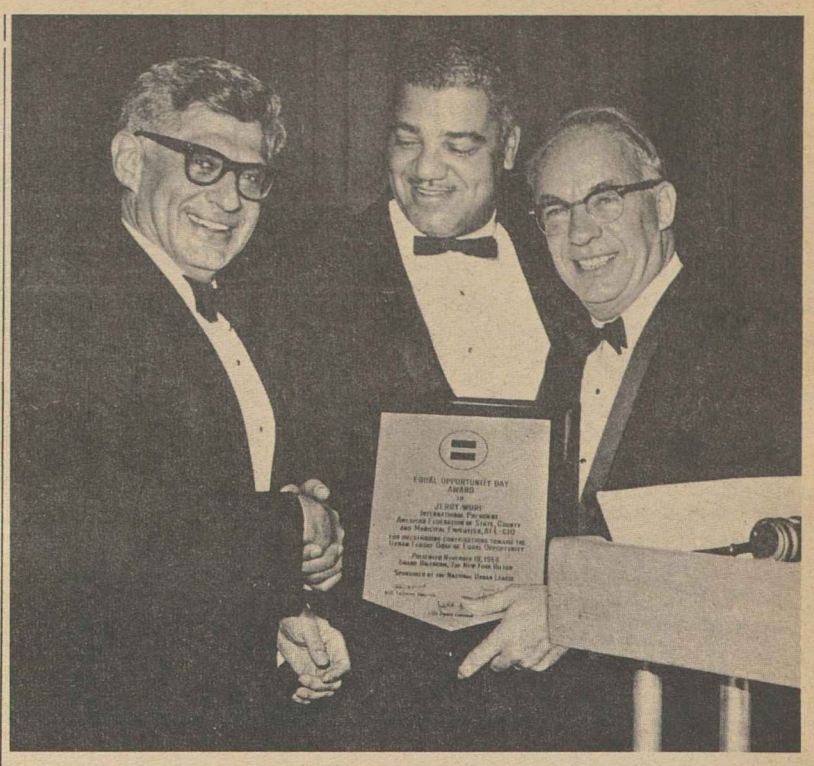
Wants a Job

William H. Rentschler, a candy manufacturer who headed the Nixon campaign in Illinois, was quoted by United Press Intl. as follows:

"I want a job in the federal government—not just any job, but a high-ranking job.

"First, I wouldn't take a job as an ambassador . . . I would not want to go to Washington just to be a deputy secretary of something. I would want to run a department or an agency.

"What I would really like is to be director of the U.S. Information Agency. Or perhaps I would accept appointment as secretary of commerce, or postmaster general, or chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Jobs like those are worth taking."



URBAN LEAGUE'S annual Equal Opportunity Day award was presented to Pres. Jerry Wurf of State, County & Municipal Employes, left, by Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, right, last year's recipient of the award. With them is Whitney M. Young Jr., Urban League executive director.

Urban League Award Honors State-County

New York—The successful struggle by Memphis garbage men to gain dignity through union recognition brought the National Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day award to the State, County & Municipal Employes and its president, Jerry Wurf.

Wurf, in accepting the award, said that "black people want to be part of the mainstream of America."

But, he stressed, "they do not want to be patronized. They do want equal opportunity for and recognition of their accomplishments."

Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson received a long and emotional ovation as he made a surprise visit to the awards dinner.

"I came here to reaffirm my dedication to equal human rights to all Americans. Despite the blind anger of some men and the apathy of others, we shall overcome," he told his applauding audience.

"For as long as I live, I shall remain joined with you in fighting for that right to opportunity," he added.

The Urban League citation noted that "AFSCME risked all to win that (Memphis) strike— its power, its prestige and its future in the South.

"The grievances of a relatively few black workers escalated into a confrontation that ranks Memphis among the great battles in American labor history," the citation added.

"It was a coalition of the union and the black community that won Local 1733 almost everything it fought for: recognition, a substantial wage increase and a system of seniority that would insure the appointment of black supervisors for the first time—plus human dignity!"

Wurf recalled that human dignity was the hallmark of the Memphis struggle, during which Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was murdered. It reflected, Wurf said, in the picket signs carried by the garbage men proclaiming "I am a man!"

He said the trade union movement must do more than protect those earning high wages. It must take the lead, he said, to "provide a modicum of decency to those not sharing in the affluence of our society."

"Trade unions are the only ones who care about the poor working in a runaway garment factory in Arkansas," he said. "Trade unions are the only organizations striving to do something to help the grape pickers in California."

He said the trade union movement is the "fundamental unit remaining to do the job" of bringing equality of opportunity to all Americans.

Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and last year's union recipient of the Urban League honor, presented the award to Wurf, saying:

"Jerry Wurf knows and understands misery and hopelessness of the people of the slums in the teeming cities. He knows and understands the degradation and humiliation which so many of our fellow Americans must face. But more than just knowing and understanding these things, he and the AFSCME have been trying to do something about them."

11-23-68

Labor Council Head Named Buffalo Judge

Buffalo, N.Y.—James L. Kane, 48, president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council since 1959, has been appointed to a Buffalo City Court judgeship.

Kane will take office Jan. 1.

"James L. Kane has been a very active lawyer," Buffalo Mayor Frank A. Sedita said in announcing the appointment, "he will be a very good judge."

Kane, a graduate of the University of Buffalo Law School, became president of the former Buffalo Federation of Labor in 1946 and has presided over the council since its merger. He is a member of the Postal Clerks.

Kane received a prolonged standing ovation from 100 council delegates at the meeting following his appointment.

A successor will be chosen at a Dec. 10 meeting of the council, the last meeting Kane will attend as president.

The judge-designate must run for election next November for a full 10-year term on the bench.

New Deal Era Dramatized in Television Film

A dramatization of fast-moving events following Franklin D. Roosevelt's appointment of Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor in depression-ridden 1933 will be presented on more than 100 NBC-TV stations Sunday, Dec. 8.

The play, entitled "The Vine and the Fig Tree," gives a moving account of Miss Perkins' unswayable determination to meet the crushing plight of America's workers head-on, and to help ease it.

Written by Joseph Mindel, the half-hour film was produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute. The film will be incorporated into the "Eternal Light" series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

"The Vine and the Fig Tree" will be carried on the NBC-TV network at 12:30 p.m., EST. Local television schedules should be consulted for areas outside New York City.

Food Stamp Program Extended to 235 Areas

A major expansion of the federal government's food stamp program has been announced by Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman. And a series of law suits has been filed in an effort to extend the program to hundreds of additional counties.

Freeman said the addition of 235 areas in 31 states will add 290,000 low-income persons to the food stamp eligibility roster—bringing the total to more than 3 million. Another 3.5 million persons are receiving surplus food under the department's Commodity Distribution Program.

An increase in congressional appropriations for the food stamp program—the result of a legislative fight led by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.)—enabled the Agriculture Dept. to clean up the backlog of states and counties which had requested food stamp programs.

Food stamps are sold to low-income individuals and families certified by county or state agencies at discounts based on income and family size. The poorest person can buy $12 worth of food stamps a month for 50 cents, but most families pay a higher percentage of the retail value.

Suits to compel the Agriculture Dept. to provide either food stamps or free food distribution in an additional 500 counties have been filed by an anti-poverty legal agency—the Center on Social Welfare Policy & Law at Columbia University.

The suits are expected to provide a test of whether the Agriculture Dept. is correct in asserting that it cannot bring a food stamp program into a county without a request by the local government unless Congress changes the law. Direct distribution programs do not require local requests, however.

The new additions will bring the food stamp program to some 1,550 counties and cities over the next few months.

The food stamp program was inaugurated as a pilot project by Pres. Kennedy early in 1961 and was established through legislation under Pres. Johnson in 1964.

Don't Hit Labor on Prices Wall Street Journal Says

"It's more accurate to say that rising consumer prices cause rising wage demands than it is to state the reverse."

That's the conclusion of a Wall Street Journal editorial on the causes of inflation.

The editorial is headed, "The Unions Aren't to Blame." And the business newspaper cites its own surveys of wage and price increases in organized and unorganized industries which, it noted, showed that "many of the largest price increases have come in areas where workers are weakly organized or are not organized at all. A number of price declines have occurred in areas that are firmly unionized."

The Wall Street Journal terms inflation "a clear and present danger." But it warns that "it won't be diminished one whit by efforts to put the blame solely on the labor unions."

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States Challenged to Press Housing Crisis Programs

Safer Limits On Radiation Risks Urged

Human life and health must have priority over the dollar cost of lowering the level of radiation exposure in uranium mines, spokesmen for organized labor stressed at a Labor Dept. hearing.

Testimony came from George Taylor, an AFL-CIO economist; Henry A. Adkinson, an Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' representative, and George W. Haycock, Steelworkers' representative.

New Standard Backed

They strongly supported Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz's plan to limit exposure of miners to three-tenths of a "working level" (.3WL) of radiation a month, effective Jan. 1. A "working level" is a measure of radiation concentration.

The three witnesses recalled labor's past battle on behalf of radiation standards, including its call for the .3WL at hearings in June 1967 held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Acting under Walsh-Healey Act authority, Wirtz set a temporary one working level standard last year. He proposed the new lower level after statistics continued to show a death rate from lung cancer among uranium miners far exceeding that for the rest of the nation.

A report published in August of this year by the Federal Radiation Council showed that, in a group of 3,414 uranium miners studied from 1950 to 1967, there were 62 deaths from lung cancer, about six times the normal rate of death from that disease.

Employers Cite Costs

Nevertheless, several spokesmen for mine managements have testified in opposition to the new lower limit, as has the Atomic Energy Commission.

Some of the employers have contended that the added costs of venting equipment and fans for moving fresh air would put them out of business.

Taylor emphasized that the AFL-CIO backs the lower level because "we assert the value of each miner as a human being—his health, his safety, the continuity of his earning capacity to fulfill his family obligations, and to live his life free from the shadow of slow death."

There "has been no convincing data," he pointed out, to show that the secretary's standard "would ruin the industry economically, nor sub-

(Continued on Page 2)

White Collar Wages Jump 4.9 to 7%

White collar workers in selected jobs in private industry won wage increases ranging from 4.9 to 7 percent from June 1967 to June 1968—the largest in eight years, the Labor Dept. reported.

Data gathered in the annual survey, by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, will be reflected in salaries for close to 2 million civil service workers, some postal employes and foreign service workers, along with medical personnel whose wages are linked to the classified service, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reported.

New Pay Raises

New pay rates will go into effect next July 1 under the 1967 pay act unless Congress vetoes full comparability with private industry rates.

Government statisticians use the BLS study to recommend salary increases to the President and Congress. The last raise ranged from 3 to 8 percent, but some in the higher grades got only half the expected amount.

BLS said preliminary information from its study shows that salary hikes for clerical workers averaged 5.1 percent over the year's period, compared with 4.6 percent the preceding year and an average annual increase rate of 3.1 percent from 1961 to 1967.

It listed the following average salary increases for professional, administrative and technical occupations:

Accountants, 5.7 percent this year, 4.6 percent a year earlier and

(Continued on Page 2)

DEDICATION CEREMONIES were held in the Bronx, N.Y., for Co-op City, to be the world's largest cooperative apartment complex when it is completed in 1971. Sponsor of the project is the non-profit United Housing Foundation. From left, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of UHF and the Clothing Workers; Aaron Rabinowitz, a long-time friend of ACWA's co-op developments; Bronx Borough Pres. Herman Badillo; UHF Vice Pres. Harold Ostroff and Thomas Van Arsdale, business manager, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3.

Urban Group Details Plan For Action

The national Urban Coalition has given state governments a comprehensive plan for expanding their efforts to achieve a national goal of "decent homes and environments for all American families."

The coalition of leaders from labor, business, city government, church and civil rights groups also stressed that the plan demonstrates the great importance of "state action to help resolve the urban crisis."

The plan—and a challenge to the states for action—came in a coalition task force report, "An Agenda for Positive Action: State Programs in Housing and Community Development."

One of the co-chairmen of the task force on housing, reconstruction and investment was Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Copies of the plan were sent to the 50 governors by John W. Gardner, coalition chairman, along with a letter urging them to use the plan in preparing legislative programs. Most state legislatures meet in 1969.

The report also was presented by Terry Sanford, former governor of North Carolina, to a Washington meeting of state urban affairs officials, sponsored by the National Governors' Conference.

Sanford is president of Urban America, Inc., a Washington-based nonprofit organization which works with the coalition in seeking solutions to urban problems.

In an introduction to its report, the task force said that state action must be a part of any national program to fulfill the housing needs and expectations of millions of American families.

States have "abilities and legal authority unavailable to the other

(Continued on Page 6)

With Labor Support:

Huge Housing Co-op Opens in New York

New York—The world's largest cooperative housing development, the $293.8 million Co-op City, was dedicated here in the presence of many civic and community leaders and to the cheers of many of the families who will soon be living in the apartments.

The development, sprawling over a 300-acre site, is being sponsored by the United Housing Foundation, a non-profit foundation of unions, civic groups and housing cooperatives.

In a huge green and white striped tent, Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and of the United Housing Foundation, presented keys to the children of the first of the 15,382 families who will eventually live in the apartments.

As the children accepted the keys, Potofsky said:

"It is most appropriate that these children be participating in this ceremony. Much of the program of the United Housing Foundation is motivated by a deep desire to see that these children have an opportunity to live in decent homes, in a wholesome environment."

Most of the money for the development ($261 million) is being financed by a 45-year mortgage from the state. The remaining money comes from the tenants who put down $450 a room—as equity, and pay monthly carrying charges which average $25 a room. Since the first developments were started in 1924, the ACWA and United Housing Foundation cooperatives have been completely integrated.

A featured speaker at the dedication, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller,

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Further Safeguards Sought for Consumer

Consumer protection laws are good for business as well as for buyers, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen told the Federal Trade Commission as he proposed a 12-point program to halt continuing abuses in the marketplace.

The FTC, which tries to halt unfair trade practices by business firms, is holding hearings on consumer problems and Cohen told the commission that "consumer well-being must be one of the important purposes of both public and private policy."

He said "sound and effective legislation to protect the consumer against quackery, gouging, misinformation, inferior quality and ineffective products is the soundest protection of good business and fair competition."

Cohen said some of the pressing need for consumer protection has been met by laws and programs inaugurated under the Johnson Administration. But more must be done, he stressed.

The HEW secretary proposed this program as a starter:

1. Authorize a federal publication to provide consumers with information developed through government-sponsored product research.

2. Provide aid to the states to improve their consumer service programs.

3. Initiate a study of the antiquated, inconsistent, and inequitable federal and state laws relating to sale practices, contracts and credit, and recommend action.

4. Expand the Bureau of Federal Credit Union programs to en-

(Continued on Page 8)

Buying Power Declines As Wages Trail Prices

The purchasing power of workers across the nation dropped sharply in October as the cost of living shot up by six-tenths of 1 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

The rise in prices—the largest one-month increase since September, 1962—sent the Consumer Price Index to 122.9 percent of the 1957-59 base period.

The index figure, 4.6 percent above last October, means that goods and services that cost $10 a decade ago now cost $12.29.

Gross average weekly earnings of production workers dipped 20 cents over the month to $110.67, as a 1-cent rise in hourly earnings was offset by a two-tenths of 1 hour reduction in the workweek.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home declined 15 cents over the month to $97.44. For the worker with no dependents the drop was 14 cents to a weekly average of $88.51.

After adjustments for the monthly price increase, real spendable earnings were down 58 and 53 cents a week for the worker with three

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PANELISTS FROM two countries prepare for a session on collective bargaining in the federal service during a three-day conference at Niagara Falls, Ont., sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress. Shown here are: Maurice Poulin, Council of Graphic Arts Unions, CLC; William H. Ryan, Machinists' Government Employes Dept.; John-David Lyon, Canadian Air Traffic Control Association; Rudolph Oswald, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; John A. McCart, AFL-CIO Government Employes Council; Andy Andras, Canadian Labor Congress, and A. R. Carson, TVA Council of Office & Professional Employes.

Bargaining in Civil Service:

2-Nation Unions Hold Joint Seminar

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Leaders of federal employe unions in the United States and Canada—and government officials from the two countries—spent three days together in a first-of-its-kind conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress.

The 125 delegates represented more than 40 unions on both sides of the border plus councils and departments of the two federations.

A number of U.S. union participants thought the labor relations grass looked greener on the Canadian side—where legislation gives public employe unions the right to decide before bargaining begins whether to utilize binding arbitration or the right to strike if an impasse develops.

One of the big complaints of U.S. unions is that the nearly seven-year-old presidential executive order which governs union-management relations in the federal service provides no way out of an impasse. If management says no, union negotiators have no legal recourse.

But Canadian delegates had their problems, too—including what they considered as too limited a scope for bargaining.

U.S. participants, including top officers of the Metal Trades Dept., the Government Employes Council, postal, blue collar and white collar unions also stressed the need for an independent agency to deal with government labor-management issues. This "little NLRB," the union leaders generally agreed, should both supervise representation elections and procedures and should handle unfair labor practice complaints.

Top management officials of the two countries shared the speaker's podium at a conference banquet.

Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the U.S. Civil Service Commission stressed that public employe labor relations policy is no longer "a topic for academic pursuit or theoretical debate." It has become, he said "a major national problem."

Macy argued that unions must accept "essential differences between public service and private employment." He urged unions to use the results of negotiations, rather than the means of achieving a contract, as a guidepost in judging whether their efforts on behalf of their members are successful.

C. M. Drury, president of the Canadian Treasury Board, said that his country's experience has been that where unions have chosen the binding arbitration option to resolve impasses, "the pressures to find a mutually satisfactory settlement are just as strong as they are when the conciliation-strike route has been chosen."

Otto Pragan, AFL-CIO assistant education director, noted evidence of growing dissatisfaction with existing machinery on the part of federal workers.

He cited the fact that a number of unions representing government workers have removed "no strike" clauses from their constitutions and have called for full equality with the private sector in union rights and bargaining issues.

Pragan suggested the possibility of "coalition bargaining" by unions representing different groups of workers in a single department or agency. Since the scope of local bargaining is limited, he said, the unions might be able to join together in negotiating at the agency level.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and other speakers urged the White House to make public the report and recommendations of a Presidential Review Committee which held extensive hearings last year on proposed changes in the executive order on union-management relations.

Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research termed the grievance procedure the "most important" area open to union-management negotiations in the federal service. In public as in private employment, he stressed, grievance procedure is the key assurance to workers of fair treatment through adequate union representation.

Joint chairmen of the program were E. C. Hallbeck, chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council and president of the Postal Clerks and Gerard Rancourt, executive vice president of the CLC.

U.S. union leaders who served as chairmen of sessions or as major speakers included John A. McCart, director of the Government Employes Council; Gritta and Research Dir. Paul Hutchings of the Metal Trades Dept.; Pres. John Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes; William H. Ryan, government employes director of the Machinists; Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers and Oswald.

The conference summary was given by Lawrence Rogin, of American University's Labor Studies Center.

Right-to-Work Group Retreats in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Oklahoma's voters, who turned down a proposal to ban the union shop in a 1964 referendum, won't be faced with another vote on the issue for at least some time to come.

Oklahomans for the Right to Work, the state affiliate of the National Right to Work Committee, gave up its attempt to force the issue on the ballot on the basis of petitions collected last year.

Oklahoma's secretary of state, John Rogers, had ruled that the organization hadn't turned in enough valid petitions to qualify under state law. Signatures of 101,589 voters were required.

The "right-to-work" group fought his decision in the courts—and claimed that some 3,500 names they turned in hadn't been counted.

But they couldn't make the charge stick.

The state's Supreme Court appointed a referee to investigate the charge. He found no evidence that any uncounted petitions had ever been submitted.

The Supreme Court then confirmed his findings and took note of "obvious discrepancies" in the testimony given by "right-to-work" officials regarding the "missing" names.

That left the number of petitions on file at only a few hundred over the legal minimum—despite the use of paid solicitors and a high-powered advertising and publicity campaign during the three-month period allowed for collecting initiative petitions.

The "right-to-work" group could have contested the ruling that 17,000 of these signatures were invalid—fake names, duplications, names of persons not registered voters, names written in the same handwriting.

But it conceded defeat, declaring the Supreme Court ruling made it "impractical" to continue the fight.

The organization's executive vice president, Herb Johnson, said a new "right-to-work" petition will be circulated "as soon as we can get everything set up."

He said the state legislature should pass a new law to cover the problem of "missing" signatures.

Labor Presses Safer Limits On Radiation

(Continued from Page 1)

stantially increase the cost of nuclear power."

Even so, Taylor continued, the federation would agree to an amendment to give all mines until July 1, 1969, to comply with the .3 WL standard, assuring the industry "it is not being dealt with in an arbitrary and capricious fashion."

Adkinson also stressed that the mines could afford to make the changes needed to lower radiation exposure.

"We don't have any knowledge of anyone being forced into bankruptcy in the last 10 years because of bringing down the working level from 10 to 1," he said, adding, "If this can be accomplished in this period of time, why can't the .3 WL . . . be met?"

Expressing "little sympathy" for the employers, he added, "If it is not economical to operate a safe place for the workers to work, then the employer should not be permitted to operate a uranium mine."

Haycock told the hearing that "good ventilation" is the key to reducing the radiation hazard in a uranium mine because it disposes of radon daughter concentrations in the atmosphere.

It is the radon daughter decay products that attach themselves to dust particles and are inhaled into the lungs and bronchial passages, he pointed out.

A majority of companies, he noted, are maintaining the 1.0 WL standards with little difficulty and some already keep exposure at the new level. "Of course, the ultimate goal is to attempt to completely eliminate any exposure at all," Haycock concluded.

Formaldehyde Gas Hazard to Workers

Exposure to formaldehyde gas used in permanent-press finishing and cutting plants is causing a high incidence of respiratory complaints, eye irritations and nervous disorders among workers, the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. reports.

The department has called for better ventilation standards in plants and extensive research to develop a compound to control the gas, which is emitted by resins used in making permanent-press clothing.

White Collar Wage Gains at 8-Year Peak

(Continued from Page 1)

3.5 percent from 1961 to 1967.

Auditors, 5.5, 4.8 and 3.7 percent for the three reporting periods.

Attorneys, 5.3, 3.2 and 3.7 percent.

Office managers, 5.6, 5.5 and 3.6 percent.

Buyers, 4.9 and 4.2 percent this year and last.

Job analysts, 7.0, 3.4 and 3.4 percent.

Chemists, 5.1, 4.4 and 4.0 percent.

Engineers, 5.4, 4.3 and 3.5 percent.

Drafting, 5.3 and 3.5 percent.

Clerical, 5.1, 4.6 and 3.1 percent.

Personnel directors, 5.4, 3.8 and 3.7 percent.

June 1968 average salaries for engineers, the largest professional group studied, ranged from $752 a month for trainees to $1,940 for supervisors of complex engineering programs.

For fully experienced employes, the averages were $1,091 a month for engineers, $1,063 for chemists.

Among the clerical work levels in the survey, average salaries ranged from $306 monthly for File Clerks I to $606 for Secretaries IV. Averages for 11 of the clerical levels were above $420. Only four were below $380 a month, BLS said.

The survey originally was designed to compare federal with private pay. It also is used as a benchmark by business, unions, professional societies, trade associations, schools and local government agencies, the bureau said. A complete report will be issued early in 1969.

Arts Project Aide Named for Buffalo

Buffalo, N.Y.—Robert J. Jarnot, former president of Teachers Local 399 here, has been named coordinator of the AFL-CIO demonstration arts project for Buffalo. The city's board of education has granted him a leave of absence from a high school teaching post to take the assignment.

The appointment was made jointly by Buffalo AFL-CIO Pres. James L. Kane and Samuel F. Cariola, president of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 66, who are co-chairman of the project.

PAINTERS PRES. S. Frank Raftery explains to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany how union has met its COPE quota for 1968 at a meeting of the Painters' executive board.

Reliability, Savings:

Electricity Pool Held Key to Power Needs

They still talk about the power failure that blacked out the Northeast in 1965. It was the biggest in history, affecting about 30 million people in an 80,000-square-mile area including New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island and parts of Maine, Vermont and Ontario. Another big power failure hit the interconnected utilities of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland last year affecting some 13 million users.

An obvious weakness in the interconnected power systems came to light in the failures. But even before these blackouts, the federal government had long been working to improve the system and to lower the unit cost of electricity.

As early as 1959, the AFL-CIO—in its policy statement on natural resources — called for "modernization of America's power supply system to meet an expected quadrupled demand for electric energy within the next quarter of a century."

Labor has continued to press for lower costs in electricity and improved dependability, George Taylor reports in an article in the November issue of American Federationist magazine.

A pioneer in the effort to interconnect power systems was Morris L. Cooke, who later became the first administrator of the rural electrification program under Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Cooke conceived the idea of "giant power" as a large-scale electrical development, tapping the cheapest sources of power and practicing every economy, Taylor points out.

The federal government in the days of the New Deal led the early efforts for power pools following the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Rural Electrification Administration and the Bonneville Project.

But the concept of cheap power was not in favor during the Eisenhower Administration, comments Taylor, an economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

After the inauguration of Pres. Kennedy, the Federal Power Commission was reconstituted with the majority of members consumer-oriented.

The National Power Survey followed. It suggested the need for wider regional and interregional power networks, not only to insure reliability, but also to reduce costs.

The objectives of such connectives would intertie the four segments of electric power generation: privately-owned companies, government projects, public utilities and cooperative systems.

A conclusion of the study that followed the 1965 great power failure concluded that "coordinated planning and operation must not only be extended more broadly among the 347 investor-owned utilities which furnish nearly 80 percent of total electrical needs, but bridge as well the differences among the four segments" of the industry.

Despite wide efforts to bring about the power networks, there have been hang-ups, Taylor states.

The FPC said that "we are concerned that delays from many causes are adding years, not months to planning and construction schedules for generation and transmission."

The private power industry has bucked proposed legislation that would give the FPC regulatory authority over the creation of interregional power networks.

Industry opposition to the Electric Power Reliability Act is illustrated by a New Jersey power company executive.

In testimony before a Senate committee, Taylor quotes him as saying that "through coordinated planning, engineering and operation, member companies [of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland (PJM) power pool] provide economical and efficient service to the public."

The PJM system failed the following June, Taylor points out.

However, there have been breakthroughs in the tedious efforts to link up the power systems.

"The PJM interconnected system," Taylor notes, "has reacted to its 1967 brownout by joining this year in a revised service-reliability compact to undertake more effective coordinated planning and operation in interconnected facilities."

One technological problem centered around link-up of interregional systems, Taylor reports.

A tentative step was taken in February 1967, to close the gap between the eastern and western ends of the country's interconnected systems which have synchronized 94 percent of the U.S. generating capacity from coast to coast, including parts of Canada.

"However, the crucial meeting points of the systems were incapable of withstanding severe shifts in power flows due to changes in demand," Taylor said, "and the ties were quietly broken a few months later."

"Nevertheless," Taylor concludes, "the technological advances of the giant power age have made it possible to avert major power blackouts, provide a national, mixed ownership power system, with the prospect of major savings for consumers."

You can build on UNION MADE PRODUCTS & SERVICES
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

STEWARDESSES relax between committee meetings at their convention in Miami Beach. They are among the 68 delegates from 25 air lines at the convention, fourth biennial meeting of the Steward & Stewardess Division of the Air Line Pilots.

Pilots' Convention Urges Action To Improve Plane, Airport Safety

Miami Beach—Steps to improve the safety of America's aircraft and airports were urged by the Air Line Pilots at the union's 20th biennial convention.

Some 270 delegates representing 27,000 members on 46 U.S. air lines approved recommendations on air safety, airport planning and development, improvement of anti-collision devices and other measures designed to expedite plane travel in the face of the current expansion of the air industry and the development of jumbo-size aircraft.

The convention urged the President of the United States and the Secretary of Transportation to initiate "immediate action" to prevent the armed hijacking of commercial planes, and offered to help develop a three-point prevention program.

By a vote of 18,901-12,125 the delegates adopted a motion supporting actions of ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby and rejecting a proposal for his recall. Ruby has served two years of the four-year term in office he won in 1966.

Capt. Robert L. Tully of Vienna, Va., Eastern Air Lines pilot, bested four opponents to win a first term as the union's 1st vice president. Capt. Seth M. Oberg, Jr., of Costa Mesa, Calif., ALPA secretary, won the new office of secretary-treasurer in a field of three candidates. Miss Betty Jo Stewart, United Air Lines stewardess, of Redondo Beach, Calif., won a second term as secretary-treasurer of ALPA's steward and stewardess division.

An ALPA committee recommended, and delegates approved, a three-phase program to reduce the capture of planes and their diversion to Cuba and other countries.

The convention urged the government, airline companies and the news media to cooperate in reducing the incentive, making hijacking more difficult and "adequately" punishing convicted offenders.

"Sensational and disproportionate coverage" by the press, television and radio "serves to encourage publicity seekers or to plant the idea in a deranged mind," the convention said. Its resolution called for installing weapons detection devices in airport terminals and improved security measures such as bulletproofing plane bulkheads and arming crews.

Since the last convention, officers reported, ALPA representatives have worked actively in airport planning and development, rule making, development and evaluation of new and existing aircraft, accident investigation and other air safety problems.

While long-range goals have not been ignored, an ALPA committee reported, pilots have worked to help solve problems of air traffic congestion, landing minimums, inadequate airport facilities, marginal certification procedures, and on pilot training programs.

Since November 1966, union members have investigated 46 major airline accidents and many minor ones. This produced prevention recommendations, many of which were "accepted and implemented," the delegates reported.

Ruby submitted an officers' report that as of September 1968, the number of employed ALPA members stood at 27,024—an increase of 41 percent over the 1966 membership and an all-time high figure.

While income in the last two years continued to stay ahead of outgo, Ruby said, the officers moved some home-office departments to Washington, D. C.; set up 14 branch and joint council offices, and will complete the moving program from Chicago to Washington by next summer.

Ruby said ALPA made staff increases to strengthen union programs in the fields of air traffic control, noise abatement, rescue and fire efforts, accident investigation courses for selected pilot investigators, and such problems as keeping a distance of 120 miles between planes on North Atlantic routes.

Union negotiators worked on 526 contract agreements in the two-year period ending Sept. 1, 1968.

The union's noise abatement committee reported that relief is in sight for the problem of noise abatement near major airports, but not before the mid-1970s. The collision avoidance systems committee said "we are on the brink of having some collision protection between large aircraft" and urged continued support for collision avoidance systems applicable to private as well as commercial aircraft.

The fourth convention of the Steward & Stewardess division of ALPA, which represents more than 7,000 flight attendants, ran concurrently with the pilots' meeting. Vice Pres. Marge Cooper presided at meetings of 68 delegates from 25 air lines.

Musicians Vote on Pact To End Network Strike

Network musicians voted on ratification of a new contract offer to end a strike against three broadcasting networks which began Oct. 30.

The proposal, from the NBC, CBS and ABC networks, was recommended by officers of the Musicians. Ballots were still being tallied by the American Arbitration Association as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The 600 strikers were notified in telegrams from Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the new network offer and the ratification vote.

Negotiations had been stalemated when the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service called the parties to resume talks Nov. 23. The new sessions resulted in a management offer which won the approval of union bargainers.

Network musicians voted twice by secret ballot before the strike to reject company proposals. Their union had been trying for months to win improvements in contracts that were due to expire July 31.

In a strike notice served on ABC, NBC and CBS, the union said the walkout was called because of the networks' refusal to improve wages and conditions adequately for station staff musicians and for "casual" musicians performing before TV or radio audiences.

For staff musicians the AFM sought an immediate wage hike of 25 percent this year and additional raises of 10 percent and 5 percent in the following two years. Also it was asking premium pay for work in excess of six hours a day; for work performed beyond an eight-hour spread, or between midnight and 7 a.m.

The union also asked for an increase in pension contributions, additional paid holidays; improved job security, more liberal vacation time, and a health, welfare and disability plan covering staff musicians.

Also sought for staff and casual musicians was a mandatory one-hour meal "break" after six hours of duty, and payment of double wages when a musician plays more than one instrument.

For casual musicians the union proposed "performance" wages at 150 percent of the non-air rate.

During the election campaign and on election night, the union withdrew pickets so as not to interfere with the campaign or the right of the public to election returns.

U.S. Maritime Efforts Termed Inadequate

The nation's maritime program enacted 32 years ago "has been too narrowly conceived and too narrowly interpreted to insure a strong, modern American-flag fleet," a congressman told labor leaders in Washington.

Rep. Joseph Karth (D-Minn.), speaking at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., said the program "simply has not worked to give us adequate shipping capacity and adequate shipbuilding activity."

He predicted that bipartisan efforts in the 91st Congress will produce new maritime measures to "put more stress on private investment and, perhaps, a little less stress on government funds."

Karth, a member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said that new legislation must be "fair and equitable" for all segments of the fleet.

The Monetary Crisis

THE LATEST international monetary crisis involving the French franc, the West German mark and the British pound has brought the predictable rash of stories and their superficial interpretations that leave most readers more puzzled than ever.

There is knowing allusion to "speculators" who buy and sell currencies, to import taxes and export rebates and the inevitable balance of payments.

Left untouched are the basic elements: shall the government and private banks of the world dictate a nation's economic policies and determine the level of unemployment, the standard of living, the extent of social welfare policies?

Tied in is the question of whether the free world's nations will continue to engage in a destructive form of economic nationalism or whether they will sit down finally and work out a flexible cooperative monetary system that will allow each nation to provide for its people the best possible standard of living.

A year ago the monetary crisis involved the United States and Great Britain and the price of gold on the world market. The speculators were successful then in forcing the devaluation of the British pound, inflicting heavy burdens on British workers and their families.

At that time the AFL-CIO declared that the best basic protection for the dollar "remains the strengthening of the national economy supplemented by a new international monetary mechanism that must become operative as soon as possible. Until the establishment of a new monetary mechanism, the cooperation of all industrialized nations is essential to keep short-term monetary speculation from developing into crises."

The federation noted also at that time that "neither foreign central bankers nor U.S. bankers should be allowed to dictate America's policies. Our economic and social policies must be geared to the requirements of the national interest and the American people, not to the policies of the bankers."

That holds true today for the French, West Germans and British. Central and private banks seeking to enhance their holdings of currencies; wealthy individuals who live off the speculation on the price of gold or one nation's or another's currency should not be in a position to determine the economic policies of those nations.

There is another factor, best expressed perhaps by an editorial in Business Week. The magazine said:

"The fact is that economic morality is not the exclusive possession of any nation. The common problem of all countries is an inability to handle domestic political and economic pressures and an unwillingness to go far enough toward genuine international cooperation."

The current uproar has led—for the moment, at least—to a reduction in the standard of living for the French and British peoples. They are paying the price of monetary stability exacted by the international financiers, the bankers and the speculators whose currency holdings are now presumably protected and safe.

It is now that a real try at meaningful international cooperation in the monetary world is necessary to help guide the free world's economic growth along intelligent and rational lines.

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Chief Witness

As 78 Die Underground:

Coal Mine Explosion Points Up Need for Better Safety Laws

WITH A NEW MINE explosion horror—78 men believed trapped and dead in a coal mine explosion at the Number 9 mine of the Consolidation Coal Co. near Farmington, W.Va., the haunting question of the adequacy of mine safety laws again has become of tragic importance.

There was hope that somehow or other a miracle would make it possible for rescue workers to enter the flaming mine and bring out the men trapped deep within the mine's shafts, but the hope was feeble as new explosions and flames added to the inferno that already existed. Only 21 of the 100 or so men on the shift were able to escape.

On the scene were United Mine Workers Pres. W. A. (Tony) Boyle, Safety Dir. Lewis Evans and Rex Lauck of the Mine Workers Journal, who is chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council. Deeply concerned, they were seeking to find out exactly what happened to cause the explosion and fire.

In Washington, Sec. of Interior Stewart L. Udall, said "we all haven't done enough," declaring that such mine disasters are "simply not acceptable" in a country with the technical know-how and wealth of the United States. He said that he had sent two top aides to make an on-the-spot investigation and that he would shortly open an emergency conference on coal mine safety.

Udall's concern was fully justified. As recently reported by the United Mine Workers Journal, the productivity of coal miners has been tripled in the past 20 years, but the safety record in the mines is nowhere nearly that good.

Reliable record-keeping on mining accidents has been in existence only since 1930, but during the years since then there have been 1.5 million injuries of which more than 40,000 caused permanent or partial disability.

OVER THE PAST 60 years there have been more than 87,850 coal miners killed in some of the world's worst mine disasters: 3,242 fatalities in 1907; 548 in 1952, the year the Coal Mine Safety Act was written into law against the stubborn opposition of the coal industry; 220 last year.

Actually, the drop in fatalities is not as good as it seems. The rate per million man-hours hasn't improved a great deal since 1952 and the rate per 1,000 miners has actually increased from 1.37 to 1.50. This year, too, has shown a worsening situation—182 miners killed during the first nine months of the year, or 9 more than during the same period last year.

The Coal Mine Safety Act was passed after the December 1951 explosion that killed 119 miners in West Frankfort, Ill., but its adequacy even then was questioned, notably by Pres. Harry S Truman who signed it.

"The legislation falls far short of the recommendations I submitted," he said regretfully.

But all efforts to tighten up the law have since proved futile. Pres. Johnson sought to do something about the situation last September when he proposed remedial legislation that got nowhere. Citing coal mine accidents at the time, the President said:

"They happen because our coal mine safety laws are inadequate, and because even existing laws are all too frequently ignored."

He noted that in 1967 more than 80 percent of the underground mines were "in violation of one or more federal safety standards."

Supporters of the tighter federal safety legislation in the mines are hopeful that the latest mine disaster will spur the 91st Congress to take long neglected action. **(PAI)**

TV Network Film Shows FDR, 'Blue Eagle' Era

The struggle for an industry-wide NRA code for steel and other episodes from the early days of Frances Perkins' career as Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's secretary of labor highlight the annual television production of the George Meany Foundation.

Marian Seldes stars as Miss Perkins in the filmed drama, "The Vine and The Fig Tree," which premieres nationwide Sunday, Dec. 8, on the NBC-TV Network. The script for the half-hour play was written by Joseph Mindel.

"The Vine and The Fig Tree" will be incorporated into the "Eternal Light" series, presented weekly by NBC-TV and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The George Meany Foundation is an arm of the seminary's Herbert H. Lehman Institute.

Network broadcast time for this year's production is 12:30 p.m. EST. Local television schedules should be consulted for areas outside New York City.

Dramatic Struggle Cited:

Catholic Bishops Call for Action To Improve Lot of Farm Labor

The following is excerpted from a statement on farm workers issued by the Catholic bishops of the United States during their annual fall meeting in Washington.

THE PROBLEMS of farm workers have been receiving increased attention in this country in recent years. Greater awareness on the part of the general public has resulted in some progress such as is mirrored in the Migrant Health Act. However the workers' dramatic struggle to improve their lot has sometimes produced divisions and protracted conflict in the relations between the two parties.

We, the Catholic bishops of the United States, address ourselves to this problem with the high hope of assisting in a reconciliation between grower and worker.

For 30 years the disadvantaged field workers of this nation have stood by helplessly and listened to other Americans debating the farm labor problem. Burdened by low wage scales, mounting health problems, inadequate educational opportunities, substandard housing, and a lack of year-round employment, they have often been forced to live a life devoid of security, dignity, and reasonable comfort. For the past three years, however, many of them have been attempting to take their destiny into their own hands. This is a very healthy development.

Farm workers are now very painfully aware that not only do they have to struggle against economic, educational, and social inequities, but they have also been excluded from almost every piece of social legislation as well.

The conflict that began in California is now spreading throughout the nation and is clearly a national issue. Farm workers are demanding legislative protection for their natural right to organize for purposes of collective bargaining. They are demanding inclusion under a law which has protected the bargaining rights of other American workers for 33 years, namely the National Labor Relations Act.

Tragic as is the plight of farm workers, American growers and farmers also find themselves in a sea of difficulties. Mounting costs, foreign competition, water shortages, and many other problems are closing in upon them.

We are aware that the small grower is often the victim of circumstances beyond his control, and that his sincere willingness to pay higher wages meets with obstacles which he cannot overcome without a realistic coordination of all his strengths.

TO PROTECT himself, his interests of the farm workers, and the interests of our agriculture, we plead with him to unite with his fellow farmers and growers in associations proper to themselves.

At the same time, we wish to note that throughout this century, our state and federal governments have done much to assist growers and farmers with their difficulties. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said for the men working in the fields.

Catholic bishops in several of the states most deeply affected by the current crisis in the field of farm labor have already addressed themselves to the need for federal legislation to provide machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes between growers and farm workers.

We urge the 91st Congress to provide the legislation necessary both to protect the rights of farm workers and to provide the peace and stability so essential to the well being and prosperity of the agricultural industry. Specifically we urge that Congress enact legislation:

1. To include farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

2. To include farm workers more effectively under a national minimum wage which will ensure them a decent standard of living.

3. To include farm workers under the national employment insurance program.

As a servant of justice, the Church must speak out on controversial issues such as these even with the knowledge that she might be misunderstood. Sensitive to the problems of both sides, the Church must encourage dialogue by helping to create an atmosphere of charity and justice.

It was in this spirit and for this purpose that the Second Vatican Council reaffirmed the traditional teaching of the Church with regard to the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively and, under certain conditions, to resort to the strike. These matters were treated by the council in its Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World, which in part reads:

"Among the basic rights of the human person must be counted the right of freely founding labor unions. These unions should be truly able to represent the workers and to contribute to the proper arrangement of economic life. Another such right is that of taking part freely in the activities of these unions without risk of reprisal. . . .

"When, however, socio-economic disputes arise, efforts must be made to come to a peaceful settlement. Recourse must always be had above all to sincere discussion between the parties. Even in present-day circumstances, however, the strike can still be a necessary, though ultimate, means for the defense of the workers' own rights, and the fulfillment of their just demands . . ."

In calling for the legal protection of the rights of farm workers, we, the bishops of the United States, do so in this same spirit and with sympathetic awareness of the problems faced by the growers and, more specifically, by family farmers. It is our prayerful hope that ways can be found at the earliest possible date "to resume negotiations" and to bring about a "reconciliation" between the parties to the current farm labor dispute. We pledge our united efforts to achieve this objective.

Marketplace Watchdog:

Wider Safeguards Stressed For Abuse-Ridden Consumers

PRES. JOHNSON'S long battle for consumers was praised by an AFL-CIO spokesman, who urged the new Administration to carry on the drive to stem new and continuing abuses in the marketplace.

Automobile and other repairs, installment buying and the fast-growing credit card industry were singled out by Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Service Activities, as areas in need of tighter control and regulation.

Consumer-abuse is especially acute in "poverty-stricken" areas, Perlis charged. "The poor consumer often has no knowledge of how to select products" and "doesn't do the kind of comparative shopping that he should," he said. The problem is further complicated, he said, by the expense and difficulty of the "average citizen to redress his grievances through local law enforcement agencies."

Perlis appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35, EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union spokesman hit hard at the growing practice of sending credit cards to people who have not requested them. "Even young boys and girls just out of high school are sometimes sent these unsolicited cards," he asserted. He said that while credit is a useful system, "the individual must have a degree of maturity" to use it properly. He also warned that easy credit poses special problems for "compulsive buyers"—people who "cannot withstand the temptation and compulsion to buy."

PERLIS URGED stepped-up consumer education and enforcement of statutes already in force. "Consumer education ought to begin in our school system—in the junior high schools, at least"—and should be available to the community at-large in adult education courses.

The AFL-CIO tries to reach "as many people as we can" in its nationwide consumer counseling program, he said, but "we cannot even reach all the union members. Public and community consumer counseling . . . should be a first approach," he added, "supplemented by effective laws and law enforcement."

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE ORNATE Executive Office Building, next to the White House, is an empty office which will soon be filled by a Pres.-Elect Richard Nixon appointee.

Until the new Administration takes over on Jan. 20 he will be merely an observer but he will be witnessing some of the first major domestic problems that Nixon will have to face.

The empty office is in the Bureau of the Budget. The bureau is now feverishly working on the new budget under which the Nixon Administration will have to live for his first 18 months in the White House.

Pres. Johnson will submit the fiscal 1970 budget to the Congress only a few days before he steps down. What Nixon does with this budget will have a massive impact on the economy, on jobs and the general health of the nation.

The budget is expected to be in the $200 billion figure. Just where this money is allocated, the extent of the funding of various federal programs will effect the entire nation.

The President, of course, will make the broad determinations in the budget. The specifics, however, are determined by the powerful Bureau of the Budget.

When Robert McNamara was named secretary of defense by Pres. Kennedy eight years ago he knew the power of the bureau. Before even venturing into the Pentagon he spent a week in the bureau and left with their three top professionals.

The director of the bureau is the only agency head in the government who does not require Senate confirmation—symbolic of his close relationship to the President.

The bureau has only 320 professionals but they are all key policy makers.

Over the years since it was first created in 1921 the Budget Bureau has become, with all its obscurity, one of the most commanding forces in the country today. Major government programs, sweeping in their effect in one area or another, can stand or fall depending on how they fit into the budget.

Under 1945 legislation, the bureau has the authority "to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce or increase the requests for appropriations of the several departments and establishments." It has similar authority over budgets of wholly owned government corporations.

IN ADDITION to being a budget agency, the bureau serves as the President's staff for the improvement of financial management and organization of the Executive Branch, of federal agencies, for the coordination and clearance of legislative proposals and executive orders.

Next to the President, himself, top government officials find themselves concerned more about what the Bureau of the Budget does than any other agency or person in the federal government.

The budget which the President presents to Congress in January will be, of course, of broad interest.

Nixon and his own budget director can alter the budget but it will have to be with the approval of the Congress.

When Pres. Truman left office he gave incoming Pres. Eisenhower a budget which included many items of social need that the new Administration promptly threw out.

Johnson has the alternative of offering a budget like this or one which will be trimmed to items which Nixon cannot easily cut such as interest on the national debt, defense, social security, railroad retirement, medicaid, etc. There will be also built-in increases in federal employe pay, welfare payments and so on.

Whatever is ultimately decided by Nixon on the budget will be determined largely by the state of the economy.

If he persists in an economy approach he will find that the Johnson Administration has already cut back in highway construction, public works projects and similar avenues.

To keep abreast of the making of the fiscal 1970 budget Nixon will shortly fill that empty chair in the Budget Bureau. The occupant may well be his next Budget Bureau director.

TIGHTER CONTROL and regulation of the fast-growing credit card industry was urged by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, center, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. on Mutual Radio Network.

Utility Union Wins 82¢ Hike In New York

New York—Wage increases totaling 82.9 cents an hour will go to employes of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York if 20,500 members of the Utility Workers vote to accept a new two-year contract.

Negotiators for the union's Local 1-2 reached agreement with management before the old agreement expired. Members were due to ballot Nov. 27 on acceptance or rejection of the improvements.

The proposed agreement calls for a 9 percent wage increase effective Dec. 1, 1968, an additional 6 percent on Jan. 1, 1970, and wage progression improvements of $3 to $5 a week every six months for workers not at the top of their wage maximum during the life of the contract.

Local 1-2 Business Manager James Beamish said the company offer includes improved health and welfare benefits for members and their families, pension improvements including voluntary retirement at age 60 for employes with 15 years of service, longer vacations, and other benefits.

The new pact was reached with the aid of Chairman Vincent McDonnell of the New York State Mediation Board. It was recommended for membership approval by unanimous vote of the Local 1-2 executive board.

The union said Con Ed workers earn an average of $3.58 an hour under the expiring contract.

CANADIAN LABOR support of the Farm Workers Organizing Committee boycott of California grapes is boosted at the Ontario Federation of Labor annual convention as Jessica Govea, left, a farm worker organizer from Delano, Calif., displays a bumper sticker with Iona Samis, vice president of the OFL. Union representatives have been pressing the boycott for months at major grape distribution centers in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Capital Area Women Rally for Grape Strike

Shoppers at supermarkets in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area were greeted with "don't buy grapes" leaflets and petitions in a demonstration of support for California's grape workers and their union.

In the nation's capital to open the boycott drive was Delores Huerta, vice president and negotiator for the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

At a news conference and in an address to some 350 women at a boycott support luncheon, Mrs. Huerta termed the boycott campaign "a last resort to bring grape growers to the negotiating table."

Because farm workers are not protected by the National Labor Relations Act, she stressed, "we have no protection. All we want is a chance for union recognition. Boycotts are our only way of applying pressure to the grape grower."

Mrs. Huerta told reporters: "The farm worker will not have a Thanksgiving this year. The farm worker who puts food on the American table will not have enough food for his own family."

While the average American family spends $1,500 a year on food, she said, the average farm worker's family earns about $1,300 a year.

Co-chairmen of the Washington, D.C., boycott committee are J. C. Turner, head of the D.C. Central Labor Council and the Rev. Geno Baroni.

Clergymen of all denominations have joined with labor and consumer groups in support of the farm workers' right to union recognition.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has urged coverage of farm workers under federal labor law and rabbis from 113 California Jewish congregations joined in a nationwide appeal for support of the grape boycott.

Local committees in a number of cities were sponsoring Thanksgiving season boycott demonstrations.

Greeting Card Scheme Uncovered in Illinois

Springfield, Ill.—The state attorney's office here, upon complaint of a union official has secured a warrant for the arrest of a man alleged to be falsely representing himself as a "dealer" for a greeting card firm.

The subject of the "deceptive practices" warrant is one David E. Rollins, who gave his address as 5633 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill. Officials said a check revealed no one by that name at the address.

Charles H. Midden, recording secretary of the Springfield AFL-CIO, said he and several other employes of the federation gave orders for Christmas cards to Rollins as a representative of American Artists Group, Inc.

Rollins took his orders on a form headed "American Artists Service Division" and used the approach that he was selling "an outstanding line of beautiful, 100 percent unionmade" cards.

However, an inquiry to American Artists Group, Inc., of New York, which does distribute union-made cards, revealed that Rollins was not its representative. "We have no representatives, as such, and no dealers." a company spokesman said.

American Artists also said it has received reports that Rollins, or other imposters, might be taking false orders under its name in New York, St. Louis, Oakland, Sacramento, and other cities.

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has sounded a warning to persons, particularly labor officials, to be on the lookout for Rollins, or false representatives of the company.

It pointed out that in recent past years, reports and complaints about swindles in the sale of Christmas cards have cropped up around the nation.

The department's advice is to check out all salesmen. Legitimate sellers of union-made cards can be identified by either a local Union Label Council or an Allied Printing Trades Council, the department said.

Furniture Unit Seeks Support In Piano Strike

Holly, Mich.—A small local of Furniture Workers, on strike since Sept. 16 against the Grinnell Piano Co., turned to the labor movement and the public to help change management's mind about bargaining realistically.

The union needs help in conducting informational picketing at the company's 37 stores in Michigan and others in North Carolina, Kentucky and Rochester, N.Y., it said.

Piano Maker

The firm makes pianos under the Grinnell, Holly, Clayton and Leonard labels here and also sells other musical instruments and supplies at American Music Stores and outlets under varied names—all wholly owned by Grinnell.

UFWA organized the plant several years ago and won a first contract. When management later refused to agree to acceptable terms on wages, pensions, insurance and other issues, employes voted to strike. They have stayed on the picket line ever since, with backing from the Michigan AFL-CIO and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. The strikers total about 50 in Local 434.

Consumers can help, too, by refusing to buy company products, UFWA Union Label Dir. James Griesi said.

Civil Service Union Wins GSA Election

Civil Service Local 1632 of the Painters has won exclusive bargaining rights for some 300 workers assigned to the General Services Administration paint shops in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

The recognition agreement, announced by GSA, will be followed by contract negotiations.

Challenge to States:

Housing Plans Urged By Urban Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

levels of government" which must be applied "or the federal government, cities and the private sector will be seriously hampered in carrying out their roles," the task force warned.

The report cited the states' abilities to assist cities with urban progress and their flexibility to experiment with incentives tailored to local conditions.

"Moreover," it added, "states have the capacity to respond directly to urban problems as they arise, and to work with cities in supplementing federal and local programs."

The task force noted that its plan was based upon what it considers the best of a number of existing programs in such "pioneering states" as New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois.

The report emphasized that its programs are "designed to spur swift, effective action'" and do not require any drawn-out study.

"The primary objective of the majority of these programs is to attract greater federal aid—to bring in several federal assistance dollars for each state assistance dollar," it concluded.

The programs for state action were "designed to meet problems which fall into eight categories":

Increasing housing supply, increasing housing choice, improving building codes, broadening relocation assistance, equalizing landlord-tenant relationships, enhancing community development, developing new communities and centralizing administration of housing and community projects.

Among recommended programs, are those which would:

- Provide loans, technical assistance, and grants to the developer of housing for low- and moderate-income families.
- Acquire land or substandard housing for resale to developers to produce standard housing for such families.
- Reimburse communities which reduce normal property taxes on housing for lower income families.
- Give financial assistance for the establishment of housing information centers to aid poor families find adequate, sanitary housing in urban areas.
- Revise landlord-tenant laws to provide greater incentives for the maintenance of property by both landlord and tenants.
- Pay a part of the city's share of federally-aided urban renewal and other community development projects.
- Establish a state-wide urban development corporation to develop land within metropolitan areas.
- Charter corporations to develop new towns.

In his letter, Gardner warned states that complex local problems of housing and community development "cannot be solved from Washington, and many of them cannot be solved by the city itself.

"The state governments are an immensely important ingredient in any rational plan of action."

The plan and its programs are no panacea—"for none exists," he said. "They are practical methods of putting the weight of the states behind our national goals."

Pointing out that they call for "no extended studies, new layers of bureaucracy or radical constitutional changes," he added: "Their thrust is to make maximum use of federal assistance and private investment."

Expense Cuts Trigger Shifts In Labor Dept.

Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz has announced changes in the department's Manpower Administration to meet requirements of the 1968 tax increase law on which Congress also cut expenditures.

The Bureau of Employment Security and the Bureau of Work-Training programs are being abolished and their functions turned over to Manpower Administration.

The Unemployment Insurance program and the responsibilities of the Bureau of Employe Compensation will be administered by a separate unit in the Manpower Administration.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, whose responsibilities involve the private apprenticeship programs, will be taken out of the Manpower Administration and made part of the Management Services Administration.

The changes, Wirtz said, will eliminate duplications in responsibilities, promote efficiency and save about $4 million and 350 positions in fiscal 1969. There will be no cutback of employes, except by normal attrition, he added.

U.S. LABOR DELEGATES to a Congress of the Intl. Federation of Textile & Garment Workers in West Berlin discuss a point on the agenda. From left, Pres. William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, Ladies' Garment Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers. Delegates from 29 countries representing more than 3 million textile and garment workers attended the Congress, Nov. 11-15.

Last Frontier on Earth:

Unclaimed Riches in the Sea Await Exploitation by Man

There is more than just water in the sea around us. Untapped sources of food, minerals, fuel and medicines lie in the vast oceans and their floors.

It is the last frontier on Earth, writes Herbert Brand in the November issue of the American Federationist. The only barriers to the exploration and exploitation of these resources are the 329 million cubic miles of salt water, he says.

Records dating to 400 B.C. tell of daredevils venturing below the sea using devices like inverted cups to trap air so they could breath during their dives.

But for 2,000 years scientists and philosophers fashioned their descriptions of the ocean depths in academic terms from information gleaned from vantage points on the surface, Brand notes.

"It was not until late in the 18th century that basic research in the field we call 'oceanography' really began," the article in the monthly AFL-CIO magazine states.

Valuable observations of surface phenomena were made on expeditions by Capt. James Cook in the 1770s and Sir John Ross 50 years later.

However, Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, an American naval career officer, earned the title of "father of oceanography" with his accurate and meticulous charting of ocean winds and currents.

The British during 1872-76 launched a great maritime expedition which gave science the first coordinated overall view of the physical and biological aspects of the ocean.

Then the Germans, in 1925, conducted the first deep sea study which generated international interest and many other nations followed with similar programs of their own.

And although the United States was responsible for launching the study of oceanography, it only had a limited marine science program until 1930, Brand points out.

It was the greater demand for minerals, oil and natural gas in the 1940s that led to man's increased interest to explore the sea.

During the past 20 years immense quantities of petroleum and natural gas liquids have been extracted from the U.S. continental shelves. Currently, about 15 percent of the world's total oil and gas production comes from offshore drilling, Brand reports.

Until now, U.S. offshore oil drilling has been limited to coasts of Texas, Louisiana and California. But geologists believe that large amounts of oil exist beneath the country's Atlantic slope which extends 300 miles out to sea.

The experts predict that there may be as much as 100 trillion gallons of petroleum beneath the U.S. continental shelves—more than all our reserves on land and enough to supply requirements for thousands of years, Brand says.

Many minerals also lie on the shelves. The Blake Plateau—off the southeastern Atlantic Coast—contains more than a billion tons of manganese oxide sediment as well as substantial amounts of copper, cobalt and nickel.

And the beaches of Alaska hold millions of ounces of gold in addition to vast deposits of tin and platinum, writes Brand, who has been on the staff of the Seafarers for nearly 25 years.

Scientific applications also have expanded the world seafood catch.

"The effort to increase the fishing catch is of primary importance the world over because it can bring an immediate increase in world food production," Brand stresses.

"Some scientists believe that the potential world yield of marine fish resources could be as high as 400 million metric tons annually—fully eight times the present world catch."

Brand, who is now administrator of the non-profit Transportation Institute, notes that of all the fishing nations, Japan experienced the greatest success in increasing the size of its catch. For example, its intake of oysters has grown from 600 pounds an acre to an astounding 32,000 pounds.

"In the field of medicine, many toxins used in treating human diseases are produced by deep sea animals and are found nowhere else," Brand says.

Brand feels that more government participation is needed to further expand the exploration of the sea. A step toward that direction was the passage of the Marine Resources & Engineering Development Act in 1966.

The law is designed to coordinate the various government operations in oceanography and marine programs and places the overall coordination under the President.

Upton Sinclair, 90, Dies; Fought for Social Justice

Bound Brook, N.J.—Upton Sinclair, who wrote 80 books, 20 plays and a movie in a lifetime of fighting for the underdog, died in a nursing home here at 90.

Dragon's Teeth, a book about the rise of Hitlerism, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1943. Other widely read works included The Jungle, an exposé of Chicago meat packing plants that led to passage of the Pure Food & Drug Act; the Brass Check, about newspaper publishing abuses; King Midas (1901); The Money Changers (1908); King Coal (1917); Jimmie Higgins (1919); Oil (1927); No Pasaran (1937), on the siege of Madrid.

Born in Baltimore, Md., Sinclair entered City College of New York in 1892, when he was 13, and began writing for Argosy magazine a year later. He assisted in a government investigation of the Chicago stockyards, founded the Helicon Home Colony at Englewood, N.J., in 1906, and in the same year, launched the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and was the Socialist candidate for Congress from New Jersey.

Later he founded a movement called End Poverty in California (EPIC); ran for the U.S. Senate and for governor in that state, always as a protest candidate; and helped found the California American Civil Liberties Union.

In 1962 Sinclair won a Page One award for literature from the New York Newspaper Guild.

He is survived by a son, David, physicist with the Atomic Energy Commission in New York.

In 1960 the AFL-CIO told the Upton Sinclair Story in a series of interviews by Harry W. Flannery broadcast over ABC radio stations. Called "As We See It," the series was put on tape and still is being distributed to schools and colleges by the AFL-CIO as a public service.

Flannery said in the first broadcast: "Upton Sinclair was one of the great forces for social justice in America."

His exposes of working conditions in American industry led, the interviews showed, to the growth of unions in meat packing, coal, auto and other industries.

Sinclair sent a copy of The Jungle to Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, who appointed a commission to investigate. The commissioners related their findings to Sinclair, who dictated the story to the New York Times before the report was made public. The report went all over the world, Sinclair recalled on As We See It.

BCTD Elects Pillard To Department Posts

Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. at its executive council meeting in Washington, Nov. 20. He succeeds his IBEW predecessor, Gordon M. Freeman. Pillard also was elected to replace Freeman on the department's administrative committee.

Illinois Consumer Group Seeks New Legislation

Chicago—A broad program of state legislation to further protect the consumer has been called for by the annual meeting and education conference of the Illinois Federation of Consumers.

Delegates from labor, civic and religious groups urged enactment of a consumer fraud law and measures to provide stiff regulations on credit transactions, a guaranteed annual wage and equitable rates on borrowing.

The conference's keynote speaker, Rep.-Elect Abner J. Mikva (D-Ill.) also sounded a theme of more consumer aid. Shoppers, he pointed out, are more aware of their problems than ever but need more tools to solve them.

Illinois Atty. Gen. William G. Clark, who ran against Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) in the Nov. 5 election, was commended by the federation for his leadership in protecting and promoting consumer interests in the state.

Thomas Moore, executive secretary of the Illinois Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives, was elected federation president succeeding Jerry Voorhis, former congressman and cooperative housing leader. Voorhis, elected president at last year's founding meeting, was named president-emeritus. Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson of the Illinois AFL-CIO was re-elected as a vice president.

CAP AND APRON ceremony makes Mrs. Warren Magnuson, wife of the Senator from Washington, an honorary member of Seattle Local 240 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. Waitresses of the local cited Mrs. Magnuson for her efforts in consumer protection programs.

Labor-Supported Co-op Dedicated in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

declared that the state had a billion dollars available for building cooperatives and with a nod to Potofsky and Harold Ostroff, executive vice president of the UHF, said:

"We're ready to bank them again. They have paid us back in the past, and I know that we can depend on the foundation to pay back the money and the interest any time they take a loan."

Rockefeller described Co-op City as a "city within a city" and "a spectacular and heart-warming answer" to the housing problems which must be resolved in all of the nation's cities.

"I think we are on the threshhold of a new era in coping with our great urban problems," the governor said. "Today we dedicate a symbol of that new era."

UHF Praised

Robert Moses, chairman of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, recalled that he had first suggested using the former amusement park for a housing development, and told the audience that only the UHF had the vision and the know-how to tackle such an enormous project.

He praised Potofsky and Ostroff for having "wrought this miracle when others chattered piously about salvation."

Although unable to attend because of other pressing duties, New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., sent a message commending the partnership of organized labor and the community through the foundation.

"The cooperative method of providing good moderate cost homes and building decent communities in our city benefits every man and woman seeking to make New York City a better place in which to live and work," he said.

Ostroff underlined the urgency of building more housing in his address when he asked:

"How many more reports do we need or, in fact, how many riots must we have to impress upon the administration that decent low and moderate cost housing in totally planned communities is the number one need of the city? How many children will die this winter in fires in slum tenements while the city planners continue to haggle over inconsequential things? How many housing developments have actually been started since we announced Co-op City in 1965.

"To my knowledge the answer is none."

When completed in early 1971, Co-op City will have 35 high-rise apartment buildings, varying somewhat in design and ranging from 24 to 33 stories. There will be 238 three-story town houses sprinkled among the buildings.

George Schechter, vice president of the project, said that the first families will begin moving in Dec. 10, with 414 apartments ready for occupancy at that time.

He said that 10,000 applications for apartments have been received and 6,000 families already have selected their homes. Many prospective tenants were among the 5,000 people who attended the dedication ceremony.

At the start, three bus lines will transport residents to the various subways but transportation is expected to be increased as families continue to move in. A pre-fabricated school building will be set up in February. A temporary supermarket soon will be expanded into a huge shopping plaza.

2nd Outreach Project Set for 80 in Detroit

Eighty Detroit youths, unemployed and from minority groups, will be tutored to help them enter the building trades under an extended Apprenticeship Outreach program, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz announced.

The Trade Union Leadership Council of Detroit, which placed 91 Negro youths through an earlier "outreach" contract, has been awarded $84,131 to continue operations for another year, Wirtz said.

The latest contract calls for up to 10 weeks of training, using "cram course" techniques to prepare youths to pass specific examinations as they are announced in various crafts. The effort is actively backed by the Detroit Building & Construction Trades Council.

The first Detroit contract placed youths in training as asbestos workers, bricklayers carpenters, sheet metal workers, roofers, pipefitters, plumbers, iron workers, and several other trades.

On Key Issues:

Nixon Names Staff For 10 Task Forces

Miami—Pres.-elect Richard M. Nixon took the first steps toward developing the policies and programs of his new Administration with the appointment of ten special task forces made up of experts from government, private industry, and university faculties.

In overall charge of the groups is Prof. Paul W. McCracken, an economist at the University of Michigan and a member of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers. None of the chairmen of the task forces is regarded as particularly anti-union or ultra-conservative.

Heading the first group dealing with manpower and labor-management relations is Dr. George Pratt Shultz, 48, chairman of the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. Until he went to Stanford last year, Shultz was dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago.

He has been an arbitrator in a number of union-management disputes and is considered a knowledgeable labor economist. In 1955-56, he was senior economist on the staff of Eisenhower's CEA.

Ronald Ziegler, press spokesman for Nixon, said the purpose of the task forces would be to "identify major issues in a number of areas, to point out where the new President will have the immediate power to act, and to make recommendations for action."

They are due to submit reports to Nixon during the first two weeks of December.

The other committees and their chairmen include:

Tax legislation—Norman Ture, head of the economics department of Planning Research Corp., Arlington, Va.

Intergovernmental fiscal relations—Richard Nathan, research associate in the governmental studies division of the Brookings Institution.

Public welfare—Richard Nathan.

Fiscal policy—Herbert Stein, senior fellow and head of economic studies at the Brookings Institution.

Federal lending and loan guarantee programs—James J. O'Leary, chairman of the board of Lionel D. Edie & Co., New York.

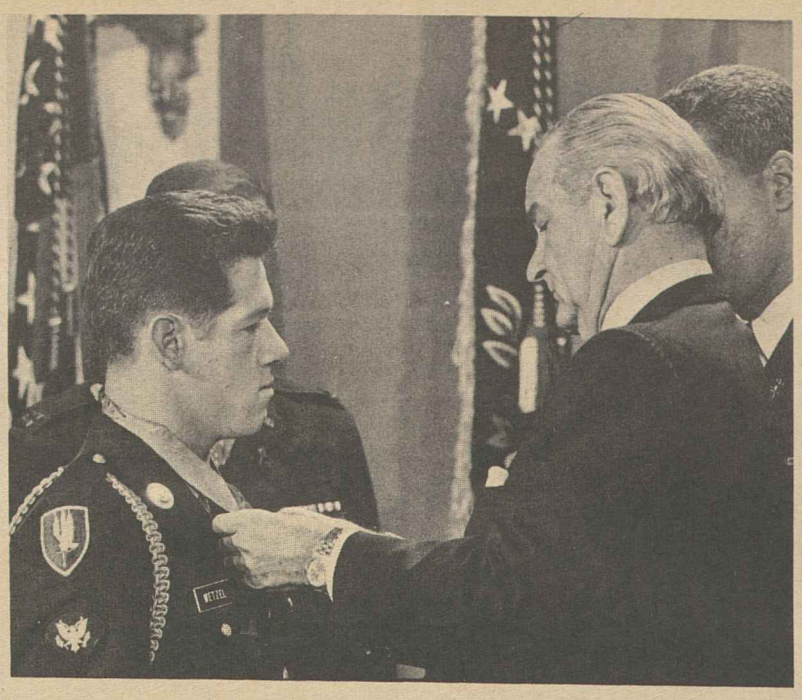
The environment—Russell Train, president of the Conservation Foundation, Washington.

Organizing of the Executive Branch—Frank Lindsay, president of Itek Corp., Bedford, Mass.

Transportation—Prof. Charles Miller of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Housing and urban renewal—James Gaynor, commissioner of the New York State Division of Housing & Community Renewal.

Nixon also announced two other key appointments as he continued to draw together his personal staff. Herbert G. Klein, who served the President-elect as a key campaign aide, was named director of communications for the Executive Branch "to coordinate information activities of every department of government." Robert F. Ellsworth, a former congressman from Kansas who was Nixon's national political director in the campaign, was named an assistant to the President in the top level of the White House staff.



MEDAL OF HONOR, nation's highest award for heroism, is presented by Pres. Johnson to Gary G. Wetzel, Oak Creek, Wis., a member of Technical Engineers Local 92. Bleeding profusely after his left arm was torn off by exploding rockets, Wetzel kept firing a machine gun aboard his grounded helicopter near Ap Dong An, South Viet Nam, until he alone knocked out enemy guns that held up U.S. troops. Although he twice lost consciousness, Wetzel also aided his wounded crew chief.

3 PR Staffers Shift to New Posts in Labor

Three labor public relations staffers have moved to new positions within the trade union movement. Kenneth Fiester, Samuel F. Marshall and Patrick J. Ziska—all veteran newsmen—figure in the shifts.

Fiester, for nine years a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, has been named public relations director of the federation's Industrial Union Dept. He succeeds Henry Santiestevan, now a member of the UAW Washington staff.

Marshall left the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations to join the State, County & Municipal Employes as director of publications and public relations. He replaces John G. Blair, now editor-in-chief of the American Forest Institute.

Ziska joined the federation's public relations staff after leaving the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen where he was public relations director.

Fiester had been an editor and publicity director with the Textile Workers Union of America for a decade before joining the Auto Workers as publications director in 1957. He came to Washington in 1959 to handle public relations for the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee. He also has been secretary-treasurer of the Intl. Labor Press Association since 1962 and previously served as a vice president.

Marshall had been editor of the Communications Workers' CWA News for three years before coming to the AFL-CIO in 1967.

Ziska is a former president of Newspaper Guild Local 17 in Rochester and was on the executive board of the Cleveland local.

11-30-68

Further Safeguards Sought for Consumer

(Continued from Page 1)

able them to work with more low-income groups to encourage savings and provide credit at reasonable rates. This phase might be expanded to encourage establishing other co-operatives, such as book store and housing co-ops, to help college students and their parents meet the rising cost of education.

5. Provide for the coverage of certain prescription drugs under the medicare program.

6. Authorize payments for drugs under medicare and medicaid on the basis of reasonable price range, the cost not to exceed the amount at which the drug is generally available for sale to drug stores by its established name or, if lower, by proprietary designation.

7. Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to publish an up-to-date United States drug compendium by generic names.

8. Require all prescription drugs in tablet or capsule form to bear an identification of maker and drug's identity.

9. Provide for pre-market clearance of cosmetics, as is now done in the case of drugs, to "protect American women from the many hazards to their health and beauty."

10. Require pre-market clearance of medical devices and establish standards sufficient to assure safety and efficiency.

11. Extend coverage of the Hazardous Substances Act to toys that may be injurious to children because of a mechanical hazard.

12. Require firms which produce food and color additives, pesticides, cosmetics and over-the-counter drugs to submit records and reports of product performances.

Cohen noted that the 1960's have been called the consumer era. He added, "I believe that we can soar to ever greater heights in the decade ahead."

The commission also heard a New York State official call for stronger laws to curb "a small but hardy group of merchants who make their living by preying on the consumer."

Barnett Levy, an assistant state attorney general, said the chief victims are usually "the poorest members of the community" because they are less sophisticated in detecting fraudulent sales practices such as "bait and misleading advertisements, half-truths, evasive promises and the like."

Buying Power Declines As Wages Trail Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

dependents and no dependents, respectively.

The drop in real spendable earnings from September averaged about 0.7 percent and prevailed through all major industries, with the decline ranging from 0.1 percent in finance, insurance and real estate to 4.9 percent in mining.

Compared to a year ago, real spendable earnings were virtually unchanged for single workers but were 1.2 percent higher for workers with three dependents.

Chief contributors to the big jump in the price index were an increase in food costs, a 4.5 percent rise in the cost of new automobiles, rising apparel prices and a continuing of the steady upward trend in consumer services.

Prices of food in grocery stores went up 0.3 percent, contrary to an expected decline in October.

Higher price tags on women's winter coats and dresses and men's suits accounted for the rise in apparel prices, which averaged 6.5 percent above a year ago.

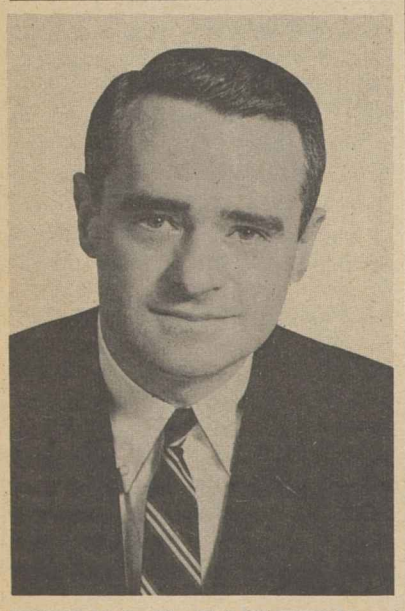
In the area of services, rents, insurance and housekeeping costs were up, while medical care services soared eight-tenths of 1 percent above September. Dentist fees and hospital charges continued a relentless advance.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the overall rise in living costs in 1968 "could very well be around 4.5 percent for the year," the highest since 1951.

The increase for the first 10 months in 1968 amounts to 4.0 percent compared to 3.1 percent for all of 1967.

The Wholesale Price Index in October was 109.1 percent of the 1957-59 average, about 2.8 percent higher than last October. Preliminary data points to a rise in the index in November. An increase in this index often precedes a rise in consumer prices.

About 460,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay boosts as a result of the rise in the October Consumer Price Index. For 385,000 electrical workers the increase will be 1.75 percent, based on a change in index over the year. Other workers will receive increases ranging from 1 to 8 cents an hour.



THOMAS F. EAGLETON of Missouri is one of five new Democratic senators who will take their seats in the 91st Congress. Lt. Gov. Eagleton defeated Republican Rep. Thomas B. Curtis.

Outlawed 'Yellow-Dog' Contract Revived by Tennessee Employer

As any student of labor history can tell you, the yellow-dog contract went out with the flappers.

A Labor Dept. publication describes it as "an oral or written agreement whereby an employe pledges not to become nor to remain a union member, under penalty of discharge. Banned in 1932 by the Norris-LaGuardia Act."

It is also, of course, an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act.

But an Oak Ridge, Tenn., employer—Gibson Products Co., which operates a large general store—apparently hasn't caught up with the law.

The East Tennessee Labor News obtained a copy of a current job application used by the company and there, just above the applicant's signature, was an honest - to - goodness, collector's item yellow-dog clause.

To emphasize the point, it is preceded by a boldface "Warning—Read carefully and clearly understand the agreement you are signing below."

The key clause reads as follows:

"I believe in the policy of individual relationship with employer-employe and, if for any reason during my employment with the company, I should ever change my belief in this regard and desire third party representation with the company, I will immediately notify management of this change in my belief and this notification of my change of belief or my election of third party representation shall automatically become my resignation from the company, effective on the date of my election of third party representation."

In other words, signing a union authorization card is the same thing as signing a letter of resignation from the company.

Not only does it violate federal labor laws but it even breaks Tennessee's so-called "right-to-work" law. Although written to outlaw the union shop, the Tennessee law states specifically that it is unlawful for a firm to deny employment because of membership—as well as non-membership—in a union.

If you want a job with Gibson Products, you also have to declare your church preference—an odd question since the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination because of religion as well as race, national origin and sex.

And finally, you have to sign a statement agreeing that refusal to submit to a lie detector test at any time during your employment "will result in automatic discharge."

If that isn't enough, the employment agreement also requires the worker to agree that he can be fired at any time "without previous notice."

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Human Rights Gains Tied To Full Employment Goal

Labor Hails New Rules On Welfare

The AFL-CIO gave its "enthusiastic endorsement" to public welfare reforms which the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare predicts will bring greater efficiency, economy and dignity to programs to help the needy.

Federation Pres. George Meany wrote HEW Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen that the new regulations his department has proposed would make "more humane a system which has in many ways been geared to punishing the most disadvantaged in our country."

The chief change would be to require states to rely on first-hand information obtained from applicants in determining whether they are eligible for public assistance.

There would be controls and checks to guard against abuse. But the intent is to end the "snooping" type of home investigation which has placed a stigma on the needy and helpless.

"Besides offering a measure of dignity and self-respect to those who must turn to public assistance," Meany stressed, "the new procedures will release many professional people to do what they have been trained to do—that is, to offer rehabilitation and other social services to people who badly need them."

The other change endorsed by Meany as in line with a policy resolution adopted by the last AFL-CIO convention would make legal help available to welfare recipients who believe their payments have been unjustly reduced or terminated. Payments would continue while the claim was being adjudicated.

Cohen announced the proposed changes Nov. 20, with a 30-day period for comments by interested parties. If finally approved, the new procedures would be binding on states after July 1, 1969. The bulk of the money for the programs—to help needy children, the aged and the disabled—comes from the federal government.

In his announcement, Cohen noted that several states already use the simplified declaration system for determining eligibility and spot checks have found that abuses are no higher—and often lower—than in states which rely on home investigations.

Caseworkers now spend 70 to 95 percent of their time determining who is eligible for assistance payments, the HEW noted. The time, the announcement suggested, could better be spent "helping peo-

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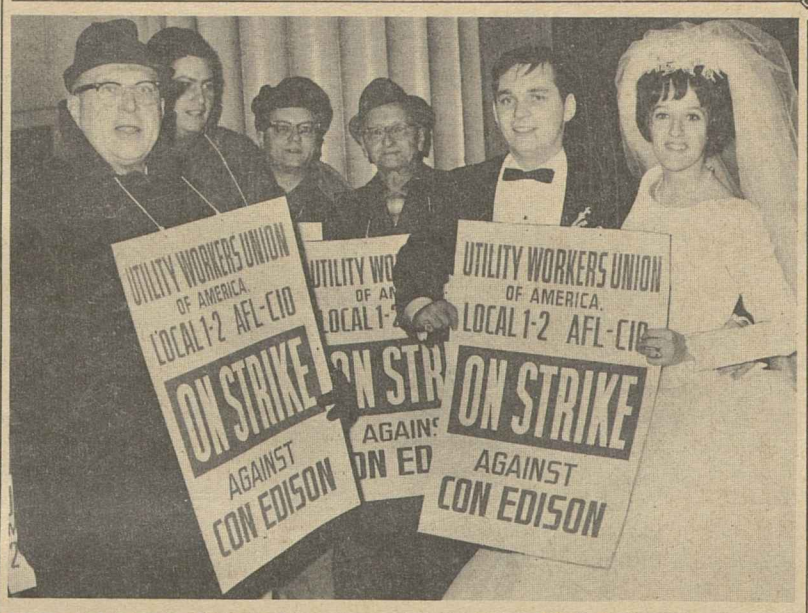


WEDDING BELLS did not prevent newlyweds Richard and Patricia Flanagan from keeping a picket assignment during strike of Utility Workers Local 1-2 against Consolidated Edison Co. in New York City. Flanagan and his bride, neé Shannon, were wed in St. Kevin's Church, Queens, and left wedding reception to picket at Con-Ed offices. They work in the company photo bureau. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Meany Asks Drive To Assure Jobs

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called for immediate, practical programs to achieve long-established goals of full employment and just working conditions.

Specifically, Meany said that the government must become the employer of last resort for those who cannot find jobs in the labor market and that all workers—including farm workers—must have the right to form unions and engage in collective bargaining.

Meany denounced as "absolutely revolting" the theory of some conservative economists that "a little unemployment" is necessary to curb inflation.

The AFL-CIO president outlined labor's views at a conference called to mark the 20th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As a member of the United States commission for the anniversary year, Meany had been scheduled to preside at a panel on employment and human rights. The panel's theme was the section of the UN declaration which reads:

"Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment."

The funeral of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison was being held in Cincinnati the day of the program so Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, the president of the Communications Workers, read Meany's remarks and chaired the panel in his stead.

Panelists included Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver;

(Continued on Page 8)

Kayser-Roth Strike Ends In Contract

Dayton, Tenn.—A seven-month strike by 550 Kayser-Roth hosiery workers for their first Textile Workers Union of America contract ended successfully with the negotiation of a one-year agreement providing wage gains and other benefits for the strikers.

Ratification of the contract at a local union meeting here Dec. 2 also marked the conclusion of the widely supported AFL-CIO boycott of Kayser-Roth hose and other products in the United States and Canada. The boycott effort was credited as a major factor in the settlement.

Adolph C. Benet, hosiery division director of TWUA, said that besides a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, the settlement includes an assortment of other benefits.

Among them are paid vacations of one week or two, based on length of service; four hours' call-in pay, double time for Sunday work, three paid holidays, jury duty

(Continued on Page 7)

Dramatic Vote Switch:

Surge by Humphrey Laid to Labor Effort

A massive effort by the trade union movement brought a dramatic switch of votes to Vice Pres. Humphrey and wiped out most of Richard Nixon's lead in the presidential campaign, two leading pollsters agreed.

Mervin D. Fields, head of the highly-regarded California poll, told an Industrial Relations Research Association meeting in Los Angeles that labor's effort took 5 million votes away from third party candidate George Wallace and wiped out more than 90 percent of Nixon's early-October lead.

A few days later, a Gallup Poll analysis of the election declared that it was the swing of union members to Humphrey that almost put him over the top on Nov. 5.

Gallup credited the vigorous effort of union leadership for the fact that support for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket increased 15 percent among union members between early October and the election.

Gallup estimated that 56 percent of union members voted for Humphrey, 29 percent for Nixon and 15 percent for Wallace. Independent estimates were that outside the South and the border states, the trade union vote ran between 65 and 70 percent for Humphrey.

Nixon received a smaller percentage of the union vote than he did in his 1960 presidential campaign but the Wallace inroads dropped the Democratic share of the vote to about the level of the 1956 election, when Eisenhower swept to a second term.

Television networks which analyzed the votes in key precincts, however, found that the dropoff in Democratic votes was less in city areas where labor is strong than in other sections of the country.

Field said the prodigious effort by unions for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket almost made up for the erosion caused by Wallace inroads in the South, defections from the left and weaknesses in local and state Democratic party organizations.

(Continued on Page 7)

Auto Repair Pricing Condemned as Unfair

A journeyman auto mechanic told congressional investigators that automobile owners are the victims of the same price rate system on repairs that has plagued the garage mechanic since manufacturers delivered the first horseless carriage to the first dealer.

The mechanic, William W. Winpisinger, is a vice president of the Machinists. Nearly 120,000 of the IAM's 1 million members are auto repair mechanics working for auto dealers, garages, and truck repair shops.

Winpisinger told the Senate Antitrust subcommittee headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) that:

"The conditions and circumstances that frustrate the workforce are the same conditions and circumstances that prevent the average American car owner from receiving adequate, safe, economical and competitive service.

"Although we are committed to the principle of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, our 1 million members are consumers as well as wage earners. So we are equally committed to the proposition that when a consumer pays for repairs and service on his car he has a right to receive proper repairs at a fair price."

The union officer laid the blame for high repair costs on the auto industry's system of flat rates established annually in manufacturers' manuals.

These flat-rate manuals establish recommended working time for which the customer is to be charged for specified repairs.

Winpisinger pointed out that whether the work actually takes

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Vice President George Harrison Dies

Cincinnati—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, who served the labor movement and the nation all his adult life, died here after a long illness at the age of 73.

He was president-emeritus of the Railway & Airline Clerks, the union he joined in 1917 and served as a national officer for 43 years—35 of them as president.

Harrison, who went to work at the age of 12, was a self-educated man who became an adviser to Presidents, represented his country in the United Nations, helped negotiate the merger of the AFL and the CIO, and filled key labor assignments at home and abroad.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Harrison:

"Few men in the history of the American labor movement have contributed as much over as great a span of years to his fellow workers as did George Harrison. His union, the entire labor movement and all of America have benefitted through his leadership, understanding and humanitarianism. He will be sorely missed . . ."

Harrison, one of nine children, was brought up in St. Louis and joined the Railway Clerks in 1917 when he was working as an evaluation clerk with the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

A year later he was local chairman and in 1919 was elected a general chairman. In 1922, Harrison was elected a vice president of the BRC and in 1928 he was elected president of the brotherhood.

A mere listing of his activities and honors would run for pages.

(Continued on Page 2)

Hospital Lauds Schnitzler for Contributions

New York—More than 600 persons from labor, business and finance attended a dinner here in tribute to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for his assistance to a New Jersey hospital.

Honoring Schnitzler was Deborah Hospital of Browns Mill, N.J., which produced the nation's first open-heart surgery and is now a leader in research into heart and lung disorders.

Clara Frank, the hospital's assistant director presented a plaque to Schnitzler in recognition of his "efforts for humanitarian causes" and in "deep appreciation" for his contributions on behalf of Deborah.

She pointed out that the hospital has long depended on grants from private organizations and charities, and that Schnitzler has aided its fund-raising efforts some 35 years.

Schnitzler recalled that his interest in the hospital goes back many years, but stressed that he was accepting the award not for himself but for the entire labor movement, since many unions have joined in helping the hospital.

Pres. Johnson, Vice Pres. Humphrey, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany all sent messages praising Schnitzler's contributions.

Meany pointed out that Schnitzler's "devoted service to the common cause of free trade unionism and humanitarian undertakings as typified by the work of Deborah Hospital merit the recognition and honor that you have accorded him."

DEBORAH HOSPITAL of Browns Mill, N.J., honored AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at a dinner in New York for his aid in raising funds for the institution over many years. From left, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of Stage Employes, Schnitzler, Clara Frank, Deborah's assistant director, and Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Utility Local Rejects Pact, Strikes Con-Ed

New York—Utility Workers Local 1-2 picketed around the clock at Consolidated Edison Co. locations here while union and management negotiators tried to reach an agreement that would satisfy 20.000 employes.

The strike—the first in 42 years for Local 1-2—started when members voted by a margin of 9,000 to 6,000 to reject a company offer that union bargainers had recommended. Also striking are some 500 members of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who refused a company proposal.

While union members walked the picket lines, a force of 4,000 supervisors manned the big electric firm's 12 generator stations and performed emergency repairs.

Negotiations to settle the dispute were resumed at the request of Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board. No progress toward a new agreement was reported after the first day of the renewed talks.

Major issues in the Local 1-2 strike are pension benefits, premium pay for holiday work, and vacation improvements.

Morse Asks Oregon For Vote Recount

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has formally requested a recount in the Oregon senatorial race.

The initial tally showed a 3.446-vote victory for Republican Robert Packwood out of more than 813,000 ballots cast. Morse, who was running for a fifth term, must pay the cost of a recount if the result is unchanged. If he should emerge the winner, the state will pay the entire cost.

High Auto Repair Costs Laid to Pricing System

(Continued from Page 1)

more time or less is "immaterial." He explained that the customer is charged not for the time spent repairing his car and the mechanic is paid not for the number of hours he actually works, but according to the time set in the manufacturer's book.

The IAM vice president cited many built-in drawbacks of the flat-rate system.

For one example:

"The flat-rate system does not allow the mechanic any time to do any checking, diagnosing or trouble-shooting on the customer's behalf. When a car owner comes into a dealer's shop he is sold repairs by a so-called service salesman—who often doesn't even look under the hood to find out what actually is needed. At best the service salesmen only guesses at what needs to be done.

"At worst, the service salesman may be a 'con artist' padding the sales sheet with unnecessary repairs to improve his salary which is usually based on a percentage of the gross business. In either case, the mechanic is paid only for the time the manufacturer has allowed for the work specified on the ticket. If he takes time to check further he does it on his own, without pay. He may even get into trouble."

For another example:

"When a mechanic works on a flat rate he has no incentive to use any imagination or ingenuity. If he does figure out a better and faster way to perform an operation, the manufacturer when he hears about it will then reduce the time allotted for the job.

"In other industries, collective bargaining translates increased productivity into higher hourly wages. In auto repair the mechanic simply gets less for the same result."

The union officer emphasized that piecework, based on the flat-rate system, was not labor's idea. It was introduced by the auto manufacturers and the mechanics have been stuck with it.

In many areas the mechanics are not well enough organized to insist upon an adequate hourly wage rate. In these areas mechanics generally demand the right to supplement their incomes with piecework.

"As a democratic organization we cannot ignore their wishes," Winpisinger explained, "although we know that the evils inherent in piecework will eventually emerge."

Winpisinger listed five steps the union takes through collective bargaining to minimize the abuses of the flat rate system:

- Guaranteeing the mechanic an hourly or weekly minimum assuring him of at least a basic wage.
- Providing every mechanic with a copy of his own performance and production records on which piecework earnings are based.
- Giving the mechanics the right to sit down with management to discuss obviously unfair time allowances.
- Insisting that identical work is paid for at identical rates whether it be for cars under warranty, on used cars or for the general public.
- Distributing all available piecework fairly among the qualified mechanics.

Winpisinger pointed out that the piecerate system has obstructed the normal progression of the auto mechanic's hourly wage rates. The result has been to drive skilled mechanics into more lucrative fields. At the same time, he added, promising young men are unable to find apprenticeship opportunities.

Stayout Ends:

Unit Votes Pledged At N.Y. Hospitals

New York—Staffs of four state hospitals won a victory and ended a stayout when the state Public Employment Relations Board ruled that they could pick their own bargaining agent.

The workers, members of four locals of the State, County & Municipal Employes, had left work to demonstrate for union recognition. They returned when the state board ruled that they and more than 100,000 other state employes, formerly represented by the Civil Service Employes Association, should be separated into five bargaining units for election purposes.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) then directed that all negotiations should stop until each group of employes picks a bargaining agent. At the same time he directed that hearings be held on charges against all state employes accused of striking in violation of the Taylor Act forbidding strikes by public employes.

Two hospital union leaders were freed from jail pending appeal of their contempt-of-court sentences for helping lead the walkouts, but their union pledged a continuing fight against the Taylor law. So did other unions whose members have been charged with violating it.

Released from Civil Jail after serving six hours were Mrs. Lillian Roberts, directors of organization for mental hygiene locals affiliated with SCME District Council 50, and Pres. Robert Fuller of SCME Local 69, representing workers at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens.

Mrs. Roberts had been fined $250 and ordered to serve 30 days in jail on a charge of disobeying an order forbidding strikes at four state hospitals. Fuller was fined $150 and sentenced to 20 days. Both were due in court Dec. 5 when their appeal was to be argued.

Members of four SCME locals walked out at Creedmoor and three other hospitals in Manhattan, the Bronx and Buffalo in November.

Mrs. Roberts issued a statement saying she was "not at all happy at being sent to jail because of my role as a union representative" but "if that's part of what it takes to win this fight against . . . an unfair law, it is well worth it."

A year ago, the statement said, the governor "under the guise of adhering to the principles of the Taylor Law unilaterally selected the Civil Service Employes Association as sole bargaining agent for the state's public employes."

The CSEA never has functioned as a bargaining agent for state workers and its main purpose was to administer a low-cost insurance plan for employes, Mrs. Roberts said.

In response to protests, Rockefeller "promised that after one year, an election would be held so workers could vote for the union of their choice." When the year came to an end without any move toward an election, the hospital workers left work in protest, the union statement charged.

The governor told newsmen he had no choice under the Taylor Act except to file charges against all who went on strike.

Four New Units Added by Teachers

Three new election victories for the Teachers and one vote to affiliate brought to 10,332 the number of newly represented members since Jan. 1, AFT Pres. David Selden announced.

The union announced it will issue a new charter to the staff of Middlesex, N.J., County College, which voted to leave an unaffiliated organization and join the AFT.

The AFT organizing department reported recent votes for the union in Woodbridge, N.J., 1,093 teachers; Minot, N.D., 432, and Ontario, Ohio, 109. Since the first of the year, the union has chartered 52 new locals in 17 states.

George M. Harrison Dead at 73; Served Labor, Nation, Presidents

(Continued from Page 1)

He helped shape the nation's first Social Security Act in 1935 as a labor member of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Citizens Advisory Council.

The year before, he had been elected a vice president of the AFL and had advanced to second vice president at the time of merger.

At the time of his death, Harrison was chairman of the AFL-CIO's Intl. Affairs and Ethical Practices committees. For the past six conventions of the AFL-CIO, he served in the major role of chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

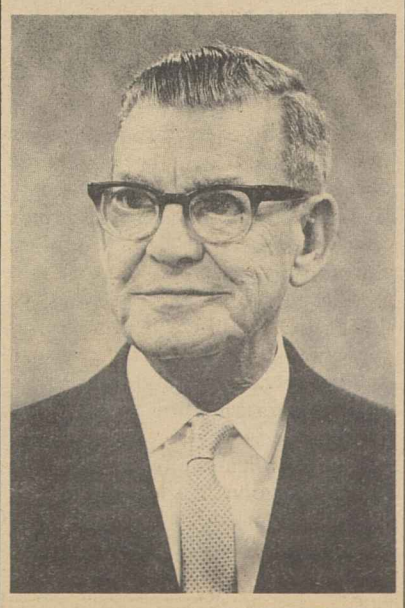
He helped draft the 1937 Railroad Retirement Act, served as chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association from 1935-1940.

During the World War II era, his major posts included service on the National Defense Mediation Board and the President's Joint Railroad Labor-Management Committee on the War Effort.

He became a member of the executive committee of the President's Management-Labor Committee in 1945 and during the Korean conflict was assistant to the directors of the U.S. Economic Stabilization Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Pres. Eisenhower named him a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations; Pres. Kennedy appointed him to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Harrison served as a top-level delegate to Intl. Labor Organization conferences dating back to 1936. He was a member of the board of directors of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the Afro-Asian Institute in Israel, the Afro-American Labor Center. He served on the executive boards of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.



GEORGE M. HARRISON

Other responsibilities included service on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and as a trustee of both the Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy Library foundations.

During all this period, he helped lead his union at the bargaining table and in organizing efforts that tripled its membership.

In 1963, Harrison stepped down from the presidency of the Railway Clerks to take the title of chief executive. In 1965, he became president-emeritus.

BRC Pres. C. L. Dennis described Harrison as "a devoted union man" and "one of the great figures of the American trade union movement." His friends and colleagues, Dennis said, will "miss him greatly."

Funeral services were held Dec. 4 in Cincinnati, and AFL-CIO Pres. Meany led a delegation of trade union leaders to pay final respects. Burial was in Rest Haven Cemetery.

Survivors include Mrs. Harrison, three daughters, three brothers, nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

By 270 to 263 Vote:

Network Musicians Approve New Pact

New York—Network musicians voted by a narrow margin to accept contract offers from the American, Columbia and National Broadcasting companies and to end a four-week stint on the picket lines in Los Angeles, Miami and New York.

The vote was 270-263 to return to work. Two-year contracts, retroactive to Aug. 1, will give higher wages and some measure of job protection to 600 members of the Musicians. The contracts provide:

- Raises of $23 a week for staff musicians to bring their weekly base to $280.70; overtime at $14.90 an hour, and continuation of 5 percent pension payments and residual fees.
- Improved job security provisions for staff musicians, with severance pay on discharge, for reasons other than misconduct, at the rate of a week's pay for each year of continous service. Severance will be paid in addition to eight weeks' notice of termination.
- Wage increases of 10 percent in both rehearsal and air time for casual musicians. Effective Aug. 1, 1968, rates rise from $12.20 to $13.42 per hour for rehearsals; from $40 to $44 for an hour show; from $31 to $34.10 or performing on a half-hour show; from $10 to $11 for a 15-minute program, plus continued employer contributions of 5 percent for pensions and residual fees.

The security provisions guarantee individuals now on station staffs against replacement, except for good cause, for one year. Musicians regularly assigned to specific shows are immune from replacement, except for good cause, during 13-week cycles of their program.

The stations agreed with the union that, at least until July 31, 1971, ABC will retain 30 staff musicians in New York; CBS will retain 40 staff musicians in the same city; and NBC will retain 35 staff musicians in New York and 25 in Los Angeles.

In addition the networks agreed to pay into a severance fund, for immediate distribution to musicians who have been dropped because of quota reductions, an amount computed as follows: four week's pay at the rate prevailing on July 31, 1968, times years of continuous service, for each separated musician for a minimum of 12 weeks and a maximum of 60 weeks.

The parties to the contract agreed to form a special union-industry study committee to seek establishment of a new performance rate structure for casual musicians during 1970 contract negotiations.

Additional contract changes, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said, include increased pay for musicians required to play more than one instrument; 24 hours' advance notice of rehearsal schedules; increased penalties of network failure to adhere to meal break schedules, and limitations on the use of recordings on musical shows.

The previous contracts between the AFM and the networks were due to expire July 31 but negotiations continued until Oct. 30, when affected members turned down the second of two management offers. Negotiations, resumed with the assistance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, produced a third offer, which members agreed to take.

UNION PAINTERS put a new coat on the White House and top officers of the Painters joined Mrs. Lyndon Johnson in inspecting—and approving—the workmanship.

Insurance Union Upheld on Right To Roster of Prudential Employes

The right of the Insurance Workers to a name-and-address list of the 16,000 district agents it represents in Prudential Insurance Co. offices in 34 states and two cities was upheld in a National Labor Relations Board ruling.

By refusing for the last 15 months to furnish such a list, the board held Prudential "interfered with, restrained and coerced" its employes in exercising their right to information they need to bargain intelligently with Prudential and to administer the contract that IWIU has had since Sept. 26, 1967.

The company claimed that the union had ample means of communicating with its members, and that a company rule forbade giving name-and-address lists to any organization. The board disagreed, and ordered Prudential to supply such a list with monthly additions of the names of quits and new hires.

The union advised Prudential that "under existing conditions it had no effective way of communicating with bargaining unit employes," and therefore was "unable to advise employes concerning contract benefits, or enlist their support in policing and enforcing the collective bargaining agreement."

The information was especially relevant, IWIU said, at contract negotiating time because it would permit the union to poll unit employes as to their preferences and priorities on various contract proposals.

The board members ruled that "on the basis of the evidence before us, we are convinced that the information the union requested . . . was necessary and relevant to collective bargaining and the administration" of the contract.

Needed to Communicate

The duty of fair representation requires that a union extend representation to nonunion employes as well as union members, the board observed, adding "where as here the bargaining representative has no effective means of communicating with a substantial number of employes, it cannot properly meet" its obligations under the law.

Board members in their ruling said "we deem it significant that the bargaining unit . . . nationwide in coverage, including over 16,000 agents employed at 897 locations" and that in addition, Prudential experiences a 25 percent turnover of employes every year.

The union's "lack of any effective means of communication with nonunion employes is amply demonstrated" by the facts, the NLRB said. It listed the facts:

There is no union security or maintenance of membership provision in the contract; less than 60 percent of unit employes are union members; the broad scope of the unit and the high turnover of employes lends substance to the union's claim "that the low rate of union membership is a reflection of the difficulties it has experienced in attempting to communicate with unit employes."

Further, the board said, the existing contract provides only for grievance handling and the posting of "certain notices" on office bulletin boards and "it is quite apparent that the union does not have reasonable access to unit employes at their place of employment."

IWIU bargains with Prudential for district agents in Washington, D. C., Toledo, O., and these states: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

The NLRB follows standards set by the courts in a recent case—Standard Oil of California—in determining whether a union's channels of communication with members are adequate. It does not, it said, automatically grant name-and-address list orders unless such a list is reasonable under each set of circumstances.

Guidelines on Want Ads Survive Court Challenge

The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission acted reasonably when it drew up guidelines for newspaper "help wanted" ads and set Dec. 1 as the effective date.

District Court Judge Howard F. Corcoran turned down the first legal challenge to the guidelines interpreting the ban on sex discrimination in the 1964 Civil Rights Act. He refused to issue a preliminary injunction and ordered the plaintiffs to pay the cost of the proceeding.

The suit was brought by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York City, for itself and its member newspapers, and the Evening Star Newspaper Co., Washington, D. C., as an employer affected by the guidelines.

Corcoran said the guidelines do not have the effect of law but are interpretations by the EEOC. Any court may interpret the law differently if it chooses, he said.

The commission did not exceed its authority in setting the guidelines, and furthermore, neither the Star nor ANPA objected to the EEOC's authority to issue guidelines concerning classified advertising when asked in 1966 to do so, the judge observed.

The guidelines, revised Aug. 14, 1968, after public hearings, prohibit help-wanted ads that "indicate a preference, limitation, specification or discrimination based on sex unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification for the particular job involved."

Placing an ad in columns headed "male" or "female" will be considered an expression of a "preference . . . or discrimination based on sex," EEOC said.

1969 Institute On Arbitration Opens Jan. 12

The AFL-CIO will conduct its 1969 Arbitration Institute Jan. 12 through 17 at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

Purpose of the program is to acquaint full-time union representatives and staff members with the skills needed to prepare and present arbitration cases effectively.

Topics will include arbitration and the law, arbitration clause in the bargaining agreement, arbitration costs, arbitrability, selecting the arbitrator, preparing and presenting the case, and evidence, witnesses and written briefs. Participants will also gain practical experience by working in small groups on preparing actual cases.

William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, will be among the specialists in arbitration and experts from unions and universities who will serve as instructors.

Southern Labor School Stresses Union Aims

Galveston, Tex.—Anti-poverty, organizing, education, civil rights and political action programs were among key subjects covered at the Advanced Southern Labor School here.

The week-long school is held each year at a different southern city. This year's classes were attended by 45 representatives of AFL-CIO state and local bodies and 14 international unions.

The program was developed by officers of the school—Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO, president, and Pres. J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas AFL-CIO, secretary-treasurer, with aid from Assistant Dir. George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Instructors included Dir. Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Education Dept.; Area 5 COPE Dir. Daniel A. Powell; Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of Texas AFL-CIO; Assistant Dir. Marvin Friedman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and Roy Evans, Texas AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), speaking at a dinner opening the school, told how "liberals in Texas carried the state for Humphrey" by building "a sound coalition of Mexican-Americans, Negroes, liberals and union members."

Barbara Jordan, the first Negro state senator in Texas, emphasized the need for continuing and strengthening such a coalition in the state, and extending it throughout the South.

Ernest Green, chairman of the Workers Defense League Apprenticeship Outreach program in New York City—who was one of the first Negro graduates of Little Rock, Ark., Central High School—was another main speaker.

He reported that 10 of the Apprenticeship Outreach programs, with help from building trades unions, are now training Negroes in southern cities to help prepare them for construction apprenticeship tests.

The session at which he spoke was chaired by Al Kehrer, AFL-CIO southern civil rights director. Robert McGlotton of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights participated in a discussion of the Outreach programs.

The dramatic struggle of California grape workers for union recognition was described by Vice Pres. Delores Huerta of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. The delegates pledged to spread the boycott of California grapes throughout the South.

The Consumer's Voice

THE TRADE UNION movement has two major reasons for its deep concern with consumer problems and its support of consumer legislation, education and the formation of consumer cooperatives:

First, as the "people's lobby" representing the millions whose voices do not often penetrate congressional hearings, the agency investigations and surveys and the other decision-making areas of the government. These millions are both the organized and the unorganized, those who need minimum wage protection and decent social security benefits in the national interest.

Second, the trade union movement is representing its own membership, the millions who have gained better wages and working conditions negotiated by unions. Having negotiated a better standard of living for these workers, the union follows through to safeguard these dollars in the marketplace. This means "truth-in-lending" legislation, strong meat and poultry inspection laws, crackdowns on frauds and deceptive practices, and the rest of the consumer shopping list.

For the past few years the consumer's voice has been raised and heard as never before. And the result has been corrective and beneficial legislation. These measures have won their way through Congress with the strong support—and at times the only organized support—of the trade union movement.

But there's much to be done before the country puts real meaning into the late Pres. John F. Kennedy's bill of rights for consumers. In his 1962 message to Congress, Kennedy spelled out those rights as:

The right to safety—to be protected against the marketing of goods hazardous to health or life.

The right to be informed—to be protected against fraudulent, deceitful or grossly misleading information, advertising, labeling or other practices and to be given the facts needed to make an informed choice.

The right to choose—to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of products and services at competitive prices.

The right to be heard—to be assured that the consumer interest will receive full and sympathetic consideration in the formulation of government policy.

Pres. Johnson has implemented with legislative and administrative action the concepts of the Kennedy programs so that the consumer no longer has to take a "back seat."

The consumers voice must continue to be heard. While the Republican 1968 platform did not take a position on many of the specific recommendations made by the AFL-CIO, it did say that "a new Republican Administration will strive for fairness for all consumers, including additional information and protection programs as necessary, state and local consumer education, vigorous enforcement of the numerous protective laws already enacted and active encouragement of the many consumer-protection initiatives and organizations of private enterprise."

If the incoming Administration is tuned into the voice of the consumer the progress of the last eight years in this specific area can be continued to the general benefit of all Americans.

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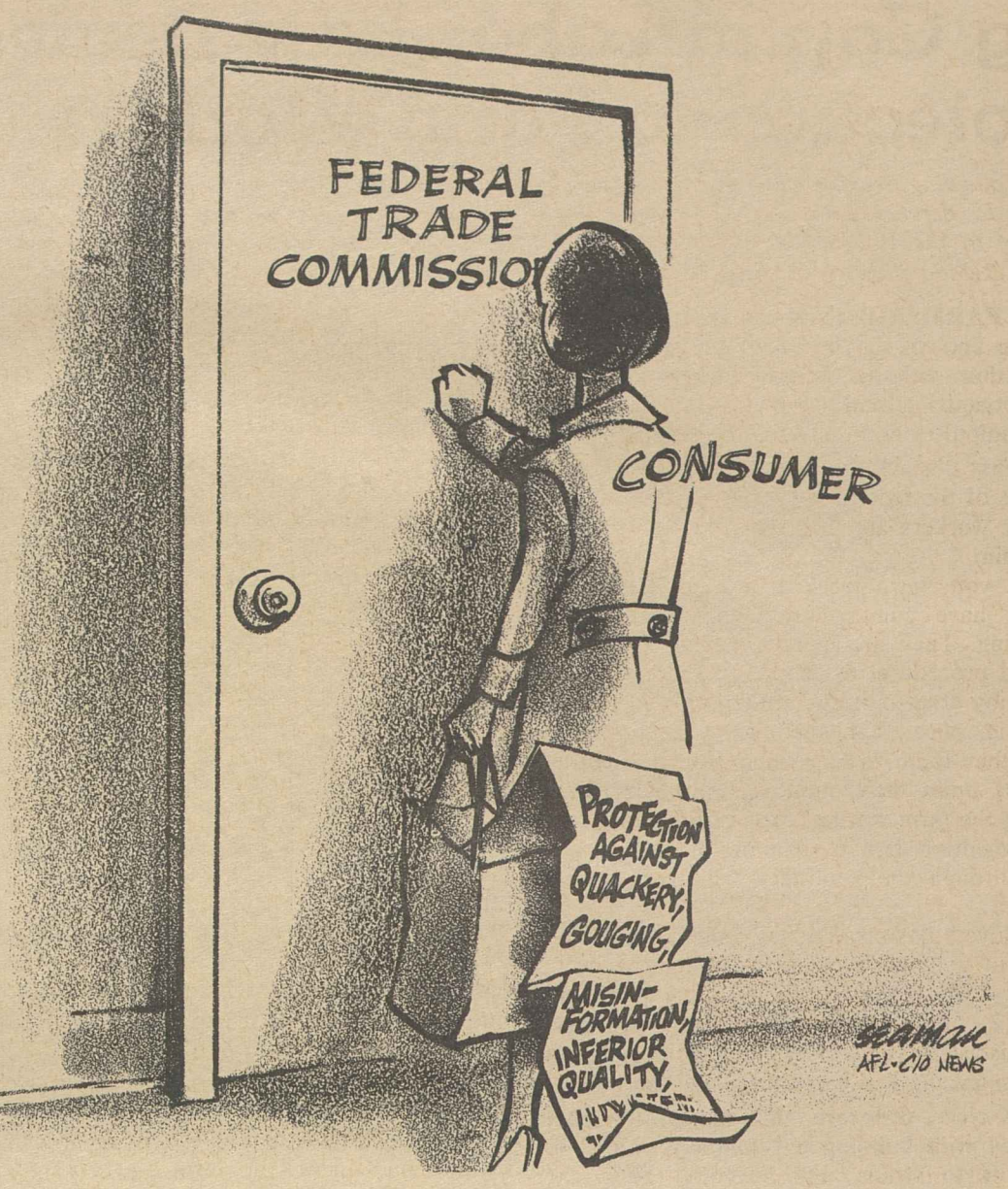

Economy Threatened:

Big Banks Use Legal Loophole For Power Grab of Business

The following editorial appeared in the Nov. 30, 1968 edition of Labor, the weekly paper of 18 unions representing railroad, airline and other workers in the United States.

"THIS IS A REAL can of worms. It can affect the whole capitalistic system in the United States. The line between banking and commerce should not be erased."

Those words come from the nation's Number One "money man," William McC. Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Martin was referring to a huge, swift, scarcely-noticed new power grab by America's biggest bankers.

As reported recently by the New York Times: "The rush by the nation's largest banks to diversify through one-bank holding companies has turned into a stampede. . . . So far, several dozen major banks, with total assets approaching $100 billion, have taken the initiative . . . including the two largest in the nation—the Bank of America in San Francisco and the First National City Bank in New York."

As Time magazine puts it, the big banks have "found a legal loophole" in the Bank Holding Company Act that will let them branch out into any other kind of business—"into retailing, manufacturing, transportation or whatever else looks profitable"—and thereby acquire an ever-greater share of our economy.

Business Week magazine describes this movement as "the most daring enterprise that the banking world has ever undertaken," and says it has raised such questions as these: "With all their financial muscle, will banks ruin other businesses competitively? Does banking's free-wheeling style today presage an economic disaster, as it did in the late 1920s?"

Ever since New Deal days, as a result of the banking disasters of the 1920s and early 1930s, the national banking laws have forbidden banks from controlling non-banking businesses. The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 applied the same rule to bank holding companies—with some unfortunate loophole exceptions.

Several reasons are cited for stopping banks from owning other businesses. First, banks deal with other people's money. Their primary obligation is to their depositors. Bankers should not be tempted to "milk" their bank by lending huge sums of depositors' money to some other affiliated business.

Second, banks are given very special privileges by the government to issue credit. The reason for these privileges is to supply all business with bank credit on a fair and equitable basis. But if banks own certain other businesses, they are apt to tie-in their credit in a way to favor their own businesses and to hurt the competitors.

Third, the big banks already—through their control of credit and through the vast pension funds and trust accounts they administer—exert great power over all kinds of economic decisions. Allowing the big banks to also buy direct stock control over other giant corporations, through the holding company device, would balloon the bankers' power even more.

AN EXAMPLE OF this already exists in the state of Florida: The duPont Estate, headed by financier Edward Ball, has enjoyed a special exemption from the Bank Holding Company Act, even though it operates the largest banking combine in Florida. Using this loophole, Ball built up a $2 billion financial-industrial empire, made himself the most powerful man in Florida, and abused his power unmercifully—most notably in refusing to settle the long Florida East Coast Railway strike.

This same kind of combined financial-industrial power—on an even vaster scale than Ed Ball and the duPont Estate—is what the huge banks of New York, Chicago and San Francisco are now on the way toward developing.

If they succeed—if huge financial-industrial holding companies come to dominate America the way the duPont Estate dominates Florida—it will be a sad and evil day for working people. Working people and their unions would have all too little bargaining strength against such massive combines.

Morever, as Vice Chairman J. L. Robertson of the Federal Reserve Board has warned, bankers in the 1920s engaged in the same kind of "permissiveness" the big bankers today are embarking on—which "brought almost unrestrained expansion followed by a collapse and a depression that caused untold suffering."

Labor newspaper urges the new Congress, as one of it first acts to close the dangerous loophole in the Bank Holding Company Act that allows the big bankers to make their current power grab.

Second-Class Citizens:

Big Gap in Labor Law Denies Protection to Farm Workers

The following is excerpted from an address by William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization, to the Washington chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

THE FARM WORKER knows, as all the poor have known, that to move forward calls for joint action with his fellow workers—and that means organizing; and organizing—for workers—means unionism and collective bargaining.

The first obstacle he faces is the fact that the coverage of the federal law which covers millions of other workers and has for over 30 years—is denied him.

Mind you, farm workers are not denied the right to have unions and engage in collective bargaining. They are merely denied the protection and procedural assistance of federal law, as enjoyed by other citizens, in their efforts to attain them and, once established, no protection. This means that there are no labor-management restrictions upon their employers in their actions resisting the farm workers' organizing efforts. Union recognition and bargaining, therefore, must occur through the voluntary willingness of the employer.

Employers have traditionally shown themselves willing to voluntarily recognize unions when (1) they have the major say in the kind of union it is, or (2) alternatives to recognition are made more distasteful and/or economically dangerous than recognizing and bargaining with the union.

It is clear, therefore, that the farm worker is faced with building a "company union" or resorting to strikes and boycotts. Thus, the legislative situation inflicts upon the farm worker the procedures of striking and boycotting as his only method of building an honorable union.

The unfairness of this is magnified by the fact that built into the system are two factors which make successful strikes extremely unlikely. One is only indirectly related to a bad national policy but the other, and more important one, is a direct result of our immigration policy.

The first has to do with the impact of general hostile local, state and municipal courts which are able, without a federal law, to take immediate jurisdiction of any matter in the labor-management relations purview which comes before them. Because this is farm labor, such matters will occur in the agricultural or rural areas. The courts and the judges there are part and parcel of the agriculture-dominated "power structure."

THE FARM WORKER expects little justice under such circumstances, and that's about what he gets. So a strike which starts among 10,000 acres of grapes today is likely to find itself enjoined against any kind of effective picketing tomorrow, including the limitation and placement of pickets on a one-per-gate ratio in such a way as to separate and isolate them completely from their fellow workers and thereby expose them to the brutal violence of the company supervision and hired goons.

Such injunctions have even taken the union loudspeakers away so that a lonely picket could not even call for help effectively, let alone communicate with the workers in the field.

But an even more critical detriment to effective strikes is the U.S. immigration policy which permits (almost encourages) an endless supply of "scabs" and "strikebreakers" from the other side of the border to any U.S. farms within 350 miles of that border.

How does it happen? Easy! The visa which an alien gets in order to enter this country, and which carries with it his pledge to become a U.S. citizen, is treated like a "work permit" at every entry point on the Mexican border. Visa holders, referred to as "green carders" because of the color of the visa card, commute back and forth across the border without anyone ever questioning the relationship of their pledge to seek citizenship with their commuter habits. It is estimated that in certain seasons the daily commuters are as high as 60,000 per day.

It must also be pointed out that these loose practices are precisely what is responsible for much of the great population growth in the northern cities of Mexico, which has been substantial. The extreme depths of economic disadvantage suffered by the Mexican in native employment usually makes even the lowest-paid U.S. employment very attractive to him.

After three painful years of striking against all of these built-in government instigated obstacles which weigh the scales so heavily against the farm workers' chances, the farm workers union has realized that without some kind of meaningful effort on the part of the U.S. Government to give them an element of "fair play" balance in their struggle to organize, the strike has, at least, only a contributory role to play in the organizational process.

All of this leads to the last piece of machinery which the worker can hope will help him get from his present position of abject unorganized weakness to a position of some organizational form upon which he can begin to build the collective bargaining procedures for self-help and economic progress which have been available to other American citizens for so long. That machinery is the consumer boycott.

Today a national boycott against nearly all California table grapes is the major organizational machinery of the farm workers' union.

The farm workers union is established and it is here to stay. It's leadership is dedicated to its furtherance, whatever the personal sacrifice.

The labor movement of this nation—all segments of it—is united on this. Of all the things you can find about which the various elements within the house of labor can, from time to time disagree about—one thing upon which there is complete and total unanimity today is the importance of the farm workers succeeding in their effort to build their union.

Question of Human Dignity:

Grape Pickers in Semi-Slavery, Woman Strike Leader Reports

A MOTHER OF SEVEN children, who is a union official, charged that California grape growers hold workers in "semi-slavery."

Vowing that workers will fight "on and on" to build their union, Delores Huerta, vice president of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee declared, "It is not just a question of wages."

"It is a question of human dignity, of equality," she asserted, on the network interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.

Mrs. Huerta pointed out that "most of the field workers are Mexican-American, Filipino, Negro and Puerto Rican." The growers, she said, "try to get the idea over that workers are sub-human . . . play one race against the other . . . and actually perpetrate racial prejudice."

She noted that farm workers are denied the rights and protections other workers have under the National Labor Relations Act. They are "absolutely powerless . . . have no control over their conditions . . . no job security," she said.

"If a worker tries to find out who he is working for . . . or what his wages are going to be for the next day, he is fired," she said.

"SO MUCH VIOLENCE (was) perpetrated against our strikers and our pickets" that the union was forced to launch the nationwide boycott against table grapes, as the "safest weapon we have," she explained. Telling effects of the boycott on the table grape market, she said, are evident in shipments "far below normal" and prices substantially lower than last year.

She urged union members and others who are sympathetic to the farm workers to provide "visible, physical support" and financial contributions. "Sympathy alone," she said, "just isn't going to make it."

Reporters questioning Mrs. Huerta on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Stanley Levey of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alex Uhl, of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE WERE A NUMBER of things about the recent election that ought to serve as a warning to the American people that all is not well in the presidential election machinery.

- There was the panicky uncertainty for far too long that the election might be thrown into the House with all the political chicanery that such a calamity might well have entailed.
- There was also the obvious failure of the Electoral College vote—302 for Nixon and 191 for Humphrey—to reflect the exceedingly narrow margin, a bare 300,000 votes out of 72 million, by which Pres.-Elect Nixon won.
- And there was a lot of worry that neither Nixon nor Vice-Pres. Humphrey might attain the needed Electoral College majority and that George Wallace might seek to bargain with the 45 Electoral College votes that were his.

Undoubtedly efforts will be made in the forthcoming 91st Congress to change the current system.

Some reformers would tamper just a little bit with the Electoral College by binding the electors to vote for the ticket on which they run. They are not so obligated legally.

Others would go a step farther and divide a state's Electoral College vote on the proportion of the state's vote that each candidate gets instead of the all or nothing system that now prevails.

Finally, there are those who would do away with the whole Electoral College business and elect future Presidents by a national popular vote.

How far any of these proposals will get in the next Congress is open to question. All of them would require constitutional amendments and Congress is traditionally loath to enter the constitutional thicket.

BUT THERE WAS one failure of the election about which all Americans can do something without waiting for Congress to act—that is the dismal failure of too many Americans not to vote at all.

On the basis of virtually complete returns only 60 percent of the eligible voters in the country voted—the lowest percentage since 1956.

An Associated Press analysis of the national total shows that only about 72 million Americans out of 120 million of voting age went to the polls and registered their political choice in an election that held vital importance for all of the 120 million and their children.

There were some unusual aspects to the 1968 statistics. The Southern states—largely because of heavy Negro registrations and white "backlash" votes—produced bigger turnouts than usual. Some of the big states didn't do too well at all.

California grew by almost a million during the past four years, yet only about 30,000 more votes were cast in 1968 than in 1964. Illinois cast 172,000 less votes in 1968 than in 1964 although it had grown by almost 200,000 during the same period. Ohio produced 23,000 less votes in 1968 than in 1964 although it had grown by 235,000 in the interval. New Jersey, which grew by 264,000 between 1964 and 1968 could produce only an extra 6,000 votes in 1968.

These were all states that Vice Pres. Humphrey lost by narrow margins and a few more votes—even that famous one extra vote per precinct—might have made a difference in the outcome.

The importance of a big voter turnout has never been lost on labor—which, perhaps, more than any other group in the country has devoted time, money and effort to persuade voters to register and vote.

It is clear, however, that labor needs to be joined by other civic minded organizations in the country in the campaign to impress upon voters the importance of registering and voting.

This is at least one job Americans can do for themselves without waiting for the Constitution to be changed.

"HUMAN DIGNITY and equality"—not just wages—are the aims of farm workers in building their union, Vice Pres. Delores Huerta of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee told reporters Stanley Levey of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, left, and Alexander Uhl of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Labor Led Voters to Clamp Lid On Washington Credit Charges

By Sidney Margolius

THE FEAT OF WASHINGTON state labor unions in the recent elections in winning a legal ceiling of 12 percent per annum on retail credit is not only a triumph for the public over the installment sellers and lenders. It is also a clear indication to working families in every state that there is no need to pay high finance charges.

Twelve percent per annum is enough. There are plenty of places to borrow at that rate whether you need money to pay Christmas bills or for other needs. Twelve percent per annum is what you pay when a lender or dealer quotes you a finance charge of $6.50 per $100 of original balance, or a rate of 1 percent a month on your declining balance.

Credit unions, for example, charge a true rate of 12 percent per annum on member loans. In fact, many give free life insurance and rebates so that the true cost often is closer to 11 percent. Many commercial banks, too, charge only 12 percent or a little more on personal loans and auto credit.

But while 12 percent is enough to pay for credit it's a lot better than the 18-22 percent charged by most department store, mail order and bank card charge account plans, or the true per-annum rates of 30-36 percent charged by small loan companies, or the 20-36 percent permitted on installment purchases of used cars in various states.

What happened in Washington is a lesson for credit-exploited working families and their organizations everywhere else. This is the first time in any state that the public itself has had a chance to vote on credit laws. Last year the Washington state labor unions had tried to get the state legislature to put a 12 percent ceiling on rates but the retailers and lenders won out there.

This year, after the bank credit card plans raised their rates from 1 percent a month (12 percent a year) to 1.5 percent (18 percent a year), the unions decided to go right to the public.

In an all-out campaign, the State Labor Council and its allies got the necessary signatures for the petition to put the issue on the ballot, as is permitted in that state. Joe Davis, council president, and Marvin L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, were listed as the sponsors.

Then the retailers and lenders swung their big guns into action to try to beat the proposal. They formed a deceptively-named "Credit Users Committee." Revealingly, five of the 23 area chairmen of this committee were from Sears Roebuck alone. The others were from banks, department stores, and car dealers.

The retailers and lenders then started to pour out the advertising money to beat the 12 percent ceiling proposal. They spent a half-million dollars on TV, radio and newspaper ads, and plastered billboards all across the state.

The retailers and lenders also had the support of virtually every newspaper in the state except for the Catholic Northwest Progress.

THE UNIONS SPENT only $55,000, including the $20,000 it cost to circulate the petitions to get the question on the ballot. This was about one-tenth the amount the credit industry spent for its massive campaign run by a leading advertisting agency.

But you can't fool the people all the time. When the ballots were counted, the public had voted 572,000 to 509,000 for the 12 percent ceiling. The impossible had happened.

Now the Washington state trade unionists hope their success can start similar campaigns to reduce finance charges in other states. Their new law however, does not affect small loan rates which are even higher than retail finance charges.

In other states, until the public comes to realize the enormous waste of family money resulting from high finance charges, you can only protect yourself. The new federal truth-in-lending law does not go into effect until July 1.

Copyright 1968 by Sidney Margolius

THIS YOUNGSTER receives the key to his family's apartment in Co-Op City, Bronx, N. Y., from Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the United Housing Foundation and of the Clothing Workers, UHF Sec. Donald Martin and New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Sponsored by the non-profit UHF, the mammoth complex will house 15,382 families in 35 high-rise apartments upon completion in 1971. It gets its first tenants Dec. 10.

Concern of Family Service:

Broken Homes Root Of Social Problems

FAMILY DISINTEGRATION is a root cause of "riot—violence—urban decay problems," Walter G. Barlow, president of the Family Service Association of America, said in a report on the work of Family Service agencies.

He pointed out some community danger signs that stem significantly from family breakdown: 40 percent of all children who drop out before completing high school; over 700,000 arrests of youths aged 10-17 in 3,000 cities in one month; the probability that a marriage will end in divorce is about one in four; 6.5 million people suffer from alcoholism; and 7.5 million children live in homes without one or both parents.

"Private citizens have been serving on various important commissions and planning bodies along with such organizations as the Urban Coalition and have launched significant programs," Barlow said. "Another part of the private sector—Family Service agencies—has for a long time directed its attention to helping families keep life stable enough for job-holders to stay on the job, for young people to get an adequate education, and children to have at least an even break on their start in life. Family Service believes that it is the quality of family life that helps family members to develop their potential—for good or ill—as students, wage-earners, parents, citizens."

The 36-page report published by the association addresses itself to some growing concerns of businessmen and contributors to United Funds and Community Chests. The report includes 11 illustrations of Family Service work which are typical of agencies across the country.

A Midwestern family agency manned "Operation Welcome" with volunteers to head off problems before they arose and to bridge the gaps between newcomers and their community. In a new trend, a high percentage of Family Service agencies are using agency-trained paid staff and volunteers to carry out certain programs that do not require professionally qualified social work personnel.

On the West Coast, a Family Service agency launched a program to bring services closer to the low-income neighborhoods, and develop self-help programs and new career positions for people in a poverty community. During one month, nearly 2,000 hours of volunteer service were given and 15 to 20 requests for help were met daily.

On the Eastern Seaboard, Family Service brought together a group of young unmarried mothers and their children to help them make better lives for themselves in a community strange to them. Encouraged by the group discussions, and the growing knowledge of opportunities in the city unlike what they had known in the rural south, several young women registered for evening high school classes and others entered training programs.

The report describes the variety of ways in which Family Service counselors have adapted their skills to bolster families in meeting the mounting pressures of urban living and in helping them to get into the main stream of educational opportunity and vocational training. Family Service agencies counsel families on an individual, group or family-unit basis to meet the particular needs of the individual and the family.

Soup to Nonsense:

Attempt to Kick Yule Card Habit Ends With Late Mailing Rush

By Jane Goodsell

MY STRUGGLE to break the Christmas card habit began a year ago about this time when Jim and I held our annual discussion about being sensible about Christmas. He made his usual speech about the simple, spontaneous, heartwarming Christmases he remembered from his childhood, comparing them to the meaningless spending spree and exhausting round of chores that Christmas now was.

I was willing to concede that Christmas had gotten completely out of hand, and there must be some way to de-escalate. I can't recall which of us suggested cutting out Christmas cards, but it doesn't matter because we both hailed it as an inspirational idea. That was Nov. 16.

On Nov. 21, I passed by a counter in the middle aisle of a department store, displaying a beautiful selection of Christmas cards at half-price. I was trying to decide between a delightful medieval print and a stunning abstract design when I remembered our decision. I tossed the cards back, feeling depressed. It seemed extravagant to pass up such a wonderful bargain.

On Dec. 1, I encountered a friend who announced breathlessly that she was so far behind herself this year that she'd only just bought her Christmas cards and was rushing home to address them. I explained to her that we weren't sending cards this year. She said that was very sensible, but she, herself, couldn't do it because she was a sentimental fool about Christmas and loved keeping up the old traditions.

On Dec. 9, we received our first Christmas card in the mail—from old friends spending a sabbatical year in England. Wrote them a long letter, explaining that we weren't sending cards this year but wishing them a merry Christmas anyway.

Dec. 14 brought a flood of Christmas cards in the mail, including several with family photos. Wrote 15 letters to people who'd sent us cards explaining that we weren't sending cards this year. Started 16th letter, but my hand had gone limp.

Dec. 15: Torrent of cards in the mail, including one from Jim's roommate when he was in college. Jim looked thoughtful when I showed it to him.

Dec. 16: After a sleepless night thinking about people who might wonder if we'd died or something if they didn't hear from us, rushed downtown and bought eight boxes of Christmas cards. Very poor selection and I remembered regretfully the lovely cards I could have bought earlier at half-price. Addressed the cards and rushed them into the mail before Jim got home. Felt sneaky but more cheerful. Slept better.

Dec. 22: Bumped into business acquaintance of Jim's who told me how much he liked our Christmas card. I was momentarily puzzled. What card? It took me about 30 seconds to figure it out. Passed on compliment to Jim when he got home. "Mr. McDougal said our card this year was one of the handsomest he received." Jim looked sheepish. Mumbled something about keeping up friendly business relations.

Displayed a little mean streak by waiting a full five minutes before confessing that I, too, had been sneaking out Christmas cards on the sly. We just stood there, looking at each other and shaking our heads. "Well," Jim said finally, "it was a good try."

RLEA Official Says:

Railroads Upsetting Balance in Relations

Buenos Aires—Managements are trying "to destroy the balance" that exists in handling labor-management disputes on American railroads, a top U.S. rail union official has charged.

The charge against employers and an analysis of collective bargaining on carriers in the United States came in a paper submitted to the 12th Pan American Railway Congress by G. E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The U.S. delegation to the Congress, headed by Thomas Goodfellow, president of the Association of American Railroads, included Donald S. Beattie, RLEA executive secretary-treasurer.

Leighty described the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, including mediation by the National Mediation Board and appointment at times of presidential emergency boards to head off strikes that "threaten essential transportation services."

"This arrangement," he said, "has achieved peaceful settlements of nearly all the major labor disputes in our industry over the past 15 years."

However, he continued, "the railroad corporations have for many years tried to destroy the balance of this system by urging Congress to enact a general law forbidding all railroad strikes and imposing a system of compulsory arbitration."

The carriers' moves for an anti-strike law have been "strongly opposed by railway labor, and Congress up to now has not enacted such a law," Leighty observed.

He noted that there have been strikes on individual railroads, but they have been short, with the single exception "of a very long strike against a small railroad in Florida"—the Florida East Coast Railway.

He also acknowledged that the government has acted to head off national railroad strikes or threatened strikes six times since 1943. But in each case, he pointed out, the government limited its action "to the current situation."

When unions have threatened or engaged in strikes after emergency board procedures expired, Leighty explained, they were exercising a "right of appeal" to a kind of "super-mediation by the President or his secretary of labor."

In these "rare cases," he observed, the President acted because he did not want the nation's railroads shut down. But, he added, the President also has shown each time that he does not want to abolish the right to strike.

"This system for handling labor-management disputes is not neat," Leighty said. "It would not please an ideologist of either the right or left.

"However, in an imperfect world, it has proved on the whole a practical system for meeting the employes' basic needs (though too slowly) in an atmosphere of freedom, while preserving the railroads' economic viability and avoiding frequent disruption of essential railroad service."

"This, I think, is a substantial achievement," he concluded.

Goodfellow spoke on the future of U.S. railroads. "The population and production potential," he said, "gives the railroads unprecedented opportunities."

Railroads in America "are on the threshold of a great new era" and they must be ready to meet it, he said, adding, "we are embracing technology with all the passion of a Latin lover."

Pollsters Cite Big Labor Vote For Humphrey

(Continued from Page 1)

The unions were the only "major apparatus" available to Humphrey to overcome "these enormous liabilities," Field reported.

"In the closing weeks of the campaign," the pollster said, "union leadership throughout the country made a determined drive to win it for Humphrey—and they almost did."

Both Field and Gallup noted that a growing number of union members have advanced into economic brackets which normally turn in Republican majorities. Unless a candidate is blatantly anti-union, Field commented, there is less economic motivation for higher-paid workers to follow traditional voting patterns.

But despite this, Humphrey made his best showing in northern industrial areas where unions are strongest.

SECRETARY-GENERAL of the Peruvian Confederation of Labor, Julio Cruzado, visits AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on his way back from the meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive board meeting in Brussels.

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS learned about organizing, union elections and collective bargaining in a one-day institute jointly sponsored by the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO and University of Wisconsin School for Workers. Lynne Shifflett of the School answers a question at one of the sessions.

Students Make Do-It-Yourself Study of Labor

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mock union election and bargaining sessions highlighted the third annual High School Institute co-sponsored by the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO and University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

Eighty-one seniors, representing 42 public and parochial high schools, participated in the daylong program which was arranged with help from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The students heard Thomas Martin, an AFL-CIO organizer, explain how a union could help them achieve dignity and economic gains. Editor Ray W. Taylor of the Milwaukee Labor Press, playing the part of an employer, urged them to vote "no union."

Each student, as a mythical company employe, then cast his ballot in a union representation election. The result was 47 votes for the union and 31 against.

Bargaining committees were then selected with five students forming the union committee and five on the employer's side. Each committee met separately and drew up its proposals and bargaining strategy.

Subsequent bargaining sessions and workshop discussion were marked by hot arguments over union security, wages, health and welfare plans, pensions, seniority and working conditions.

The bargaining concluded with the company making a final offer for settlement that the workers voted to accept against the recommendations of their bargaining committee.

Student participants then filled out a questionnaire to evaluate the program and suggest improvements for the future.

Staff of the institute included Irving Brotslaw, Lee Balliet and Lynne Shifflett of the School for Workers; Martin, Taylor and Milwaukee AFL-CIO staff members Donald Soucie, Grace Buckner, Francis Finch, Clementine Steffes and Russell Retzack.

Harold McAvoy Dies, Headed Mail Handlers

New York—Harold J. McAvoy, president of the Post Office Mail Handles since 1941, died here unexpectedly at a union meeting and was buried Dec. 4 after services in Our Lady of Mercy Church, Long Island.

McAvoy was answering questions of members about the union's recent merger with the Laborers when he collapsed and died. His wife and a daughter survive.

Kayser-Roth Pact Won After 7-Month Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

pay, and improvement of a company-paid insurance plan.

The parties agreed that a profit sharing plan and a Christmas bonus program now in effect will be continued. Clauses on seniority and grievance handling were added, and a voluntary arbitration provision gives employes the right to strike if management fails to agree to arbitration on a specific grievance.

Two major strike issues produced modified agreement—arbitration and dues checkoff. The union wanted arbitration of the last step in the grievance procedure, and got a method for achieving it. On checkoff, it was agreed that employes may authorize management to deduct dues and deposit the amount in a local bank, which will forward it to the union.

Last May the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for a nationwide consumer boycott of company products and all-out support of the strikers "for the duration."

After the settlement the union expressed "thanks to all our friends, in the labor movement and out, who contributed both financial and moral support to the strikers."

Benet added "we are asking our feminine supporters to put their Kayser-Roth pantie hose back on."

The company makes women's hosiery under the brand names of Schiaparelli, Mojud, Kayser, Phoenix; men's hose labeled Esquire and Bachelor's Friend, and Supp-Hose for both sexes.

Kayser-Roth workers here voted for TWUA four years ago. Management engaged in legal maneuvers until challenged ballots were finally counted and the union was certified by the National Labor Relations Board, Sept. 11, 1967.

When the company lost its legal battle it showed little desire to settle at the bargaining table from October 1967 to May 1968. Employes voted to strike, and walked out May 6. Despite strong pressure for settling from townspeople hurting from the loss of a big payroll, the strike was 100 percent effective, the TWUA said.

The AFL-CIO boycott, and support of farmers, small businessmen and other workers in the area turned the tide. But the crucial factor was labor's determination not to let the issue go down the drain, TWUA asserted.

Strikers got a lift during their long struggle when two Canadian plants of Kayser-Roth joined the union. A hosiery manufacturing unit in London, Ont., voted 71-35 for TWUA representation, and the Ontario Labor Relations Board certified TWUA as representing a majority of the 40 workers at a tricot unit in the same town.

Labor support of the product boycott was widespread. Stores in many cities were handbilled, and shoppers were called on to avoid buying company products until a settlement was reached.

After the strike started, TWUA Pres. William Pollock sent personal letters to 1,600 hosiery buyers in major cities. Their response was encouraging, Pollock said.

Labor Dept. Reorganizing Plan Delayed

The Labor Dept. has postponed implementation of a reorganization of the department's Manpower Administration pending consultation with the national conference of governors.

The reorganization of the Manpower Administration had been announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz "to serve the twin purposes of efficiency and economy."

In money alone, Wirtz said, it would save the government $4 million a year.

The reorganization would have separated unemployment insurance from job placement and linked job finding with manpower training operations.

It also would have set up a single chain of command for regional Manpower Administration programs, responsible to a new associate administrator for field operations.

Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington, chairman of the governors conference, urged the department to delay implementation of the reorganization plan pending further consultation. The final decision may be left to the incoming administration.

IUD Names McIver Sectional Coordinator

Harold D. McIver has been named southeastern coordinator for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., IUD Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich announced.

McIver, 37, has worked on IUD coordinated organizing programs since 1963 and is an international representative of the Steelworkers.

Nixon Picks Moderate:

McCracken to Head Economic Advisers

Pres.-Elect Richard M. Nixon chose a middle-of-the-road Republican college professor as his chief economic adviser and told newsmen that he doesn't consider it necessary to have higher unemployment in order to control inflation.

Nixon and his choice to head the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Paul W. McCracken of the University of Michigan, met with Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the powerful, tax-writing House Ways & Means Committee.

By all accounts, it was an exploratory negotiating session—to define the areas in which Mills might be willing to consider tax credits for business as an alternative to government spending in fields such as job training. Mills has sharply criticized tax credits as a form of "backdoor" spending in which loss of revenue to the government substitutes for federal appropriations.

Among those participating in the meeting was Alan Greenspan, a key economic adviser to Nixon during the presidential campaign. Last October, Greenspan handed a potent political issue to Humphrey by telling newsmen that Nixon "would be willing to take slightly more unemployment" for the sake of better price stability.

Pres. Johnson, meanwhile, issued a strong warning to the incoming Administration against abandonment of a full employment policy.

"God help us if we find ourselves returning to a period of high unemployment, with the 'haves' fighting off the 'no longer haves' for precious jobs," the President warned.

"That is a prescription for social disaster," Johnson told the Business Council. "Without full employment," he said, Nixon "cannot succeed in his other urgent objectives."

Nixon told newsmen that McCracken's appointment had been strongly recommended by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Eisenhower Administration. McCracken, 53, served on the council from 1956-59.

Nixon described him as "a centrist, a man who is pragmatic in his economics."

The President-elect also named Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, 45-year-old Harvard scholar, as his assistant for national security affairs. Kissinger, a highly-regarded expert, served as foreign policy adviser to New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller during his campaign for the GOP nomination.

In another major appointment, Nixon named as his science adviser Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology.

Among lesser appointments, the President-elect designated a former aide to South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond, Harry S. Dent, as a White House deputy counsel. Dent was active in the 1964 Goldwater campaign.

There were strong indications that Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge will be named by Nixon to replace W. Averell Harriman as chief United States negotiator at the Paris talks on Viet Nam. Harriman has urged Nixon "to have his own team" to carry on the negotiations.

A Nixon spokesman confirmed that Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey had declined an offer to become the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Nixon's press aide also announced that the President-elect has asked Chief Justice Earl Warren to remain on the Supreme Court until next June, when the court completes its term. He said Warren had agreed to do so.

The 77-year-old chief justice had sought to retire last summer, leaving the exact timing to the President. But he agreed to stay on after a Senate filibuster blocked confirmation of Associate Justice Abe Fortas and the nomination was withdrawn.

Although Nixon had once praised Warren as "a great Republican chief justice," he hit hard during the campaign at decisions handed down by the Warren court.

The President-elect was expected to start announcing his Cabinet selections shortly and dozens of names figured in speculations and predictions as to his choices.

Don Morris Dies at 58, AFM Official, Editor

Los Angeles—Don Morris, secretary of Musicians Local 47 for the past eight years, died at his home here following a heart attack. He was 58.

He also had served since 1960 as editor of Local 47's publication, Overture. During the period it won numerous Intl. Labor Press Association awards, including one for an editorial written by Morris on the importance of voting.

'Let's Get to Work!'

HUMAN RIGHTS were directly related to job opportunities in a program marking the 20th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Discussion leaders in this panel were, from left, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who chaired the session; Maurice Tempelsman, business leader and moderator; Bryson B. Rash, who spoke for the National Alliance of Businessmen, and Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver. Not shown is panelist Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP.

Meany Cites Basic Right to Job, Calls for Full Employment Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman; broadcast news commentator Bryson Rash, representing the National Alliance of Businessmen, and Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP. Maurice Tempelsman, chairman of the businessmen's committee for the observance, was moderator.

Stressing the importance of a full employment economy to achieve human rights, Meany posed the alternatives.

"Without full employment," he asked, "how do we ever solve the just demands of our minorities?

"Do we fire whites to hire blacks? Fire blacks to hire Americans of Mexican descent, or Puerto Ricans, or Indians?

"Do we play a grim game of musical chairs for those scarce job opportunities available?"

And without full employment, Meany warned, "hospitals and schools will remain unbuilt and new roads, new homes, new parks all will continue to be just drawings on some planning board."

Even before the UN declaration, he noted, the 1946 Employment Act committed the United States to a job for all economy.

To achieve this, Meany stressed, "we cannot retreat from the hard, unalterable fact that there is but one clear path to the elimination of unemployment. The government must become the employer of last resort."

Only through free, fair and full employment, Meany said, can the nation "eliminate poverty, desrtoy slums, provide decent housing and schools."

Nor can the UN declaration be fulfilled, Meany said, unless workers are protected in their right to collective bargaining.

Of the farm workers, Meany declared: "All they want is the right to vote for or against a union. But they are denied the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, not because their cause is not just but because their employers have a tough and effective lobby."

This, he said, is an area of the UN human rights declaration "which cries for implementation."

In the panel discussion:

- Weaver observed that the goal of full employment is not just the chance to work in return for the necessities of life, but "the opportunity to develop and use talents" in useful occupations.
- Slaiman stressed that merely halting discriminatory practices doesn't bring about fully equal employment opportunities for minority groups unless there is active recruitment, training to overcome educational handicaps and a high level of employment.

He cited the progess made under private and government programs in which the trade union movement has been deeply involved but warned that an increase in unemployment would wipe out these accomplishments. "It would be like walking slowly up a rapidly descending escalator."

- Rash reported that the National Alliance of Businessmen is ahead of schedule in its first-year goal of placing 100,000 of the hard-core unemployed in private industry jobs.

He said the productive value of each person placed in a job pays off the cost of training in only 20 months.

- Mitchell expressed concern lest the new Administration scrap the important start that has been made for an uncertain program of tax incentives. It is necessary to build on what has been done, he stressed, not discard everything and start anew.

In other panels, experts discussed the human rights declaration as it relates to equal protection of law, youth, environment and social order. Chief Justice Earl Warren and Urban League Dir. Whitney M. Young addressed plenary sessions. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman returned from the Paris Viet Nam peace talks to serve as chairman of the program.

Pres. Johnson, in an unscheduled appearance at the closing session, called for Senate ratification of a group of United Nations conventions or treaties designed to implement its human rights declaration.

The commitments awaiting ratification include treaties dealing with abolition of forced labor, prevention of genocide, elimination of racial discrimination and political rights of women.

Earlier, Chief Justice Warren expressed high praise for the President and his Administration.

Warren, a former Republican governor of California who in 1948 was the GOP candidate for vice president, told the conference that Johnson's Administration "has probably done more than any other for human rights."

12-7-68

HEW Backed On Reform of Welfare Rules

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ple solve problems and become more self-reliant and self-supporting."

Meany noted that the indignities to which welfare recipients are subjected too often serve to discourage people in need from obtaining help.

"We applaud the elimination" of eligibility investigations, Meany said. "The controls which are built into the new regulations, we feel, are more than adequate to insure continued good results."

The help to recipients appealing reduction of benefits, Meany added, would change "a paper right" into "a real right for families and individuals faced with reduction or elimination of their only source of income."

Meany concluded: "The AFL-CIO, therefore, strongly supports the proposed regulations and urges their implementation at the earliest possible date."

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Four-Union Merger Links Railroad Operating Crafts

Jobless Rate Declines to 15-Year Low

The nation's over-all unemployment rate dropped three-tenths of 1 percent to 3.3 percent in November, the lowest point in 15 years, the Labor Dept. reported.

At the same time, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that nonfarm payroll employment rose 160,000 in November to 68.8 million, seasonally adjusted.

The 3.3 percent jobless rate is the lowest since November 1953, when it was 3.1 percent. The rate reached 3.5 percent several times earlier this year.

The number unemployed in November was 2.6 million, down 200,000 from October after seasonal adjustment. There were declines of 100,000 for adult men, 75,000 for adult women, and 25,000 for teenagers.

Jobless rates for adult men (2 percent), adult women (3.4 percent), and full-time workers (3 percent) all fell in November. The rate for adult men was at its lowest since 1948. But the unemployment rate for teenagers, at 12.2 percent was down only slightly.

Nonwhite Rate Down

The unemployment rate for nonwhites dropped significantly from 7.4 percent in October to 6.5 percent in November, but it remained more than double the rate for whites—3 percent last month.

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or more totaled 350,000 in November, seasonally adjusted, also the lowest level in 15 years. Over the year this long-term unemployment declined by 100,000.

On the jobs side of the picture, the Labor Dept. said that "all major industry divisions except con-

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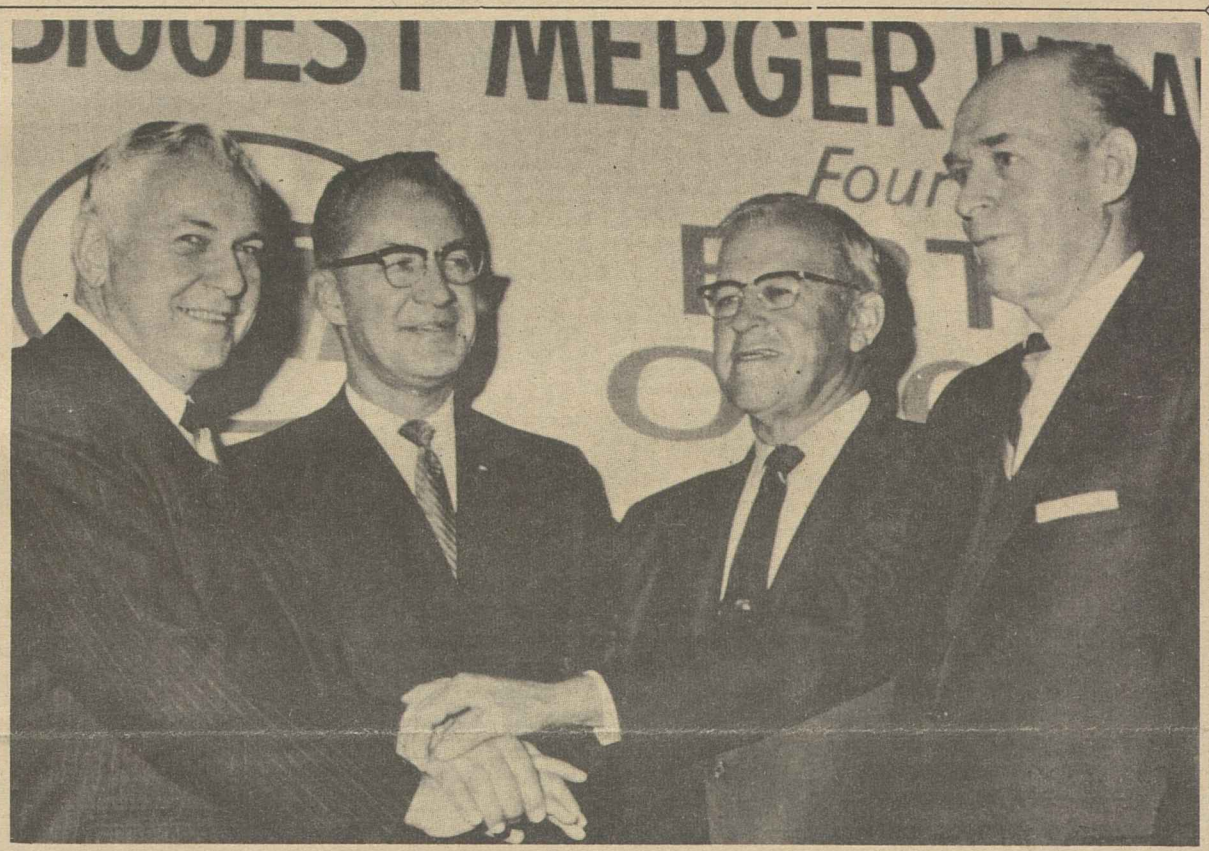

CLASPING HANDS IN UNITY are, from left, Pres. Charles Luna, Railroad Trainmen; Pres. Clyde F. Lane, Conductors & Brakemen; Pres. H. E. Gilbert, Firemen & Enginemen; and Pres. Neil P. Speirs, Switchmen. They announced that their unions' members have approved merging into a new United Transportation Union, effective Jan. 1.

280,000 Members In New Unit

By Duane Emme

Chicago—Four of America's oldest labor organizations have merged into a new United Transportation Union "to meet the demands of these times" in representing men who move the nation's trains.

Formation of the 280,000-member union, effective Jan. 1, was announced here jointly by presidents of the Railroad Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen, Switchmen's union and Conductors & Brakemen.

They released figures showing that members of their unions voted overwhelmingly for the merger in a two-month referendum—and they explained the importance of the action.

The Trainmen voted 86 percent in favor of the merger, the Firemen & Enginemen 96 percent, the Switchmen 69 percent, and the Conductors & Brakemen 75 percent.

All of the unions, except the ORC&B, are members of the AFL-CIO and the UTU has asked for affiliation with the federation. It also expects to affiliate with the Canadian Labor Congress for 30,000 members in Canada.

Under the merger agreement, UTU's president is Charles Luna, who has served since 1963 as head of BRT, the largest of the four merging unions. Heads of the three other merging unions will take offices as assistant presidents at the new union's headquarters in Cleveland. They are H. E. Gilbert, BLF&E; Neil P. Speirs, Switchmen; and Clyde F. Lane, ORC&B.

These officers, along with UTU's

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Meany Pledges Cooperation:

Nixon Picks Shultz As Labor Secretary

By David L. Perlman

Pres.-Elect Richard M. Nixon turned to the academic world to pick a Secretary of Labor who, he said, "has demonstrated in his mediation capacities that he can gain the confidence of both labor and business."

His choice to "speak for labor" in the Nixon Cabinet is George P. Shultz, 48-year-old economist and dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a letter of congratulations and a pledge of cooperation to Shultz.

The Labor Dept. has always had the support of the trade union movement in carrying out its mandate to promote the welfare of wage earners and improve working conditions, Meany said.

"We in the AFL-CIO look forward to working closely with you and your associates in the achievement of those objectives."

Shultz, an academic specialist on industrial relations, automation and manpower training, has served as a public member of mediation and arbitration panels and as co-chairman with Clark Kerr of the Automation Fund Committee set up by Armour & Co., the Meat Cutters, and the now-merged Packinghouse Workers.

He is among a group of moderates in the all-Republican Cabinet Nixon presented to the nation over television and radio—a Cabinet made up of businessmen, lawyers, educators and political figures representing the basically conservative mainstream of the Republican Party.

On domestic issues, the key Cab-

(Continued on Page 7)

New NLRB Count Hits J. P. Stevens

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., major supplier of textile goods to the U.S. government, deliberately reduced the flow of cotton into a company warehouse to give itself an excuse for getting rid of union supporters prior to a National Labor Relations Board election, an NLRB aide said.

The ruling, by Trial Examiner Owsley Vose, marked the sixth straight time since 1966 that unfair labor practice charges against the nation's second largest textile maker have been upheld. Two of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Tax Reform Held Key In Solving Nation's Ills

Tax reform is essential to the massive public investment needed to overcome America's accumulated social and economic problems, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stresses in an article written for a prestigious academic journal.

The article "Labor Looks at Government Finances," appears in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

It discusses the impact of the "rapid and radical changes in technology, urban growth and race relations."

It notes the problems created because "millions of people have been leaving depressed rural areas of declining job opportunities to seek their future in the cities. Additional millions have been moving from cities to suburbs. Industry, too, has been leaving the city for suburbs and outlying areas."

The article warns that the public investment in facilities and services—however large it may appear in dollar terms—has not been adequate to meet the backlog of needs and keep up with rapid changes.

As a result, Meany points out,

(Continued on Page 3)

Railway Patrolmen Seal Unity Pact with Clerks

The Railway Patrolmen have completed action on a merger plan that will bring the union into the Railway Clerks as an autonomous section of BRC's Allied Services Division.

Under the merger, effective Jan. 1, the Patrolmen will be in seven locals of exclusive membership within the division. The union now has about 2,000 members in 52 locals holding 65 contracts with U.S. railroads.

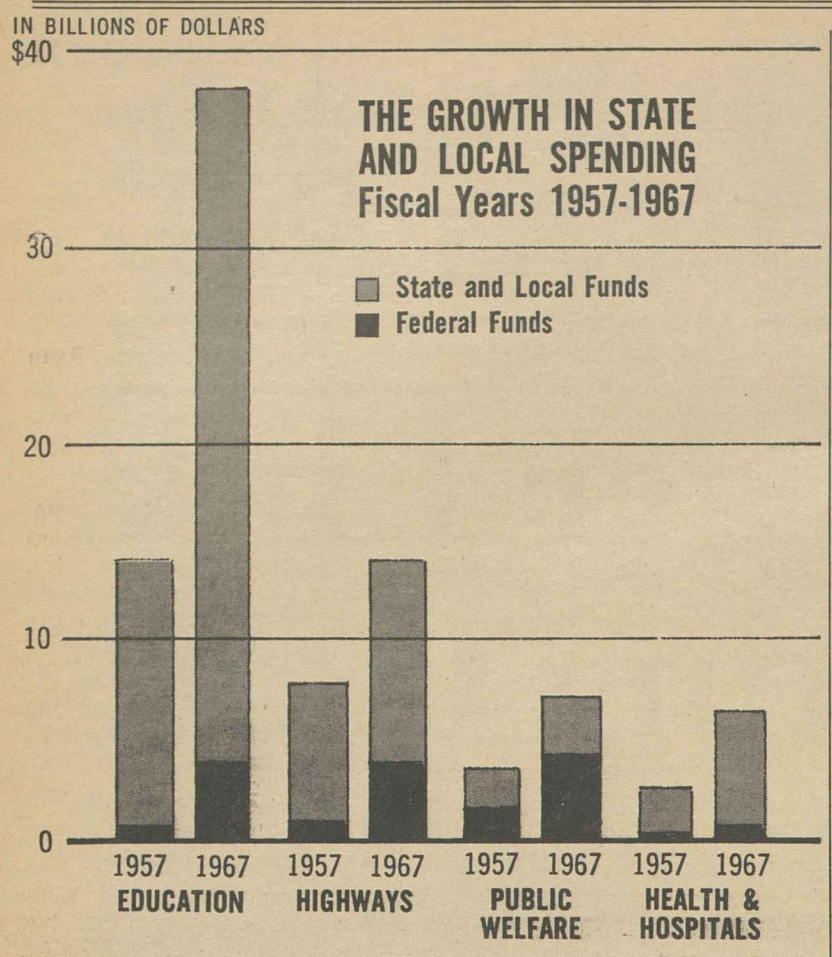
The Patrolmen's convention in Portland, Ore., in October approved the merger plan and instructed its executive board to work out details to effectuate the merger.

BRC Pres. C. L. Dennis and Patrolmen's Pres. William J. Ryan announced in Washington that the board completed this process in meetings held in Chicago Dec. 5 and 6.

Details of the merger were negotiated by the board in conferences with L. E. Dennis, BRC's administrative coordinator and W. J. Donlon, the union's general counsel.

Under the merger agreement, Ryan will become a vice president in the BRC division. The Patrol-

(Continued on Page 3)



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Appeals Court Upholds Name-and-Address Rule

The right of the National Labor Relations Board and federal courts to require an employer to furnish a name-and-address list of his workers in advance of an NLRB election has been affirmed by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Three judges of the New York-based court, saying they disagreed with a contrary ruling by the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, upheld a lower court ruling requiring Beech-Nut Life Savers, Inc., to provide a list of its salesmen and their addresses to the Office & Professional Employes, Local 153.

The decision was the second in which appeals courts have disagreed with the Boston ruling. The NLRB is carrying the latter decision to the Supreme Court, which recently agreed to hear arguments for and against.

The refusal of Beech-Nut to give the NLRB an address list has prevented the holding of an election for more than two years. Further delay is ahead for the union and its prospective members if the company files another appeal.

The union lost a first election held July 20, 1966, one day after Beech-Nut gave the NLRB the names of eligible voters but not their addresses.

OPEIU Local 153 filed objections to the election because the company had not complied with the board's so-called "Excelsior" rule on names and addresses. The NLRB regional director set aside the election and ordered a new one. Beech-Nut called the Excelsior rule improper and continued its refusal to supply names and addresses.

The judges in the latest case, rejecting company arguments, held that the Excelsior rule was not adopted in violation of the Administrative Procedures Act requiring extensive hearings before a new rule is set. It was on this procedural ground that the 1st Circuit judges had refused to enforce the rule.

The Excelsior rule and the subpoenas issued under it, the 2nd Circuit Court said, are "designed to assist the board in fulfilling its statutory duties to investigate questions of representation and to supervise representation elections. . . .

"An employer-furnished list supplied the day before an election does not provide adequate time for fair scrutiny and appraisal. . . . Accuracy, completeness, and opportunity for scrutiny are all necessary if the policies underlying the Excelsior rule are to be fulfilled."

Utility Workers Vote on Con Ed Offer in N.Y.

New York—Members of Utility Workers Local 1-2 were to vote Dec. 13 on an improved contract offer aimed at ending the strike called Dec. 1 by the 20,000 employes of the Consolidated Edison Co.

The strikers will ballot all that day on acceptance or rejection of a proposal recommended by local union officers. The latter "strongly urged" membership approval of a contract they called the "best in the utility industry."

The new offer contains improvements in three areas stressed by members—vacations, Sunday premium pay, and pensions.

Con Ed now proposes to pay all pension costs except for a 25 percent deduction, instead of the current 50 percent, from Social Security benefits. It offers paid vacations of three weeks after 7 years of service, four after 17, five after 25 years, with one extra day per year in between. For all Sunday work it offers to pay time and a half instead of the present time and a quarter.

All other terms of the rejected contract remain unchanged. They include wage increases ranging from $17 to $48 a week; increased progression pay and holiday pay, plus complete insurance coverage for workers and their families.

The new proposal calls for a contract expiration date of Mar. 10, 1971. If members vote to ratify, the first shifts will return to work Dec. 14, and the others Dec. 16.

Lagging Revenues:

States, Cities Financial Woes Stem from Unfair Taxes

Almost every state and city faces a financial crisis. Their revenues come nowhere near meeting the costs of their operations and the needs of their citizens.

The financial crisis is laid to inadequate taxes. And the answers are not in more taxes so much as more effective use of state and local income taxes, writes Arnold Cantor in the December issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Income taxes are the fairest and best revenue-producers available to the state and local governments, says the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research economist. Yet most states make only a token effort to tax incomes. Their main source of revenue is in sales and property taxes.

The states rely largely on sales taxes and local governments depend almost entirely on property taxes, Cantor notes, while income taxes play a rather small role in underpinning their finances.

"Currently, only $8 billion of state and local government revenue is raised through individual and corporate income taxes, compared to $26 billion levied on property and $21 billion on sales to consumers."

"This extraordinarily heavy reliance upon sales and property taxes," Cantor comments, "is one of the keys to why state and local revenues have failed to grow in line with needs."

Both of these taxes are unfair because they put the heaviest burden on low- and middle-income groups, he says.

Compared with income taxes which tend to grow at a faster rate than the economy—as employment, personal income and profits rise—sales and property tax revenues grow at a much slower pace. For that reason local and state governments have repeatedly had to increase tax rates and adopt new taxes over the last 15 years. Cantor points out that between 1959 and 1967 states alone have enacted 258 major increases and adopted 24 major new taxes.

The federal government has proved the effectiveness of income taxes which account for four-fifths of its tax collections. Since World War II, it has been able to reduce tax rates and yet support substantial increases in domestic and defense spending. At the same time, the national debt grew only 20 percent, and actually fell sharply in comparison to the nation's wealth, Cantor reports.

He further notes that in 1964 "America's federal taxpayers received the largest tax cut in history and yet federal revenues actually increased with the growth of employment, profits and personal incomes."

General and selective sales taxes, Cantor points out, account for 60 percent of all state tax revenue, as 44 states—encompassing all but 2 percent of the U.S. population—now collect sales taxes.

The rates range from 2 percent in six states to 6 percent in Pennsylvania. In most states, the rates are 3 percent or higher.

Some states depend on sales tax more heavily than others. Illinois, Nevada and Washington look to consumer sales for more than 80 percent of their tax take, while Alaska, Delaware, Minnesota, Oregon and Wisconsin rely on sales taxes for less than one-third of their total revenue.

Families of low and moderate means are hit hardest by a sales tax because they must spend most of their income on their needs and virtually all of it is taxed.

But for the wealthy, Cantor notes, a relatively smaller part of their income must be consumed and their sales tax bite is much less compared to their ability to pay.

A number of states have moved to ease this burden by exempting food and medicines from sales taxes. Currently 14 states do not levy taxes on food and 22 fully or partially exempt prescription drugs.

Local governments depend on property taxes for 87 percent of their tax revenue, according to the article.

Like sales taxes, property taxes fall hardest on those least able to pay, Cantor notes, since rent or payments on a home take a large chunk of a low or a moderate income.

Because the property tax is the single most important revenue source for cities, it must support most public education outlays and also pay for such other community services as police and fire protection and sanitation.

Cities must pay more for services than the suburbs, Cantor notes, citing a report of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. And since education must compete for the same tax dollar, it suffers in the inner city.

"Among the nation's 37 largest metropolitan areas, the suburbs spent $146 per capita on education and $132 per person for police and fire protection, sanitation and the like.

"At the same time, these non-educational functions cost $232 per person in the center city and only $99 was spent on education. Where educational improvements are needed the most and the tax base weakest, the competition for available funds is the greatest," Cantor observes.

He points out that most of the states that use some form of income tax either levy a flat rate on personal income or the rate stops at $10,000. This means a family earning $8,000 a year pays about the same percentage as one making $100,000.

At the local level, income taxation is common in only five states—Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, Cantor reports. And only a few cities outside these states levy income taxes.

Since most of these taxes are flat-rate systems, they are nothing more than wage taxes. Usually, they do not tax income from dividends, sales of stock or other capital gains. In many ways, these income taxes are no more fair than sales tax or property tax, Cantor comments.

He suggests that states and local governments "focus more on progressive income taxes based on ability to pay and limit their present reliance on sales and property taxes."

He also recommends more cooperation from the federal government to meet the problems and needs of the states, cities, counties and townships.

"Most important, the federal government through grants-in-aid will have to continue to expand its role as anchor man in federal-state-local financial partnerships." he concludes.

New Rallying Cry Stirs Far Right—'Eat Grapes'

The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Right to Work Committee and the John Birch Society have called on their members to eat all the California grapes they can stuff down.

The goal is to break the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, whose national boycott of struck California table grapes has the solid support of the trade union movement and the endorsement of leading church groups.

At the Kansas City convention of the Farm Bureau, Pres. Charles B. Shuman called for a counter-boycott of food stores which have stopped carrying California grapes.

"Buy and eat grapes and have some on your table for Christmas," Shuman urged delegates.

The pitch to the conservative big farmers' establishment was that organization of grape workers in California would spread to farm workers elsewhere.

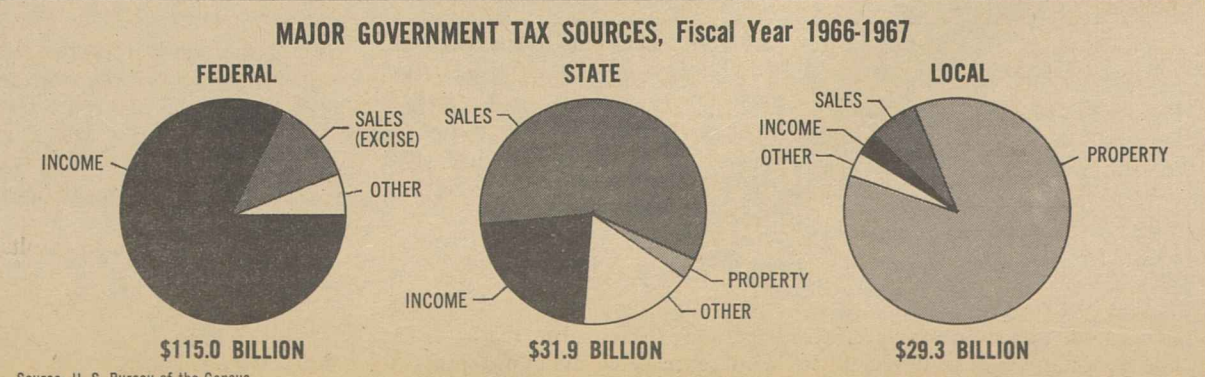
Posters in the convention hall warned, "Grapes today—bread tomorrow." The head of the California Farm Bureau reported on the "almost traumatic experience" of union organizing and passed out baskets of grapes to the delegates.

Local chapters of the John Birch Society have held "counter-picketing" demonstrations to try to nullify protests against the sale of California grapes.

And the National Right to Work Committee has a leaflet it is passing out which terms the grape boycott a weapon to bring about "compulsory unionism."

It says grape pickers are really well off and are covered by "more protective laws than farm workers in any other state."

What the "work" committee doesn't mention is that the farm workers aren't covered by a law giving them the right to union organization and collective bargaining.



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Sixth Union-Busting Case:

New NLRB Finding Scores J. P. Stevens

(Continued from Page 1)

NLRB rulings have been sustained by the U.S. Supreme Court. Three company appeals still wait to be ruled on by other U.S. appeals courts.

Vose concluded after hearing the latest charges that Stevens "deliberately changed its past methods of doing business so as to be able to reduce the volume of cotton moving" into and out of the company's Black Hawk warehouse at Greenville, S.C. The purpose, he found, was "to have an excuse for laying off a substantial number of the group of employes which . . . the company had heard contained the largest number of union supporters, namely the warehouse employes."

The examiner recommended that 17 warehouse employes, whom he held to have been unlawfully discharged, should be reinstated—all of them with backpay except three who were laid off after the election.

Challenges to ballots cast by the 14 should be overruled, Vose said. He advised the NLRB to open and count the ballots; to certify TWUA as the bargaining agent for warehouse employes if it wins a majority of the valid votes cast; and if it does not get a majority, that the election be set aside and a new election ordered.

Vose's report will go to the NLRB for review if the company files exceptions, as it has in the five preceding cases. The first two of five NLRB findings against Stevens were refused review by the Supreme Court.

Workers unlawfully fired by Stevens in the first two cases have collected $666,895 in backpay to date. Stevens' union-busting policies have prevented any successful union organization in the past. TWUA Pres. William Pollock predicted that the Black Hawk workers will give TWUA its first "foothold" in the Stevens chain.

Stevens management started its union-busting tactics when it learned in the fall of 1967 that its warehouse employes were interested in joining the Textile Workers Union of America, the examiner reported.

Though its Black Hawk warehouse was only about half full in September of 1967, Stevens "commenced consigning the great bulk of its shipments" from cotton states to an independently-owned public warehouse in Greenville, thence to its cloth-making plants.

That month Stevens consigned 73 of the 88 carloads of cotton shipped from the South to Greenville for warehousing at the independent warehouse, the examiner related.

Policy Changed

"Earlier in 1966 and 1967, almost all the cars placed at the [independent] warehouse had originally been consigned to Black Hawk. However, apparently realizing that it did not make sense to consign cotton to Commodity [the independent warehouse] when it had plenty of space available at Black Hawk, and when its own warehouse staff was comparatively idle, Stevens had 37 of the 73 cars originally consigned to Commodity" switched to its own warehouse, the examiner related.

The remaining 38 cars comprised a "significantly larger number of cars than Stevens had previously had Commodity handle," Vose said, citing the record of shipments. Next Stevens increased its use of warehouses at Gulfport and Clarksdale, Miss., instead of Black Hawk, and at the same time laid off 20 Black Hawk employes to bring the warehouse workers to 28—a reduction in force of unprecedented size.

And just before the eligibility period for voting in the NLRB election expired, Stevens hired three new shop employes, Vose noted. The shop employes, who repair equipment, are mainly white and the warehouse workers predominantly black, according to the report.

An NLRB agent who conducted the representation election at Greenville challenged the ballots cast by 14 of the laid-off employes, and thus prevented the union from claiming a majority.

WASHINGTON AREA youths are now able to get information about work careers at a new audio-visual annex to the D. C. Apprenticeship Information Center. At dedication ceremonies are, from left, D. C. Manpower Administrator Horace R. Holmes; H. Robert Borden, national director of the Labor Dept.'s Apprenticeship Information Centers; F. Z. Hetzel, U.S. Employment Service director for D. C., and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

Tax Reform Held Key In Solving Nation's Ills

(Continued from Page 1)

education and public transportation have deteriorated in large cities, air and water pollution have become major problems, housing for the lower income families has been grossly inadequate. And a significant minority of the nation has had little share of national prosperity.

Can the states, cities and private industry overcome these problems?

Meany thinks not. They can help, he says; they can do more than they have done. But, he adds:

"The key to the national complex of social and economic problems is federal government policy, funds and planned programs over the next 10 to 20 years—with state and local government initiative and additional funds to carry through the nationwide efforts at the local level."

Meany emphasizes labor's position that the government must be:

- "The employer of last resort—to create jobs for the unemployed and seriously underemployed in providing needed public services.
- "The landlord of last resort—to build and rehabilitate housing that poor people can afford."

But can the government, itself, afford this?

Yes, Meany insists. The growth in the national economy will generate additional revenue. But, he stresses, to gain continued public support for heavy federal expenditures, the public must be convinced of the fairness of the taxation system.

The fact is that we don't have an equitable tax system, even though it is superior to most state and local tax structures.

Specifically, Meany proposes "elimination of those gross inequities that impose full tax rates on workers' earnings while there are various loopholes that permit wealthy people and corporations to escape payment of full tax rates and, in some cases, to escape from paying any federal taxes at all."

He calls also for reform of state and local tax policies, consolidation of small local government jurisdictions and a federal tax credit for state income tax payments to encourage states to base taxation on ability to pay.

Meany firmly rejects the conservative call for "no strings" handover of federal money to the states. "Since unconditional grants would not be tied to specific programs, there is no assurance they would not be used for less urgent or even wasteful purposes," he notes. Nor could enforcement of federal civil rights or labor standards be assured.

Genuine problems resulting from uncoordinated grant programs can be overcome by less drastic remedies, Meany suggests.

Basically, his article insists, "America has the manpower, skills and productive ability to achieve solutions" to the nation's problems.

Rail Patrolmen Seal Merger With Clerks

(Continued from Page 1)

men's Sec.-Treas. L. Powell will become a member of the division's board of trustees.

In announcing the merger, Ryan said: "We are very happy with the negotiated agreement, which brings our members into a large and effective union."

Stressing that the need for mergers among transportation unions has been apparent for many years, he added that he was "proud that the Railway Patrolmen have taken this forward step" with the Railway Clerks.

In welcoming the Patrolmen into the Railway Clerks, Dennis said he was certain that the union's members will find their new union "hospitable and beneficial."

Separate Contracts

A very important point in the merger plan, he explained, is "that the existing craft and class lines for Patrolmen will be continued, and there will be maintenance of separate agreements."

There also will be maintenance of separate seniority, promotion rights, bargaining rights and responsibilities, jurisdiction rights and craft and class determinations, Dennis added.

He expressed hope that the merger "will demonstrate that large and small unions can join together on an equitable and workable basis."

Like Ryan, Dennis emphasized that "unions in the transportation industry need merger. Our members are calling for it all over the United States and Canada."

"The merger trend is clearly at hand in railway labor, and our union expects to play a major role in developing a situation in which there are fewer, but better unions to represent the needs of the employes," he concluded.

Dock Workers Reject Final Offer Under T-H

Union longshoremen voted by a 13-1 margin in a National Labor Relations Board referendum to reject "final offers" of their employers in 1968 contract bargaining.

The vote, conducted under Taft-Hartley injunction procedures, removed legal barriers to a walkout by some 60,000 ILA members Dec. 20. The NLRB gave the vote results as 14,359 against the offers, 1,112 in favor, out of 30,859 eligible dockworkers.

Mediator David L. Cole, head of the Presidential Inquiry Board in the contract dispute, summoned the negotiators to the New Yorker Hotel to resume bargaining. The ILA wage scale committee met with Cole's panel before resuming talks with New York Shipping Association representatives Dec. 12.

ILA Pres. Thomas L. Gleason told reporters that a settlement still is possible, and that "a strike no one really wants can be averted." But the employer associations will have to show more evidence of their good-faith bargaining intentions than they have in the past, Gleason said.

The ILA and its locals from Searsport, Me., to Miami, and from New Orleans to Brownsville, Tex., insist on major improvements in these areas, Gleason said:

- The size of the money "package."
- Containerization and resultant job losses.
- Work rules in New York, the biggest ILA port.
- Pension benefits.
- A master contract for all ports, and settlement of local issues in each ILA port.

Dock workers struck after their contracts expired Sept. 30 without any acceptable employer offers. Pres. Johnson halted the strike when the three-member inquiry board reported that it would imperil the U.S. economy and the national defense effort if it continued.

ILA members returned to work in compliance with an 80-day court order while negotiations resumed under supervision of the Cole panel.

The rejected offers of employers—in all ports except in the lower Gulf of Mexico—were for hourly wage increases of $1.01 over three years in annual steps of 48, 30 and 23 cents; a guaranteed work year of 2,080 hours starting next Apr. 1, and a $300 monthly pension benefit at age 62 after 25 years of service.

In five ports, longshoremen had the alternative of voting for a two-year offer with lower wage increases—63 cents. The ports were Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Hampton Roads, Va. They turned down the offers in those ports, and also in all others—Searsport and Portland, Me.; Baltimore; Miami and Port Everglades, Fla.; Burnside, La., and nine South Atlantic ports in North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia.

Court Rebuffs NLRB In Bid to Bar Picketing

Los Angeles—The Service Employes were acting lawfully when they picketed a maintenance firm at Los Angeles Intl. Airport to protest wage-cutting, a U.S. District Court ruled here.

Judge William Gray turned down a petition by the National Labor Relations Board's general counsel for a Section 10(l) Taft-Hartley injunction against SEIU Local 399.

SEIU Pres. David Sullivan said that, while federal District Court judges seldom refuse a 10(l) injunction petition against a union under the Taft-Hartley law, "this case indicates that upon a clear showing that a union is protesting unfair cutting of standards, a District Court can refuse a restraining order" for good cause.

Local 399 since last May 1 has been picketing the City Building Maintenance Co. at the United Air Lines terminal to call public attention to the fact that the firm pays its employes at least 50 cents an hour less than union janitors at other airport locations.

The picketing started when UAL changed its policy of signing contracts with maintenance firms that preserved AFL-CIO contract standards. For many years, SEIU said, area wages and conditions had been provided in United maintenance contracts but the new contractor signed with a local of the expelled Teamsters.

When picketing began, the NLRB counsel applied for an injunction on the ground that the picketing grew out of a jurisdictional dispute with Teamsters Local 986.

After a hearing in which the SEIU produced evidence that the contractor and United Air Lines were undercutting the standards won after many years of effort by AFL-CIO unions, the court dismissed the NLRB petition.

Local 399 officers testified that for a number of years the union's jurisdiction had been disputed by one Anthony Doria, claiming to represent a union which signed contracts with several maintenance firms. When Doria left the maintenance scene after a long fight, the firms that had done business with him switched to the Teamsters.

The picketing at the United terminal, and the battle for fair wages and conditions will continue, SEIU said.

Bert Jewell Dies; Rail Union Leader

Kansas City, Kan. — Bert M. Jewell, 87, president of the former AFL Railway Employes Dept. for nearly a quarter of a century, died at a rest home here. He retired from the position in 1946.

Jewell, a longtime leader in the Boilermakers, also headed the negotiating committee of the nonoperating unions for many years, and represented rail unions at international labor meetings.

Merger on Track

THE MERGER of four railroad operating unions into a single union is an historic step in the evolution of the trade union movement in this country and reflects once again the ability of unions to change with economic conditions and the needs of their members.

The nation's railroads over the last decade have waged a lavishly financed, bitter attack on the rail unions. Combined with a sharp increase in automation the attack has left a string of casualties in its wake and the realization by the rail operating unions that only in unity would they find the strength to continue to represent their members effectively.

The four unions—Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen, Conductors & Brakemen and Switchmen—have joined together in a new union, the United Transportation Union, after approving referendum votes of their memberships.

The men who run the trains will now speak with a single voice, a strong voice, reflecting the ability of the trade union movement to adapt to the needs of the nation's workers.

Reagan's Economy

THE BASIC PROBLEM at San Francisco State College is that Gov. Reagan's "economy" has so stripped it of funds that it can with difficulty do the job of education it was set up to do. One department, for instance, ran out of mimeograph paper some weeks before the end of last semester and there was no replacement to be had until the next budget. Damaged equipment, as well as exhausted supplies, cannot be replaced until the next miserly budget comes along.

Under such bare-bones financing, the college has no money to react to the emergencies, to answer the new situations which protest has forced upon it and which demand an answer. The answer—were the governor to allow the money for it—would be better education, better orientation toward minority-majority relationships, specifically better education in the field of minority studies. We note that Laney College can set up a black studies program, but San Francisco State is still trying.

Neither the governor nor that fantastic rightwinger Maxwell Rafferty (the only man in public life who can successfully combine a smile and a sneer) notes this grievous financial lack in pronouncements about San Francisco State. They talk only of force, ignoring the causes of the problem.

But the two San Francisco State presidents who have resigned this year have called attention forcefully to the financial shackles in which Reagan "economy" has placed them. Pres. Robert Smith noted "desperate limitations in financial resources" against previous college commitments, "rigid controls on the available resources" and "inability to obtain relief from financial crisis" as reasons for his resignation.

This is not to condone the tactics of the demonstrators, but the point is that "economy" has so hamstrung the college that it cannot react adequately to the crisis.

Reagan would use force alone, spending on it money he will not make available for better education.

That will enhance his image with the hardline voters.

But it will not cure the underlying cause of San Francisco State's problem.

—East Bay Labor Journal

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Another Golden Spike

NAACP Warns:

Voice of Most Negroes Muted By Clatter of Black Extremists

The following is excerpted from an editorial in the November 1968 issue of The Crisis, official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE DEEPENING SCHISM within the Negro community over tactics and goals, gleefully fostered and distorted by insensitive and irresponsible news media, is headed toward a major internal crisis requiring each of us to stand up and be counted.

Differences among black folk in this country are not new, but a new ingredient has been added—the attempt by a small minority of black extremists to force compliance with its views and tactics. This nihilistic minority professes disdain for all "white" values while at the same time invoking and utilizing, as instruments of controversy, the worst practices of the most benighted stratum of white society, to wit, obscene name-calling, threats, intimidation, suppression of opposing views and violence.

The emergence of this swaggering band of black extremists demanding abandonment of democratic methods and goals and a reversal of the trend toward integration must be met head-on by the vast majority of Negroes who reject the minority's tactics and goals. To be sure, the new mood has been generated by white America's historic racism. In turn, the new black mood nurtures further white racism.

On our part, as on the part of white folk, there is urgent need for strong and unequivocal reaffirmation of our commitment to the democratic processes as a means of attaining, here in our homeland, full, equal and unfettered rights for America's 22 million black folk. This means a repudiation of the nihilism of the extremists who are shrilly and insistently espousing apartheid; racism, including anti-Semitism; intimidation and violence.

Most fatuous of the extremists' exhortations is the call for "black revolution"—the seizure of power by the Negro minority. Any revolution remotely possible in this country at this time would not be one that advances the position and cause of Negroes. Rather it would be a revolution of the Right suppressing not only the black community but also curtailing the basic liberties of the total society.

Repeated surveys and polls by reputable and impartial opinion testers show that this minority misrepresents the true views and aspirations of the majority of the nation's Negro population.

A September 1968 survey by the Columbia Broadcasting System found that the "greater majority of Negroes still want integration and want to achieve equality through legal means. Only a very small minority of Negroes approve of violent tactics, 9 out of 10 in the survey expressing disapproval of violence to achieve equality."

Notwithstanding the evidence that the Negro masses remain committed to the program and tactics which have brought substantial gains in the struggle for equality, the voices within the Negro community which publicly express this majority view have been few and, often, lonely. Partly this has been because of a tendency on the part of the news media to by-pass spokesmen for the majority and to project the minority spokesmen as the authentic voices of the Negro community.

There is the additional factor that responsible leaders who speak out against the extremists have been subjected to threats of violence. Moreover, Negro leaders have traditionally been reluctant to speak out publicly in opposition to other black spokesmen.

BUT THE TIME has come for speaking out loud and clear lest the entire race be branded as hatemongers, segregationists, advocates of violence, and worse. The silent majority must let its views be known not merely in polls but also in print, on the rostrum, and via radio and television.

The time for silence or muted voices is past. The extremists must be answered promptly and forthrightly in the name of the majority. Their racism and anti-Semitism condemned and repudiated. The infantilism of their "governments-in-exile" exposed and scorned. Their advocacy of Jim Crowism rejected as retrogressive. Their suicidal call for violence disavowed.

Let it be known that the preachers of hate, the defeatists afraid to compete in the open market, the name callers who substitute epithets and slogans for reason, the exhorters who summon Negro youth to death in futile shoot-outs with the police and the military—let it be known that these media-created "leaders" are not our spokesmen.

Dissent, protest and militancy, yes. Intimidation, disruption, suppression of free speech, extremism and violence, no!

The time to speak up in no uncertain terms, to rally the silent black majority to a constructive program of responsible militancy and resistance to extremism, is now. Tomorrow may be too late.

Analyzing the Vote:

New Deal Coalition, Less South, Very Much Alive in '68 Election

The following is excerpted from an article in the December 1968 AFL-CIO Federationist by John M. Barry, "The 1968 Elections and Beyond."

WHILE PRECINCT BY PRECINCT breakdowns of the vote remain to be analyzed, it was clear that Vice Pres. Humphrey scored heavily among city dwellers, workers and the ethnic minorities. The Columbia Broadcasting System, on the basis of results in sample precincts, found Humphrey ahead in all cities with his margin varying directly with the size of the populace.

CBS credited Humphrey with 59 percent of the vote in cities of 500,000 or more against 34 percent for Nixon and 7 percent for Wallace. In cities of 50,000 to 500,000, the analysis showed the Democrat getting 51 percent of the vote to 40 percent for Nixon and 9 percent for Wallace. In smaller cities, the indication was 46 percent for Humphrey, 45 percent for Nixon and 8 percent for Wallace. Nixon was the favorite in the suburbs, with 51 percent to Humphrey's 40 and Wallace's 9, and in the small towns and rural areas, with 48 percent to 37 percent for the Democrat and 16 percent for Wallace.

Even so, the results in the cities were spotty. Big Humphrey pluralities in New York City and Philadelphia, for example, gave him the margins he needed to carry New York state and Pennsylvania. But the Democratic vote in Chicago was well below what Kennedy polled in 1960 when he barely carried Illinois. This time the state went to the Republicans.

The CBS analysis crediting Humphrey with 59 percent of the vote in the largest cities compares with 63.5 percent for Kennedy in 1960. The dropoff, however, was much less than the Democrats suffered in the country as a whole.

Among minorities, CBS found Humphrey scoring 78 percent in Mexican-American precincts and 79 percent in Negro ghetto areas. A sampling by the National Broadcasting Co. found the vote for Humphrey to be even higher in all-black precincts, averaging somewhat more than 90 percent.

Thus the old coalition of workers, minorities, liberals and big city organizations that has formed the core of Democratic strength since New Deal days was still very much alive. The one element that deserted the party in the 1968 election was the South, increasingly a bastion of conservatism, where Humphrey managed to carry only Texas.

One factor that may have been critical in denying Humphrey the victory was the decline in the percentage of eligible voters who went to the polls. The total vote for the presidency, now estimated at 72 million, was itself a record, but because of population growth it represented only about 60 percent of the eligible vote compared with 62.1 percent in 1964 and 63.2 percent in 1960.

In Illinois, which proved to be a pivotal state, the actual vote total this year was less than in the two previous presidential elections. A bigger vote ordinarily could be expected to benefit the Democrats and this year it could have meant the difference for Humphrey.

Analysts will be arguing for months, too, over the "spoiler" role played by Wallace, the candidate of the American Independent Party. Wallace succeeded in having himself listed on the ballots of all 50 states and the question remained: Whom did he hurt most—Nixon or Humphrey?

It is conceivable that had Wallace not been a candidate, Nixon might have carried some of the strongly conservative southern states that went to the former Alabama governor. On the other hand, a shift of just a percentage point or two might have given Humphrey some of the closely contested northern states he lost. New Jersey Gov. Richard Hughes, for one, was emphatic in blaming the Wallace candidacy for the Democrats' failure to take his state. Nixon's plurality over Humphrey in New Jersey was only 53,000, whereas Wallace received about 260,000 for 9.1 percent of the total.

From his own standpoint, however, the election produced only failure for Wallace. In the campaign, he had talked boldly of actual victory, but his realistic objective was to win enough electoral votes to deny a majority to either of the two major contenders and thus establish a bargaining position from which he could seek a deal on federal appointments and policies.

IT WAS clear, too, that a good showing for Wallace outside the South would have given him a national base on which to build for a new challenge in 1972. He failed to achieve any of these goals and emerged from the election as no more than a sectional candidate whose racist-oriented appeal was taken seriously only by the hard-core radical right.

Wallace carried only five states with 45 electoral votes—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. Three of them were among the four that went for Dixiecrat Strom Thurmond and his States' Rights Party in 1948 and four were among the six states that backed Goldwater in 1964.

Outside the South, Wallace's share of the popular vote ran less than 10 percent, hitting such low points as 1.4 percent in Hawaii, 1.7 percent in Maine, 5.2 percent in New York and 6.8 percent in California.

He ran poorly even with working-class voters among whom he had hoped to pile up his strongest support in the North.

The CBS sample precinct analysis showed that Wallace's strongest showing was in rural and small town areas, where he drew 16 percent of the vote. His main strength, CBS found, was among farm whites and this came mostly in the South.

Wallace's failure to do well among workers was credited by most observers to a vigorous campaign by organized labor that succeeded in exposing the fraudulent nature of Wallace's claims to be a friend of the working man and his links to ultra-rightwing, anti-union extremists.

In Textile Industry:

Anti-Union Conspiracy in South Seen Blocking Workers' Rights

A "CONSPIRACY" among Southern textile employers, police, courts and prominent law firms blocks workers there from enjoying "cultural, educational and health standards" equal to those elsewhere in the nation.

That charge was leveled by Sol Stetin, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers Union of America on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio.

Stetin said the aim of the conspirators is to "thwart unionism" in the South. He cited maneuvers to delay final disposition of National Labor Relations Board cases as one often-used tactic. He said the Deering-Milliken case, now in its 12th year, and the five-year fight of the J. P. Stevens & Co. against the union, are examples of the "constant delays" workers and their unions face.

The union official said that an employer often doesn't worry about the eventual outcome of a case if, in the meantime, he can keep the workers from organizing a union. "He doesn't care if five years later he has to reinstate" workers fired during an organizing drive, "because in the meantime, the rest of the workers are terrorized and intimidated," he asserted.

THE EMPLOYERS, he said, "dominate" the southern textile communities, just as they did the "steel towns, and the automobile factories, and the rubber communities and the mines in the old days."

But, he said, more than the lag of wages and incomes is involved. He pointed out that since workers in the South are denied industrial democracy, they don't have political democracy.

"And because they don't have political democracy, they don't enjoy social democracy."

Stetin said that the best way to ease the plight of southern workers is to strengthen the NLRB and speed up its procedures.

Reporters questioning him were Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE MANY ISSUES facing the incoming Nixon Administration is housing, particularly low-income housing.

The civil disorders of 1967 and 1968 and the constant threat of more disorders in blight-ridden, decaying central cities makes this a problem of extreme urgency. And housing is closely related to the searing sores of race relations.

Simply put, the housing supply—for low-income families, especially—is pitifully inadequate in both quantity and quality. Public and private housing over the years just has not kept up with the need.

In full awareness of this, Pres. Johnson appointed a National Commission on Urban Problems on Jan. 12, 1967. Former Sen. Paul Douglas was named chairman and Pres. John Lyons of the Iron Workers a member.

The President asked the commission to generate "ideas and instruments for a revolutionary improvement in the American city." Congress appropriated funds to carry this out.

The scope of the study included building codes, technology, land use, federal and local and state taxes affecting housing, etc. For six months hearings were conducted in a score of U.S. cities.

The latest report by the Douglas Commission, entitled "More Than Shelter," deals with the social needs in low and moderate income housing. Its 213 pages provide an in-depth view of the dilemma of the urban slums and some suggested courses of action.

What is often forgotten is that public housing had a second and perhaps even more important purpose than shelter. It was a part of the drive against the depression with the emphasis on creating jobs and on pump-priming.

Although in quantity and some quality, public housing has fallen far short of the demands, it has provided important shelter for some low-income families. But in many of the larger cities it has become a part of the urban Negro ghetto and contributes to the alarming trend toward the polarization of the races.

Still, as Douglas pointed out, "public housing throughout the country apparently has suffered unfairly from too much attention to a few bad examples but is generally far superior to the slum housing it replaces."

The Douglas Commission concluded that the greatest shortcoming of public housing has been too little done to strengthen family life and individual behavioral development and almost nothing has been done to foster a sense of community either within the public housing projects or between project tenants and their surrounding neighbors.

The commission concluded that the primary problem with public housing and other federal housing programs is that there has been too little of it.

Until 1966 the average annual production of public housing was approximately 27,000 units; below-market interest rate, moderate-income housing averaged 13,000 or an average total for both types of 40,000 units. Rent supplement allocations exceeded 36,000 within a year and a half after initial authorization although only 1,700 were under payment. And unless Congress increases the authorization, the rent supplement program will be frozen at about 45,000 dwelling units.

To improve the federal effort, the Douglas Commission recommends:

- A vast increase in the production of low and moderate income housing, spread through all parts of metropolitan areas and otherwise designed to avoid economic stratification.
- The fostering of a sense of community.
- The use of a variety of special programs to cope with severe social or economic behavioral problems so that no family need be denied housing—as is now the case in some projects because of such problems.
- Accelerate the use of new approaches to public housing, such as rent supplements, community planning housing, leased housing and new cities.

The Douglas Commission study has merit that deserves serious consideration.

RENEWING THE CHARGE of "conspiracy to thwart unionism" among textile workers in the South was Sol Stetin, center, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers Union of America, as he was questioned by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times on Labor News Conference.

LOCAL TRAINING DIRECTORS of the Lithographers & Photoengravers meet at LPIU headquarters in New York for "a meaningful exchange of their experiences." The union operates training programs in 30 cities, with another seven scheduled to start soon. The international union's education director, William A. Schroeder, is at the center.

Congress, Nixon Urged to Expand Federal Housing, Urban Programs

The National Housing Conference has urged Congress and the new Administration to expand—and fully finance—programs to meet the nation's urban housing needs.

The conference, which has been crusading for slum clearance and decent housing for 37 years, warned that "America's cities are in a crisis resulting from the decay of decades."

Its board of directors, including union housing experts, approved a legislative program calling for construction of 3 million new housing units a year, including 1 million for low and moderate-income families.

It asked for expansion of nearly every phase of the 1968 housing law.

For the new low-income home ownership program, based on federal interest-rate subsidies. It urged authorization to finance 300,000 units a year—up from the present level of 375,000 units over three years.

It asked the same step-up for the similar program involving low-income rental housing.

The conference also proposed a new mortgage financing system to stimulate the rental program. In essence, it would provide a secondary mortgage market for the interest assistance program. The only budget cost would be the difference between the face value of the low-interest mortgages and the discount at which they would be resold to the Federal National Mortgage Association to bring the rate of return up to current market levels.

Increases in public housing, in rent supplements and rehabilitation loans and grants were also urged.

Conference recommendations would also increase funds for the model cities program—both the authorization, which sets a ceiling on the amount that can be appropriated, and the actual appropriations.

The statement noted that Congress appropriated only $200 million of the $400 million for supplemental grants to model cities for the 1968 fiscal year, and only $312 million of the $500 million authorized for the 1969 fiscal year.

Other proposals sought additional funds for urban renewal, mass transportation grants, federal guarantees for new community development, co-op housing assistance, rural and college housing.

The conference noted that Congress last year appropriated only $2 million of the $8 million Pres. Johnson had sought for enforcement of the fair housing provisions of the Civil Rights Act and urged fully adequate appropriation next year.

Housing Conference Pres. Nathaniel S. Keith termed the organization's proposals "essential to help solve human suffering and disillusionment and alleviate the crisis in our cities."

The conference's board of directors includes AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan; Boris Shishkin, secretary of the federation's Housing Committee; Pres. Edward K. Leonard of the Plasterers; L. M. Raftery, president-emeritus of the Painters, and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Widow Denied Pension On Absence of Contract

New York—A widow's claim for a pension has been ruled illegal because the contribution made by her husband's employer was not covered by a written agreement as required under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The decision came from the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a case involving Kathleen Moglia, the widow of John J. Moglia; his employer, Elmhurst Contracting Co., Inc. and the pension fund of Teamsters Local 282.

The local's fund was set up in 1955 to cover various employers with collective bargaining agreements, with a clear provision that only union employes covered by contracts could participate in it, the court said.

Despite this, according to the court, Elmhurst, a non-union employer, made payments into the fund on behalf of Moglia and other employes over a period of 11 years, without objections from the fund trustees.

When Moglia retired in 1965, he filed an application for a pension with the fund, which the trustees refused, on advice of counsel, due to the lack of a bargaining agreement with the employer.

In 1966, after he died, his widow was likewise refused a pension and she brought suit to compel the trustees to make payment of the pension.

Mrs. Moglia's claim was denied by the U.S. Southern District Court of New York and the contributions made by Elmhurst on behalf of Moglia and others were returned to the employer.

In upholding the lower court, the Appeals Court said the law's Section 302 clearly requires a written agreement specifying the basis of payments in order for an employer to contribute to a union fund.

"As compelling and as appealing as the claimant's case was," the court concluded, "the structure of the law and intent of Congress preclude any inroads . . . into its specific requirements."

Senator Bartlett Of Alaska Dies

Cleveland—Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska), a onetime gold miner, newspaper reporter and one of his state's best known citizens, died here after undergoing surgery for a heart ailment. He was 64.

Bartlett was elected as a delegate to Congress from the territory of Alaska in 1944 and was re-elected for six consecutive terms. When Alaska got statehood, he was elected as one of its first two senators in 1958. He was re-elected in 1960 and 1966.

During his years in Congress, he worked tirelessly for federal programs to aid the territory, and later the state.

15-Year Low

Unemployment Dips In November to 3.3%

(Continued from Page 1)

struction and government showed seasonally adjusted employment gains."

The strongest increases were in services, up 90,000 to 10.6 million, and in mining, up 48,000 to 638,000. The latter rise was attributed to the end of a bituminous coal strike.

Manufacturing employment increased by 25,000 to 19.8 million. This gain, too, was said to be due to reduced strike activity. Employment increases were particularly noted in the machinery and ordnance industries.

A 20,000 decline in November Construction employment to 3.2 million was "due primarily to bad weather conditions," the department said. Over the year, construction jobs were up by 50,000.

In the government category, an 18,000 drop in jobs reflected the effects of a New York teachers' stayout and a slight drop in federal government employment, according to the department.

November employment figures in other areas, seasonally adjusted, were:

Transportation and utilities, 4.3 million, up 21,000 from October; wholesale and retail trade, 14.3 million, up 8,000; and finance, insurance and real estate, 3.4 million, up 9,000.

The civilian labor force rose to 79 million in November, a gain of 225,000 from October.

In a section on labor force trends in 1968, the bureau noted that the civilian labor force averaged 78.7 million in the first 11 months of this year, an increase of nearly 1.4 million over 1967.

The increase, as broken down, included 500,000 adult men, 725,000 adult women and 125,000 teenagers.

The trends section of the report said the total employment gain over the 11-month period was nearly 1.5 million—550,000 for adult men, 800,000 for adult women and 125,000 for teenagers.

Average unemployment over the period was given as 2,850,000, a reduction of 125,000 from the 1967 average. The 3.6 percent average unemployment rate for January-November 1968 compared with annual average rates of 3.8 percent in 1966 and 1967.

Average weekly hours of work for rank and file workers declined three-tenths of 1 hour in November to 37.4 hours, seasonally adjusted, with nearly all major industry sectors sharing in the workweek reduction.

In the manufacturing, the workweek stood at 40.8 hours, off two-tenths of 1 hour from October but slightly higher than last November.

Average hourly earnings were unchanged in November at $2.92. Because of the drop in the workweek, however, average weekly earnings fell by $1.17 to $109.21 in November. Average weekly earnings were up $5.47 over the year.

Board Aide Raps Sears For Anti-Union Tactics

New York—Management of Sears Roebuck & Co. has been hit with new findings of union-busting tactics by a National Labor Relations Board examiner.

The giant retail store chain was found guilty of firing a supporter of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store District 65 and threatening others to smash a 1967 organizing campaign at three Sears stores in the Bronx, Manhattan and Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Trial Examiner Samuel Ross ruled after hearings that management of the three "hard goods" stores not only fired a union committeeman in violation of law but also acted illegally in the following ways:

- Subjecting union committeemen to "corrective" interviews and placing "memoranda of deficiency" in their personnel files to discourage their union activities.
- Threatening employes with discharge and other reprisals to discourage support of the union.
- Promising to correct long-standing grievances and to improve earnings opportunities to deter support of the union.
- Spying on union backers and maintaining an illegal "no solicitation" rule during nonworking time in nonpublic store areas.

Witnesses told the examiner that after the union began organizing "big ticket" salesmen at Sears' Fordham Road store, Charles Sigerson, the company's director of employe relations, came to the Bronx from his headquarters in Philadelphia and conducted a series of meetings with management personnel of the Fordham Road, 31st Street and Mt. Vernon stores.

Other meetings were held by the manager of the three stores at which salesmen were told "they would be better off staying with him than going along with a bunch of outsiders, strangers," the testimony showed.

This was followed by the permanent layoff of a union supporter and other acts the examiner called violations of employes' rights.

Ross recommended that Sears be ordered to reinstate the laid-off employe and to halt its union-busting activities.

Yule Shoppers Reminded To Look for Union Label

There is no finer gift than one which bears the union label, the AFL-CIO reminded shoppers in urging support of labor's Christmas Buying Campaign.

"No other occasion conveys the message of peace and joy better than Christmas; no other purchase expresses belief and sincerity in the union cause like a union product or service," said Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in an annual reminder to unions, central bodies, service trades councils and women's auxiliaries.

Lewis asked not only that union members patronize shops and services carrying the union label but that they make their presence known to sales people. Union buyers, when organized, can be a tremendous force in the community, he said.

Other labor activities during the holiday season include the giving of toys and food baskets to underprivileged families. Major events are scheduled in San Francisco, New York and other cities where children will receive gifts at union-sponsored Christmas parties.

Joseph Huneault Dies, Rail Union Officer

Ottawa, Ont.—Joseph A. Huneault, a vice president of the Maintenance of Way Employes for the past 13 years, died at his home here Dec. 4. He was 58.

Huneault served as MWE's national legislative representative in Canada.

New Cabinet Reflects GOP Mainstream

Nixon Names 12 to Major Federal Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

inet member is expected to be Robert H. Finch—partly because of his designated post as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, but particularly because of his close, long-standing personal and political association with Nixon.

Completing the trio of Cabinet members who will be dealing with the nation's most pressing urban problems is Michigan's Gov. George Romney, named to be Secretary of Housing & Urban Development.

Nixon said he chose Romney because of his ability as an administrator and because of his "tremendous missionary zeal about the need to do something about the problems of our cities."

Earlier, however, Nixon had named a Democratic sociologist, Daniel P. Moynihan to direct a new Cabinet-level Council on Urban Affairs. Moynihan is expected to be the "idea man" on urban problems.

Most of those named to the Cabinet have been described as pragmatic, friendly to the concept that private business and the states should play a dominant role in problem-solving, but free of the simplistic belief that the era of big government can be turned back.

Politically, its most conservative members appear to be Maurice H. Stans, who will have less influence on the course of government as Secretary of Commerce than he did during the Eisenhower Administration as budget director, and Melvin R. Laird, Nixon's surprise choice for Secretary of Defense.

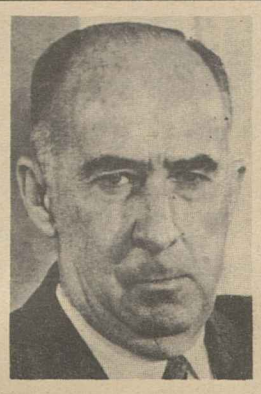
Laird, an able, knowledgeable but strongly partisan Republican congressional leader, will administer the government's largest department and the spending of the lion's share of the national budget.

Nixon prides himself on his experience and knowledge in foreign affairs and his choice as Secretary of State is a close personal friend, William P. Rogers, attorney general under Eisenhower.

Nixon said he chose Rogers for his coolness in crisis and because as a negotiator "I would put him up against any man in the world."

His third close associate—making what may become a "kitchen Cabinet"—is his law partner and campaign manager, John N. Mitchell, who will become Attorney General.

Robert H. Finch
HEW



John N. Mitchell
Justice

Melvin R. Laird
Defense

George Romney
HUD

David M. Kennedy
Treasury

William P. Rogers
State

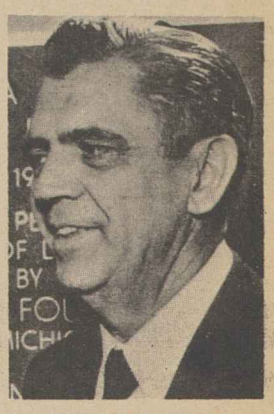
George P. Shultz
Labor

Walter J. Hickel
Interior

John A. Volpe
Transportation

Maurice H. Stans
Commerce

Winton M. Blount
Post Office



Clifford M. Hardin
Agriculture

Three of the Cabinet members are or have been construction contractors. His choice for Postmaster General, Winton M. Blount, runs one of the South's biggest construction firms as well as heading the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. And both Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe and Alaska Gov. Walter J. Hickel—to head the Transportation and Interior departments—have construction backgrounds.

Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury will be a banker, David M. Kennedy, who, Nixon said, combines "a good streak of midwestern conservatism" with "a deep humanitarian concern for the problems of people."

He chose as "an eloquent spokesman" for the farmer University of Nebraska Chancellor Clifford M. Hardin as Secretary of Agriculture.

In his television introduction of Shultz as Secretary of Labor, Nixon said he was searching for a man in the tradition of the late James P. Mitchell.

He said he found such a man in Shultz, "who is a great educator, but more than that he is a man who will speak for labor as did Jim Mitchell, but who also has demonstrated in his mediation capacities that he can gain the confidence of both labor and business."

Nixon said leaders on both sides of the bargaining table "have recognized that here is a man that may be able to mediate some of those devastating labor-management crises before they come to the strikes that paralyze our economy."

Shultz, who has been on leave from the University of Chicago to spend a year at Stanford University's Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavorial Sciences, was not mentioned prominantly in the early speculation about the Cabinet choices.

He was named last month as head of Nixon's task force on manpower and labor-management relations—one of a group set up to identify major problems and make recommendations to the new Administration.

Shultz was considered a knowledgeable expert by those who knew him and there was satisfaction in labor circles that Nixon had not turned to an anti-union conservative to head the task force.

Shultz, who received his doctorate in industrial economics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1948, served as senior staff economist for the Council of Economic Advisers during two years of the Eisenhower Administration. He taught at MIT before becoming business school dean at Chicago in 1962.

Descriptions of other Nixon Cabinet selections follow:

Secretary of State—William P. Rogers, 55, served as attorney general and earlier as deputy attorney general under Pres. Eisenhower. His early law career was spent as an assistant district attorney in New York City under Thomas E. Dewey. In the Justice Dept., Rogers helped push through the compromise 1957 Civil Rights Act.

He was a close friend and adviser of Nixon—a friendship dating back to the 1940s.

Rogers served on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in the 1965 session and heads a prominent law firm.

Secretary of Defense—Melvin R. Laird, at 46, is an eight-term congressman from Wisconsin who ranks high in the Republican leadership as chairman of the House Republican Conference.

As a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, Laird has been hard-working, able and a staunch fiscal conservative. His COPE voting record in the 90th Congress shows him voting against labor's position on every one of 13 key issues.

Secretary of Housing & Urban Development—Michigan Gov. George Romney, 61, is probably the best known personality in the Nixon Cabinet. The former head of the American Motors Co. plunged successfully into Michigan politics with an image of being above the partisan fray. He shunned Barry Goldwater in 1964 and has shown a concern for the problems of the Negro ghetto. But he has hewed to the conservative line on labor issues, where he has denounced the "power" of unions.

Postmaster General—Winton M. Blount, nicknamed "Red," is the 47-year-old president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and his Blount Brothers Corp., at Montgomery, Ala., is one of the South's biggest construction firms. He has worked with union labor and considers himself a businessman, not a politician, although he had a role in the 1960 Nixon campaign.

Secretary of Transportation—Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe, 60, owns a multi-million dollar construction business and has won three terms as governor in a normally Democratic but ticket-splitting state. He also served as the nation's first highway administrator under Pres. Eisenhower.

Secretary of the Treasury—David M. Kennedy, 63, is board chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank—a vice president of the same bank, Robert Mayo, will be director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Kennedy spent most of his career in the Federal Reserve System and is highly regarded by his fellow bankers as a man who stands for "fiscal integrity" but is not a doctrinaire conservative.

Attorney General—Two years ago, Nixon's law firm merged with a firm headed by John N. Mitchell—and the two men hit it off so well that Mitchell became manager of Nixon's presidential campaign. At 55, he is the same age as the President-elect and has been described as "very pragmatic," not committed to any political doctrine.

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare—Robert H. Finch, California's lieutenant governor, is the youngest man in the cabinet at 43 and the man who has known Nixon longest and has been closest to him. He served as Nixon's administrative assistant from 1958 to 1960 and directed his 1960 campaign.

By contrast to Gov. Ronald Reagan, Finch has been generally labeled a moderate and has shown a concern with job training and race relations problems. His close relationship with Nixon makes it probable that, at least initially, his will be the most influential voice on domestic issues.

Secretary of the Interior—Alaska's Gov. Walter J. Hickel, 49, was chosen, Nixon said, because the post traditionally goes to a westerner and because "he has never been involved in any of the bitter struggles between private and public power . . . or the struggles between some of the western states like Arizona and California over water."

Secretary of Commerce—Maurice H. Stans, 60, was a budget-cutting, conservative budget director during the Eisenhower Administration. He has been praised as a bulwark against inflation and damned as a penny-pincher who hamstrung the nation's economic growth and weakened its defenses.

Secretary of Agriculture — Clifford M. Hardin, 53, is chancellor of the University of Nebraska and former dean of Michigan State University's School of Agriculture. Nixon said his job will be "to speak for the farmers to the President."

Former Labor Dept. Aide Moynihan To Direct Council of Urban Affairs

A new Cabinet-level Council on Urban Affairs will be set up under the Nixon Administration and Daniel P. Moynihan will direct its staff and serve as a high-level presidential adviser.

Moynihan, 41, a Democrat who once wielded a longshoreman's hook, now heads the Harvard University-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Joint Center for Urban Studies.

Moynihan served as an assistant secretary of labor under Arthur J. Goldberg and was praised and damned at the time for his authorship of the Moynihan Report, a controversial study of Negro family life.

Nixon indicated that the council will be a domestic issues counterpart of the National Security Council. Its permanent members will be the secretaries of Health, Education & Welfare, Housing & Urban Development, and Transportation, with the secretaries of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture sitting in "from time to time."

In another major appointment, Nixon designated Robert Mayo, a former career Treasury Dept. official, as director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mayo, 52, is currently a vice president of a Chicago bank. Nixon told newsmen he had picked Mayo because of his interest in urban problems as well as his expertise as an economist.

The President-elect also announced additional appointments to the White House staff, special assistants a step below the principal presidential aides.

In this group was the first Negro appointee announced by Nixon, Robert J. Brown, 33, a North Carolina public relations man who worked on the Nixon campaign. He will devote his primary effort to promoting "black capitalism" projects.

Added to the top-level White House staff was James Keogh, who is on leave of absence as executive editor of Time Magazine.

The President-elect also asked William McChesney Martin to stay on as chairman of the independent Federal Reserve Board. Martin's term does not expire until 1970.

Mayor Washington Stays On in D.C.

A Negro Democrat will remain as mayor of the nation's capital.

Pres.-Elect Nixon announced that he will reappoint Walter E. Washington as mayor-commissioner of the District of Columbia.

He said the mayor has served with "great distinction."

Merger Unites 4 Rail Operating Crafts

New Transportation Union Wins Strong Approval of Membership

(Continued from Page 1)

Sec.-Treas. John H. Shepherd, who presently holds that office in BRT, will serve until the new union's first convention in 1971.

At a press conference, Luna stressed that while UTU will be a strong single body with the strength that comes from unity, the individual crafts will keep their identity within the new union.

As the largest union made up entirely of railroad workers, he pointed out, UTU will represent brakemen, conductors, switchmen, firemen and engineers.

Luna said that UTU will press hard for improved wages and benefits for its members, a strong railroad safety law, new mass transportation programs and social measures to benefit all workers and all Americans.

Railroad managements should welcome the merger, he noted, because it will make negotiations more expedient. At the same time, he served notice on the carriers that UTU will seek "innovation in the industry."

"Railroads have followed the old ways too long," Luna declared. "Just because the tracks lie still and never move is no reason to turn the industry into stagnation."

In a joint statement, the merging unions' presidents said that "This shrinking industry no longer makes it possible for the traditional individual unions to meet the demands of the times."

Unification, they said, will end "the battle of craft against craft" and bring the combined strength of rail operating employes together for constructive purposes.

"We have united," they continued, "to provide a way for transportation workers to join and find common solutions to the problems of the working man, the public and the industry."

The amalgamation brings closer to fulfillment a dream described by Eugene V. Debs before the turn of the century. As a locomotive fireman, he attempted organization of all rail workers into one union. His advice went unheeded, however, and unions multiplied on the railroads in the 1900s. It was not until the late 1950s that rail unions began to explore mergers. Currently, there is a strong merger movement also going on among non-operating employes.

The merger of the four operating unions goes back to January of this year when their presidents met in Cleveland and agreed on the basic need for a single organization. Four top officers—one from each union—worked out preliminary merger procedures.

This committee was composed of Switchmen's Sec.-Treas. Daniel W. Collins, ORC&B Vice Pres. W. W. Carson, and M. W. Hampton and Lou Chester, assistants to the presidents of the BLF&E and BRT, respectively. In May, each of the unions sent a 10-man committee to Hot Springs, Ark., where the 40-man group labored for nearly five months on the language of the merger agreement and the constitution.

Once the documents were worked out, they were submitted to the governing bodies of each union and then sent out to all rank and file members for their vote during October and November.

Luna praised the work of the union officers and committees, pointing out that "they are the architects of this historic occasion. They toiled long, hard hours to bring out a plan in really a short time—only nine months."

When a reporter asked each of the other three union presidents to "say what they really thought about the merger," these were the replies.

Gilbert—"This is the happiest day in my 40 years in the industry."

Lane—"I am very satisfied with the merger agreement."

Speirs—"It is a great thing. I am elated that it won such a strong mandate from our members."

Luna and the three other presidents also voiced hope that the unification will lead to more merging. "We invite cooperation, a joint effort and possible consolidation with other railroad unions," they concluded.

Skill Upgrading Helps Craftsmen into Unions

Four programs under federal government contract are opening the doors of organized labor to many more nonunion construction workers through "brush-up" training, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz reports.

The programs are operating in 22 states and the District of Columbia with labor union craftsmen providing instruction and direction in all the projects.

About 510 minority group workers, mostly Negroes, have been scheduled for skill upgrading opportunities developed and financed by the Dept. of Labor with private industry.

The Labor Dept. has authorized $1.3 million for the four programs, covering the 510 workers. Each program has a specific goal, but the overall objectives are:

- Give additional specialized and intensive training for workers with nonunion construction experience so they may qualify for trade union ranks.
- Prepare applicants for apprenticeship examinations who may have potential for construction craftsmanship but are over the normal apprenticeship age.
- Increase the versatility of journeymen skills to forestall layoffs.
- Promote the employment of minority workers in the building and construction trades.

The skill upgrading programs are an outgrowth of Apprenticeship Outreach, a project through which skilled union instructors prepare minority youth for apprenticeship entrance examinations through "tutor and cram" methods.

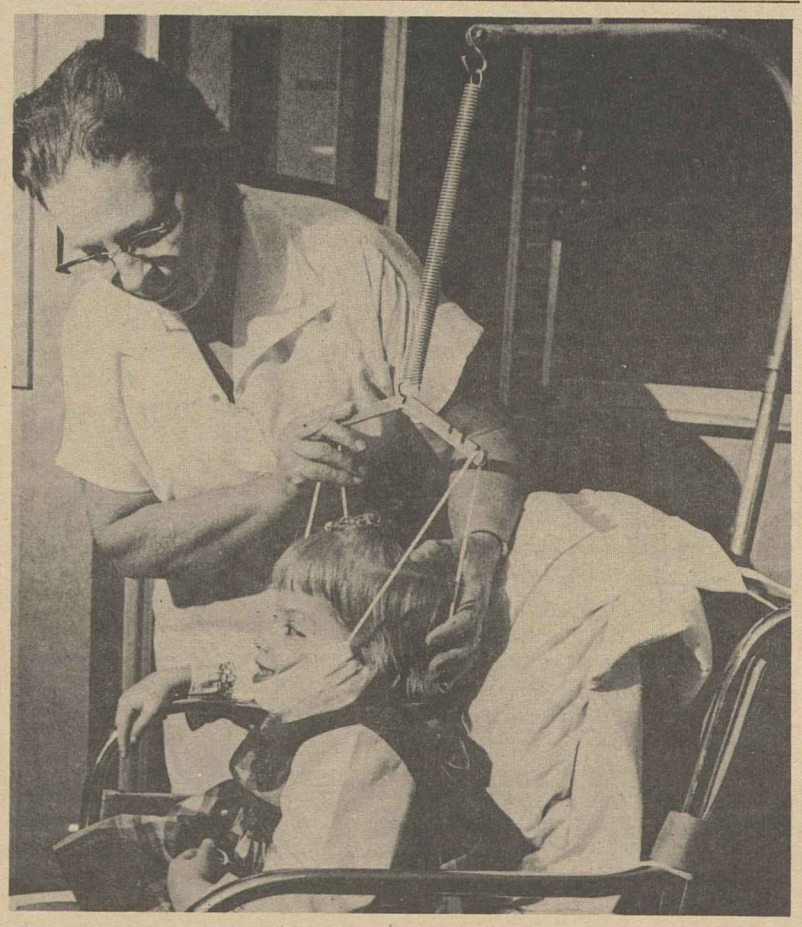
Three of the programs operate in Boston, Buffalo and Oakland. The fourth takes in 22 states, including Massachusetts, New York, California and the District of Columbia.

In Boston, the program is directed by the Workers' Defense League on a $238,200 Labor Dept. contract. It has 150 journeymen trainees and 50 outreach trainees.

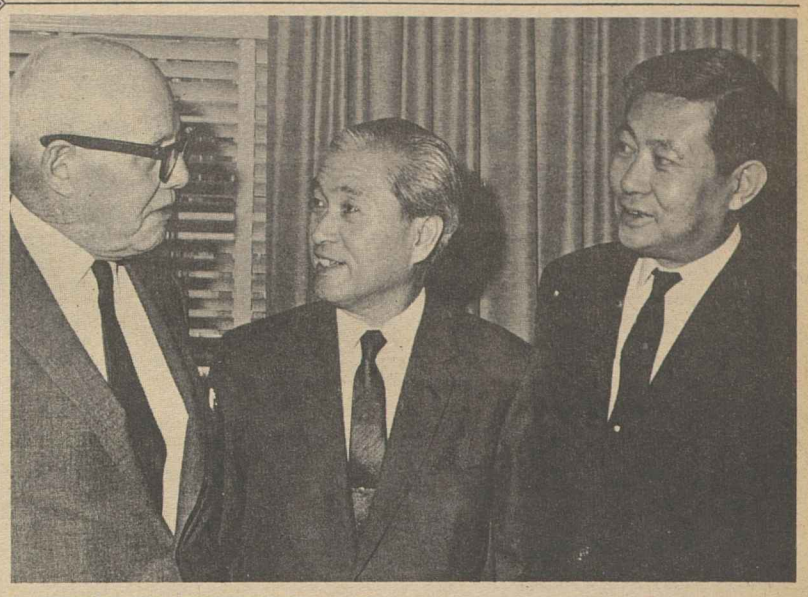
Buffalo's Project Justice (Journeymen Under Specific Training in Construction Employment) is conducted by the Opportunities Development Corp. in cooperation with the Workers' Defense League. Fifty journeymen trainees are in the $114,225 Labor Dept.-funded-program.

The Oakland program is operated by Project Upgrade, Inc., a joint venture of the Alameda County AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council and the Alameda County Contractors' Association, in cooperation with minority groups. It is training 100 workers with $440,000 in federal funds.

The national program is directed by the National Joint Painting & Decorating Apprenticeship and Training Committee for 210 journeymen trainees and 320 outreach trainees. It has a $496,521 federal contract.



VOLUNTEER Esther Maybon of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1464 cares for a handicapped youngster at the Colorado State Home & Training School for the Retarded at Grand Junction, Colo. For its work in the home, the local recently won a national merit award for labor, established last year by the National Association for Retarded Children and AFL-CIO Community Services.



A JOINT STATEMENT on Okinawa, trade policy, Viet Nam and Asian labor was agreed to by the AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) at a meeting in Washington. Pres. George Meany headed AFL-CIO representatives who met with DOMEI Pres. Minoru Takita, center, and Takumi Shigeeda, DOMEI general secretary.

AFL-CIO, Japan Labor Back Okinawa Return

The AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) have joined in supporting the desire of the Japanese people for the return of Okinawa to Japan "at the earliest possible moment."

Representatives of the two federations also reached agreement on U.S.-Japan trade, Viet Nam and the need for stronger unions in Asia at a three-day meeting in Washington, Dec. 9-11.

The meeting brought an agreement that AFL-CIO and DOMEI representatives will henceforth meet annually to discuss matters of mutual interest. Additional joint meetings may be held at the request of either body.

The AFL-CIO was represented at the initial conference by a special committee of the Executive Council, headed by Pres. George Meany and including Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, Paul Hall, P. L. Siemiller and Joseph A. Beirne.

DOMEI was represented by its president, Minoru Takita, and its general secretary, Takumi Shigeeda.

In a joint statement, the leaders of the two federations said that they "anticipate that the governments of Japan and the United States will reach a full and satisfactory agreement" on the Okinawan issue.

In the meantime, they declared, there must be improvement "of the working conditions and free industrial relations in Okinawa." Specifically, they called for a review of labor ordinances and rules at U.S. military establishments, with a view toward improving them.

"More permanent tenure of management negotiators is important for continuity in establishing sound labor-management relations," the joint statement said.

These were the expressions of agreement in the other areas:

On trade, "DOMEI and the AFL-CIO continue to support free and liberal trade policy and desire for expansion thereof in the free world, bearing in mind the problems of individual unions when their workers are affected."

On Viet Nam, "DOMEI and the AFL-CIO reconfirm their desire and continue their respective efforts for an early restoration of peace in Viet Nam and achievement of a free and stable society through increasingly better conditions for the people."

Towards this end, the statement added, "we pledge full cooperation with the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT)."

On Asian labor, "DOMEI and the AFL-CIO have mutual interests in strengthening free trade unions in Asia so that they may effectively promote economic development and prosperity for the great mass of people."

They pledged to press this objective in coordination with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Asian Regional Organization.

12-14-68

Meany Appeals For Boycott of Neuhoff Meats

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on all affiliated national and international unions to support a consumer boycott against Neuhoff Co. meats.

In a letter to all affiliates, Meany said that the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen are involved in a strike with Neuhoff at three plants over basic trade union issues.

The strike at the Neuhoff plant in Clarksville, Tenn., began Apr. 16; at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 21, and at Quincy, Fla., Sept. 28.

Neuhoff employes are seeking union recognition, an end to widespread unfair labor practices and a contract that will correct such inequities as 50 to 100-hour workweeks at wages as much as $1.50 per hour lower than at competing plants in the same areas.

The employes have launched a consumer boycott against Neuhoff products branded Valleydale, Frosty Morn and Reelfoot.

AFL-CIO News

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Top Priority Urged For Urban Housing

On Train Crews:

Rail Board Asks Talks Resume Now

A three-member presidential emergency board has summoned the management of three railroads and the Railroad Trainmen to "immediately resume negotiations" on disputes involving train-crew sizes.

In a report to Pres. Johnson, the board said that it found "no reason" why the issue couldn't be settled by "conscientious" bargaining "as has been done in the greater part of this industry."

Upon receiving the report, Johnson also appealed to both sides to use "every effort to resolve their differences through the free process of collective bargaining."

The board, appointed upon the recommendation of the National Mediation Board, held 10 days of hearings into disputes involving the BRT and the Louisville & Nashville, the Belt Railway of Chicago and the Illinois Central.

Appointment of the board ended a one-day strike on the L&N and a three-month walkout on the Belt. It also covered the union's dispute on IC even though there was no strike on that line.

Maintain Status Quo

Under the terms of the Railway Labor Act both sides must keep the "status quo" until Jan. 13, which means the union cannot strike before then if no settlement is reached and the railroads cannot issue threatened new rules.

The disputes go back to 1960 when BRT first served notices on railroads calling for a minimum "safe" crew of not less than two trainmen in addition to the conductor on all trains.

After a two-year compulsory arbitration award on train crews expired in 1966, the notices were upheld in litigation that went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Since then the BRT has reached agreement on crews—some three-men and some two-men—with more than 70 railroads. But it has been unable to reach agreement with L&N, Belt and IC and several other carriers.

Union witnesses charged before the board that the three carriers have "refused to bargain in good faith." It urged the board to call for resumed bargaining, either with or without a suggested pattern for settlement.

The railroad managements, on the other hand, contended that two-men crews were adequate for safety and efficient operations. They asked for an "unfettered" right to determine crew sizes, that is without bargaining.

The board termed as "unrealistic" the railroads' request for a free-hand to set crew sizes, noting that the earlier arbitration board's findings—"that the employes have a legitimate bargaining interest in this question"—are still valid.

As for conflicting claims of what is a safe and efficient crew, the board said that "evaluation" of these factors "is a matter for joint consideration by the bargainers on the properties."

During the hearings, there also were charges by the BRT that railroads management had il-

(Continued on Page 6)

Critical Lag Spelled Out In Report

By John M. Barry

The President's National Commission on Urban Problems called on the nation to "put housing on the front burner" with an immediate five-fold increase in homes for low-and moderate-income families to at least 500,000 units a year.

The Commission urged an increase in "the total housing inventory" to 2 to 2.25 million units a year as against the current rate of about 1.5 million.

It noted that not even the goals of the Housing Act of 1949 have so far been met by the nation and that the federal government, for example, had torn down more housing units than it had built over the past ten years.

The 14-member panel on urban problems was headed by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and included Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers.

Its sweeping report to the President, totalling some 325,000 words in 1,500 typewritten pages, dealt with a wide range of urban problems affecting the nation's ability to meet its housing needs. It produced more than 100 specific recommendations in such areas as the need for uniform standards for local building codes, zoning and land use, restructuring of local government, construction industry practices, taxation and financing.

The overall report, based on the testimony of 347 witnesses at hearings in 22 cities since January 1967, had the endorsement of all members

(Continued on Page 6)

Council Bars UAW Bid:

Firm Action Sought On ICFTU Policy

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for a specific, definite answer to the AFL-CIO's request that it reject applications for membership from hostile, secessionist unions.

Until it receives such an answer—specifically on the bid by the Auto Workers—the council said that the AFL-CIO will not participate in any activities of the ICFTU.

Federation Pres. George Meany reported the action to a press conference following a one-day meeting of the council in Washington.

Meany said that the council strongly reiterated its position taken at the September 1968 meeting in New York that "the AFL-CIO cannot agree to the affiliation of the UAW to the ICFTU in any shape, manner or form," in view of the withdrawal of the UAW from the federation and its continuing efforts "to split the American trade union movement."

Board Asked for Rejection

He noted that the AFL-CIO had asked the ICFTU to reject at its November 1968 Executive Board meeting the affiliation application from the UAW on the basis of trade union principle.

The question before the ICFTU board, Meany had written to ICFTU Sec. Gen. Harm G. Buiter, goes beyond that posed by the UAW's application. "It involves not only the integrity of the AFL-CIO but that of every other trade union center affiliated to the ICFTU."

The AFL-CIO, Meany had noted, "is faced with the dual activities of a hostile secessionist union in alliance with an expelled union. Dual membership of rival competing national trade union centers in the ICFTU from any union is unthinkable and indefensible."

The ICFTU should do more than "merely refrain from taking action detrimental to the interests of its United States affiliate," Meany wrote, and the AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 2)

Panel Urges Overhaul In Health Care

Comprehensive health care systems — incorporating community, area, state and regional facilities—are needed to meet the nation's medical needs.

This is the major conclusion of the National Advisory Commission on Health Facilities as it recommended in its report to the President:

"The nation must now concentrate upon organizing health facilities and other health resources into effective, efficient and economical community systems of comprehensive health care for all."

America's health care systems should combine private and public responsibility, the commission report to Pres. Johnson said. The blue ribbon membership of the commission includes AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, president of the Service Employes.

Commission Chairman Boisfeuillet Jones said that "existing frag-

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Board Slaps Down 2 Firms That Scrooged on Christmas Bonus

Two employers who took away a Christmas bonus from employes must give it back, the National Labor Relations Board decided in a pair of holiday season rulings.

Found guilty of unlawful acts were the Beacon Journal Publishing Co. in Akron, Ohio, and Wisconsin Aluminum Foundry Co., Inc., of Manitowoc, Wis.

In the Manitowoc case, Office & Professional Employes Local 9 charged that the employer dropped a payroll clerk off its yearly bonus list because of his union membership and union activities.

The company president denied the firm was biased against employe Lorin Haver. He admitted that Haver had received a bonus of up to $500 for 19 years but last Christmas he was dropped because the bonus went only to supervisors, and Haver no longer was a supervisor, Haver's boss told the NLRB.

The withholding of the bonus for the reason given was, the board ruled, a "plain violation" of the labor act. It reasoned as follows:

"There was no change in Haver's duties and responsibilities" from one Christmas to the next. What had changed was that in the interval, Haver had organized the clerical workers into a union and was now included in the union bargaining unit.

To withhold a bonus payment solely because the employe is represented by a union "serves naturally to discourage membership in a labor organization," the board said.

Two board members reversed a trial examiner's recommendation that the complaint be dismissed. Member John H. Fanning dissented, saying he agreed with the examiner that the bonus was negotiated into Haver's new pay rate.

In the Beacon Journal case, the NLRB reaffirmed an order handed down 18 months ago but remanded to the board by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, for additional testimony.

The board said the newspaper broke the law in 1966 by unilaterally changing its formula for the payment of a Christmas bonus to its union employes without bargaining collectively with the Printing Pressmen, Paper Handlers, Mailers and five other unions.

It ordered the company to bargain with the unions about the bonus, and to pay all eligible employes the difference between the bonus actually paid and what should have been paid, plus interest at 6 percent.

FINAL REPORT of "Project Rehab," a five-year labor rehabilitation liaison program undertaken by the New York City Central Labor Council, is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Council Community Services Chairman Michael Sampson. Left to right, Dr. Guy F. Robbins, director of planning at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Hospital, New York, who served as a medical adviser to the project; Gerald R. Waters, Sr., project director; Meany; Sampson, and John J. Gehan, associate director of the project.

New York Locals Plan to Keep Up Worker Rehabilitation Program

The New York City Central Labor Council's "Project Rehab" has reached the stage of its "final report" on a five-year program of worker rehabilitation counseling aided by government grants.

But the project has proved so successful, Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., notes in a foreword to the report, that the 500 unions affiliated with the central body are determined to carry it on through voluntary contributions.

First copy of the report was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Michael Sampson, chairman of the project and of the labor council's Community Services Committee.

It analyzes the cases of 3,261 workers or members of workers' families who were guided to rehabilitative services for physical, emotional or vocational impairments. In many of the cases, the counseling and treatment meant the difference between holding a job or being unemployed.

Actually, Sampson pointed out, for purposes of the report the analysis was limited to cases referred prior to Nov. 15, 1967. In the past year, he noted, additional hundreds of workers were helped, bringing the total to nearly 4,000.

The project was initiated in 1963 as a demonstration of what labor could do in liaison and counseling services to help its own members in need of rehabilitation.

At the start, it received a three-year grant of $270,000 from the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare's Social Rehabilitation Service with the labor council to supply matching funds over the period. It was the first such grant ever given to a central labor body. Six months before the grant expired, the project had proved so productive that the government provided funds for two more years.

In all, some $580,000 in federal funds have gone into the demonstration project, with the city AFL-CIO supplying an additional $280,000.

The funds enabled the Community Services Committee to launch the project with a professional staff and to recruit and train hundreds of volunteer counselors in local unions throughout the city.

First director of "Project Rehab" was Louis L. Levine, who continues as a consultant. His successor and current director is Gerald R. Waters, Sr. Margaret Barry is assistant director and John J. Gehan associate director.

Medical advisers to the project are Dr. Guy F. Robbins and Dr. Howard A. Rusk.

Van Arsdale paid tribute to all of them, and to Sampson who had assumed overall responsibility for the program. He also gave special credit to Administrator Mary Switzer of HEW's Social Rehabilitation Service who encouraged the city AFL-CIO to undertake the project and carry it through.

But the key to the project's success, the report makes clear, have been the local union volunteers.

"The union representative became an important member of the team," the report observes.

"For all practical purposes he was an effective vocational counselor to the professionals involved in treatment. He knew the job duties on which job recommendations could be based. He could negotiate with an employer in a way that no professional counselor could approximate.

"Because of his special relationship to the patient and co-workers, he could make the member's return to work a relatively smooth process. The project made a beginning in developing this particular aspect of vocational rehabilitation. It is worth further consideration."

Sampson noted that throughout the five-year period, the project had the strong support and cooperation of voluntary and government agencies, the medical profession, medical centers and schools.

As for the future, he reported that 180 local and international unions already have contributed some $30,000 to continue the program. But the real answer, he suggested, may lie in efforts now being explored to establish it as a tax-exempt, non-profit organization that will be able to attract large contributions and establish working relationships with labor-management health and welfare funds.

Firm Loses Contracts For Cheating on Wages

San Francisco—A government contractor who underpaid his employes $16,786 on $50,000 worth of janitor-service contracts has been ruled ineligible for further federal contracts for a three-year period.

The Labor Dept. said John B. Marshall, doing business as the Marshall Co. and as Mande Grounds, both of Oakland, Calif., drew the penalty for violating federal minimum wage provisions in the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contracts Act.

The department said the Marshall Co. was awarded two contracts on its bid of $30,585 at George Air Force Base in Victorville, Calif., and $20,200 at Paine Field Air Force Base in Everett, Wash.

Federal agents found that workmen employed to perform the contracts were owed $16,786 in back wages. Of the amount, $5,669 was withheld by the Air Force for pro-rating among the affected workers, while $11,117 still is owed by Marshall, the Labor Dept. reported.

It said Marshall, trading as Mande Grounds, was awarded a previous contract for $38,800 to maintain landscaping at two military installations near Seattle in 1967. In that case, investigators found underpayments of more than $4,700, of which $2,127 will be pro-rated among the employes and $1,034 still has not been collected.

Evidence of the violations was brought out at Labor Dept. hearings here and in Seattle, based on evidence reported by the department's Wage-Hour Division.

Ruth Colombo Gets COPE Post in East

Mrs. Ruth Colombo has been named eastern region director of the Women's Activities Dept. of COPE, to succeed Mrs. Esther Murray who has retired, COPE Dir. Al Barkan announced.

Mrs. Colombo, who has been active in the women's program for 10 years, formerly headed the department's Vermont program. She worked with Mrs. Murray during this year's national political campaign.

Mrs. Murray has held the post of eastern region director since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955. Before that she was women's director of CIO-PAC for three years.

Rights Panel Told:

Green Carders Take Farm Jobs in Texas

San Antonio—Witnesses told the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights here that American farm workers live in destitution while the Immigration & Naturalization service lets 44,000-150,000 "commuters" cross the border every day to take farm jobs.

At the close of six days of hearings, acting Chairman Theodore M. Hesburgh asked the commission staff to seek a legal opinion on whether federal anti-peonage laws have been violated by Texas employers.

The testimony tended to show, Rev. Hesburgh said, that many migrant farm workers in the lower Rio Grande Valley are living in conditions close to slavery. He is president of Notre Dame University, and one of five commission members.

Father Hesburgh asked for a lawyer's opinion on peonage, noting that, if the workers try to organize, "they get thrown in jail and have to put up $500 bond, a third of their yearly income, to get out."

Arnulfo Guerra, attorney from Roma, Tex., told how Mexican "green carders" are permitted to take farm jobs while U.S. citizens cannot find work at a living wage. Last year, he testified, Texas Rangers and Starr County court officers helped employers break a strike of American farm workers.

Manuel Ramirez of Laredo, Tex., member of Volunteers in Service to America, testified that 2,500 Mexican nationals cross the border daily to work in Laredo while an equal number of Laredo residents cannot get work.

The Rev. Edward Krueger, sent to the area by the Texas Council of Churches as an observer last year, testified that he was arrested and slapped after taking pictures of Rangers breaking up a farm worker picket line at Mission, Tex.

Ranger Capt. A. Y. Allee was booed and cheered when he denied any brutality or strikebreaking tactics.

Asked whether he had conferred with the growers during the organizing effort of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, Allee said he had been "in and out of Starr County for 32 years" but denied the employers talked to him about the strike.

The commission, authorized by Congress to make recommendations, will report its findings. The states under study are Texas, California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico.

The Texas committee includes Henry Munoz, civil rights director for the state AFL-CIO, and Paul Apolonio Montemayor of the Steelworkers, Corpus Christi.

In its most recent report, called Cycle to Nowhere, the commission detailed living and working conditions for black citizens in the Montgomery, Ala., area.

Council Asks Definite Action From ICFTU

(Continued from Page 1)

"should receive the complete backing and support of the ICFTU in its effort to defend and preserve the integrity of the only national trade union center in the United States."

The ICFTU board postponed action on the UAW application, leading to the council's demand for a specific answer to the trade union principle it raised.

In reply to queries, the AFL-CIO president said that the trade union movement is in good shape and that "life will go on" under the Nixon Administration. He said the AFL-CIO hopes to cooperate with the new leadership and that there is some indication that "they want that cooperation."

In other actions the council:

- Approved the merger of four rail operating unions and the name change to the United Transportation Union. Three of the unions—Firemen & Enginemen, Switchmen and Trainmen—are AFL-CIO affiliates; the Conductors were unaffiliated.
- Heard officers representing the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of New York City ask for affiliation with the AFL-CIO and voted to name a committee to secure more information on the request. Meany named Vice Presidents Herman D. Kenin, Paul Hall, Paul Jennings, Joseph Curran, David Dubinsky and Max Greenberg to report back to the next council meeting.
- Received an interim report from Al Barkan, national director of COPE, on the 1968 elections. A full report will be made to the council at its next meeting in February.
- Voted contributions to the Jewish Labor Committee, the Joint Council on Economic Education and the Inaugural Committee's guaranteed fund. The latter is to help underwrite inaugural costs and the funds are usually returned from ticket sales, etc.

Children's Hospital Aided In Tribute to Harrison

A donation of $2,500 to Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, was voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in memory of the late George M. Harrison, long-time member of the council.

Harrison was an AFL-CIO vice president and president emeritus of the Railway & Airline Clerks when he died early this month.

In a resolution of tribute, the council said Harrison "served as an outstanding member of this Executive Council" since 1955, when he "helped forge the bonds of unity" between the AFL and CIO.

Noting that Harrison had "devoted his entire life to trade unionism" and served his fellow union members as a national officer for more than four decades, including 35 years as president, the council added:

He combined his "great contributions to the labor movement with equally outstanding service to his nation" and the world.

The Cincinnati hospital was one of his many civic and charitable interests.

GOP Holds 5 Others:

Alaska, Maryland Posts Seen Shifting

Pres.-elect Nixon's selection of five current office-holders to serve in his Cabinet—three governors, a lieutenant-governor and a member of Congress—is unlikely to result in any party shifts when the impending vacancies are filled.

But the Democrats seem certain to pick up a governorship when Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew leaves that office to become Vice President. And the Republicans stand to gain another senator as a result of the death of Sen. A. L. Bartlett, the Alaska Democrat.

Alaska Gov. Walter J. Hickel, designated by Nixon to be Secretary of the Interior, will be succeeded by Alaska's current Secretary of State, Keith Miller, also a Republican, who will serve until 1970.

Meanwhile, it falls to Hickel to appoint a successor to Bartlett's Senate seat. He has until Jan. 10 to make the appointment under state law and will probably do so before the 91st Congress convenes on Jan. 3. His choice is expected to be a Republican.

This would further narrow the Democratic majority in the Senate to 57-43, compared with the 63-37 margin the party held before the election.

In Massachusetts, the successor to Gov. John A. Volpe when he takes over as Secretary of Transportation will be Lt. Gov. Francis W. Sargent, whose term also will expire in 1970. He, like Volpe, is a Republican.

In Michigan, Gov. George W. Romney, who will be the new Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, will be succeeded by his Republican lieutenant-governor, William G. Milliken, who will be eligible to run for re-election in 1970.

In California, the choice of a successor to Lt. Gov. Robert H. Finch, due to become Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, will be made by Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan. He has announced that he will not make the appointment until Finch actually resigns. And Finch has said that he will wait until after the state legislature opens on Jan. 6. In California, the lieutenant-governor serves as president of the state senate.

Wisconsin Special Election

In Wisconsin, it will take a special election to fill the 7th District House seat to be vacated by Rep. Melvin R. Laird when he becomes Secretary of Defense. But the district is strongly Republican and Laird has represented it since 1953. Gov. Warren P. Knowles (R) is expected to schedule the special election in February or March.

In Maryland, Agnew has announced that he plans to resign as governor effective at noon on Jan. 7. He also announced that he would call the state's general assembly into special session on Jan. 6 to choose a successor.

Both houses of the legislature are dominated by Democrats and the leading candidate to take over from Agnew is considered to be House Speaker Marvin Mandel.

HUMAN RIGHTS award of the Jewish Labor Committee is presented to Pres. I. W. Abel, right, of the Steelworkers at a dinner in New York attended by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and more than 1,000 labor and civic leaders. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, last year's recipient of the award, makes the presentation. Assisting Meany is Charles S. Zimmerman, left, president of JLC and vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Abel Honored For Efforts In Human Rights

New York—More than 1,000 labor and civic leaders, including Vice Pres. Humphrey, attended a dinner in honor of Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, at which he received the second annual human rights award of the Jewish Labor Committee.

The presentation was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who a year ago received the first such award. Other speakers were Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Charles S. Zimmerman, president of the Jewish Labor Committee, who was chairman.

An unplanned highlight of the dinner was an outpouring of support for Albert Shanker, president of the New York teachers union. Rustin in particular, whose general theme was a plea for unity and mutual understanding between the labor movement and the Negro community, heaped scorn on "so-called intellectuals and liberals" who have tried to paint Shanker as "the worst rascist in America." Meany and Stulberg also paid tribute to the teachers' official.

In their brief addresses, Humphrey, Meany and Abel all expressed optimism that the nation would continue to progress despite the outcome of the national election.

Abel put special stress on "what is right with America," as a solid foundation for a better future. Meany noted that the labor movement is geared to move ahead "in foul weather as well as fair," if that proved necessary.

Dock Union Rejects Offer, Talks Continue

New York—The Longshoremen rejected a new management proposal on terms of a three-year contract but continued negotiating with the New York Shipping Association in hopes of reaching a settlement before a Dec. 20 deadline.

The new offer to the union's Atlantic ports committee was made a few days before expiration of the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ending a strike of more than 60,000 dockers in ports from Searsport, Me., to Miami and Brownsville, Tex. It followed a referendum in which ILA members voted by a 13-1 margin to turn down previous "final" offers.

A major sticking issue is loss of jobs due to cargo shipped in containers loaded off the docks.

Up for settlement here is a pacesetter contract that can be applied to other ports. The ILA represents dockers in more than 20 ports but Gulf port employers have made no complete offers, the union said. Other negotiations are continuing also in Miami, New Orleans and Galveston, Tex.

Grim Alternative Cited To Job Safety Standards

A labor safety expert offered an alternative to federal occupational safety and health standards in a debate with management and state officials who saw no need for a federal law.

Alan Burch, safety director of the Operating Engineers, said even better results in reducing on-the-job accidents might be obtained if the head of each company were required to personally notify the family of each worker killed on the job.

If this were done, Burch suggested, next year there might not be 14,200 Americans "killed by crushing, slicing, burning, strangling or smothering" as the result of work hazards.

The debate took place during the 50th anniversary meeting of the USA Standards Institute, a private organization set up to encourage voluntary standard-setting by industries.

Joining Burch in urging passage of federal legislation was David A. Swankin, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards.

Swankin noted the sharp differences in work accident statistics among states with varying safety programs—or with no programs at all.

"A worker in a high accident state," he said, "is only about a third as safe as he is in a low accident state."

After reporting that state expenditures on safety range from 2 cents per worker per year to $2.11, Swankin asked his audience, "Which state would you rather work in?"

The safety manager of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., J. S. Queener, argued that "federalized" industrial safety and health programs would destroy the "partnership" between private industry and state regulatory agencies.

Claims 'Power Play'

And Commissioner Edmond M. Boggs of the Virginia State Dept. of Labor & Industry termed the proposal for a federal law "a power play" by the U.S. Labor Dept. which states should resist.

Burch accused management and state opponents of "setting up straw men and knocking them down" in their arguments against a federal law.

The states have had years to act to improve job safety, Burch pointed out, "and only a few have done anything effective."

As for management, he said, it seems "caught in a bind between the necessity for making a profit on the one hand, and competitive costs on the other." Burch suggested that "uniform regulations would help to remove industrial price-cost competition from the safety picture."

Fire Fighters Come to the Rescue Of People With Personal Problems

Dayton, O.—This city's professional fire fighters are on the road to becoming trained counselors for the communities and neighborhoods they serve.

Prime movers in the operation are the Fire Fighters and the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities. Working in close cooperation are the Dayton city government and a number of the city's welfare and service organizations.

The objective is simple: make each fire fighter a trained referral specialist, who can direct people in trouble to the city or private agency best able to provide counsel or help.

There is hope that the fire stations may become a center for friendly guidance for citizens of the neighborhood as well as a garage for expensive fire fighting equipment.

In Dayton, 88 members of Local 136 of the Fire Fighters invested 21 hours of time over a seven-week period for a series of classes and seminars held in the fire station.

The fire fighters, through their briefing, learn where to refer citizens with calls like:

". . . My wife is despondent and I'm afraid she might try suicide."

"My father-in-law is becoming an alcoholic; what shall I do?"

"I'm broke and my kids need medicine."

"Where can I get some decent clothes so I can apply for a job?"

In many of these cases, the fire fighters will be able to make appointments with the proper person at the proper social agency, and cut through delays or red tape. Many citizens—particularly those in lowest-income areas—have only the scantiest knowledge of the services available to them in the city.

The graduation dinner at Fire Station 10, where the first "graduates" got their Certificate of Merit awards, included representatives of the AFL-CIO and the city government.

Pres. Claude Henley of Local 136, which sponsored the program, announced proudly that "Dayton is Number One" in the nation, so far as the Fire Fighter community service program is concerned. Similar programs are in the planning stage in Birmingham, Bridgeport, Des Moines and New Orleans.

Robert Rosekrans, assistant director of AFL-CIO Community Services, noted that 60,000 union counselors have been trained in 100 communities, with the voluntary goal of steering people with a personal problem to the agency with the solution."

The fire fighter union's interest in the program was expressed by Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni.

"We are public servants—but more than that, we try to be the public's friend and the public's protector."

Utility Workers OK Con Ed Pact in N.Y.

New York—More than 20,000 members of Utility Workers Local 1-2 returned to work after voting by a 3-1 margin to end a two-week strike.

Wage increases of $17 to $48 a week are included in a 27-month contract which won approval after an earlier offer was rejected Nov. 30.

The vote to accept an offer with better fringe benefits was 11,741 in favor, 3,760 opposed. Earlier, a local of 500 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers also voted to return to work with a better contract.

Fashion Center Gets Dubinsky Fund Grant

New York—A grant of $50,000 to the Fashion Institute of Technology here, a center of learning for the garment industry, has been announced by the David Dubinsky Foundation.

The grant is among the first of nine awards made by the foundation, established by the Ladies' Garment Workers to help worthy projects in the name of the man who headed the union for 34 years.

A fund of $1 million was set up to make awards over a period of 12 years. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is foundation chairman and he also serves on the awards committee along with ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg and prominent labor and civic leaders.

The money for the institute, granted in two awards of $25,000 each, is earmarked for a David Dubinsky Student Center. The center, previously endowed by management leaders, is part of the school's expansion program.

Other awards announced by the foundation ranged from $3,000 to $16,000. They included grants to:

The National Council of Negro Women and the North Carolina College at Durham for scholarship aid to poor students; the National Catholic Social Action Conference; the Bund Archives for microfilming rare materials on the Jewish labor movement of Eastern Europe; and to the David Shub Book Committee for publication of a book on the early days of the ILGWU.

The foundation also announced an award to cover the cost of the 1968 Conference on the Immigrant and the Labor Movement, which is sponsored by the Center for Migration Studies at Brooklyn College.

The Search for Peace

ON THIS CHRISTMAS of 1968 the world is still struggling to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis, a struggle that has continued without let-up since the end of World War II.

It is as clear now as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of intercontinental missiles and space satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

There are those, however, who have yet to understand this basic lesson, who use aggression and subversion to keep the world in a state of crisis. They are the blackmailers attempting to buy power by threatening to annihilate the people of the world.

They can be stopped by a free world that continues to have faith in its own institutions, that will not bend to threats of aggression or aggression itself as the price for peace.

The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

Cooling the Economy

THIS IS THE TIME of year when economic forecasters unsheath their slide rules and crystal balls and make pronouncements on the future course of the economy. This year they are deeply puzzled and beset by economic indicators seemingly going off at cross purposes, an economy that doesn't quite behave in terms of the "new" economics and the latest conventional wisdom.

The forecasts are of some interest. But more basic is the essentially simple question of the cost of price stability. The concern with rising prices is real and nowhere more pertinent than among the nation's workers who see hard-earned wage gains wiped out by higher and higher prices.

The conventional wisdom of the "new" economics dictates that the way to stop the price rise is to "cool off" the economy—in other words to depress the rate of economic growth.

Cooling off the economy translates quickly into an increase in unemployment. And in our economy an increase in unemployment basically means joblessness among the lower paid, the minorities, those of the working poor most in need of jobs and income.

Current economic theory holds that government insurance and welfare programs can take care of the unemployed while the economy adjusts to a lower level of growth—in other words the poorest in the country will pay for the economic adjustment by sinking even further into poverty.

This may be conventional but it's hardly wisdom. And it fails, of course, to touch on the fundamental problem of exhorbitant profits—the direct result of the higher prices—and a tax system so riddled with loopholes that these profits and other income escape their fair share of taxation.

The hope for the new year is that the "dismal science" of economics can begin to focus on human needs and social justice rather than pat formulas that are indifferent to people and their problems.

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The Greatest Gift

For Labor, Industry, Community:

Best Path to Solving Conflict Seen in Collective Bargaining

The following is excerpted from an address by Theodore W. Kheel, arbitrator and mediator, to the New York Society of Security Analysts.

MUCH OF THE DISORDERLY or untidy quality of bargaining is due to the difficulties of communicating through representatives. For collective bargaining, as the name implies, is a form of group talk, when spokesmen negotiate for a larger group. These representatives must look in both directions—they must get the best deal they can, and they must also convince the membership they have represented their interests effectively.

The most important principle of negotiation, and one which I constantly urge on management representatives is to recognize and support the leadership position of their adversary. There is a natural trade off between cash and credit in bargaining, and the negotiator who is willing to give credit can often save cash. Many of our current disputes are not examples of breakdowns in bargaining but of repudiation of leadership. The phenomenon of an embittered rank and file rejecting an agreement reached by their representatives in negotiation has become an all too common feature of the labor scene.

We saw this happen in the sanitation dispute last winter, and we witnessed similar rejections more recently by police and Con Ed workers. In each case an agreement was reached at the bargaining table only to be rejected by the membership, often in unruly proceedings. These acts of repudiation are a particular form of the more general happening in our society—the tendency toward organization and group conflict, the demands for participation justly felt by all groups, but which are sometimes translated into a tendency to show independence by voting "no," and proclaiming the position loudly. We can understand this happening without condoning it. For the path to labor peace lies not in supplanting bargaining but in developing support for leadership and a climate of respect for agreements reached at the bargaining table.

I take this time to explain the bargaining process because I believe it is the only viable path to labor peace. What we must do is support this security . . . help it regain its proper value by enhancing public understanding and regard for its potential. This means, too, a recognition of the limitations of bargaining.

The charge is always heard that wage settlements made through negotiation are responsible for price inflation. But it is debatable whether collective bargaining should be blamed for inflation or whether spiralling prices are not primarily a result of the tight labor market. Experience indicates that it is the nonunion employer who is more apt to raise wages in order to attract persons in categories where the supply is short, while the unionized employer who must deal across the board is not likely to grant excessive increases.

THOSE WHO LOOK to the unions with pleas of wage restraint should recognize that it is generally labor shortages in particular markets that contribute most substantially to inflation.

But I believe that in a democratic society there is no surer path to harmonious industrial relations than the promotion of collective bargaining.

Around the country, millions of public employes, providing a full range of services for state, local and federal government, are following the example of their counterparts in private industry and organizing for their mutual benefit. With the spread of organization comes, quite naturally, a demand for a greater voice in the determination of their working conditions.

These millions of workers—a substantial proportion of the 12 million public employes in the nation—seek to bargain collectively with their employer. And across the nation, other groups with common interests—from race horse owners to tenants to black Americans—are forming groups to speak with one voice and pursue their aims through joint action.

In this area, too, there may be a new challenge and new potential for application of collective bargaining techniques. Wherever the parties recognize that they must reach agreement, that they cannot exist without each other, then there exists the possibility for effective resolution of the dispute through bargaining. Acknowledgment of the need for agreement is the predicate of bargaining—it cannot take place where either party is out for the kill.

Organization and militancy—whether in industry, public employment or community conflict—does place new strains on bargaining procedures, and does seem to produce still louder cries for replacing the system. But that is no solution. As long as we value a diverse and vibrant society we must expect conflict between rival groups, and as long as we cherish individual participation in determining individual destiny, we must value the search for accommodation of conflict, through bargaining.

In 91st Congress:

Nixon Must Go to Democrats For Votes to Pass Programs

The following is excerpted from "The Shape of the 91st Congress," by David L. Perlman, which appears in the December 1968 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IN MEMBERSHIP, PARTY CONTROL and its liberal-conservative division, the new 91st Congress will be at least a fraternal twin of the departing 90th Congress.

The House of Representatives changed hardly at all. There was normal attrition through retirements, but only nine incumbents were defeated for re-election. The freshman crop of 39 new congressmen out of 435 is the smallest in years.

Not a single committee chairmanship will change hands. Power in the House remains where it has been—with the very senior chairmen of the major committees leavened somewhat by the gentle persuasion of Speaker John W. McCormack, who will be starting his 41st year as a congressman.

From the viewpoint of the conservative-liberal division in the House, it would take calipers to measure the difference between the 90th and 91st Congress.

Everyone, of course, has his own definition of liberal and conservative. Congressional Quarterly, a nonpartisan press service, considers 172 members of the outgoing House as liberals, 193 as conservative and 70 as moderates. It says the new House will have two fewer liberals, four fewer conservatives and six more moderates.

The 1968 elections confirmed the Democratic Party as the majority party in Congress—a position it has held for 34 of the past 38 years. Nevertheless, the 243-192 Democratic majority in the House is the smallest in 10 years.

Only 34 of the 100 Senate seats were at stake in the November election, but 14 of them will be filled by newcomers. The 14 include Barry Goldwater, not exactly a freshman, who returns to the Senate as a replacement for the retiring 91-year-old Carl Hayden.

Six senators retired, four lost out in their party's primaries and four were defeated for re-election.

The departures will bring about a reshuffle of committee chairmanships and, of nearly equal importance, subcommittee chairmanships.

Yet despite the new forces and a net Republican gain of five seats, the change in the Senate does not go very deep, although it has significance.

The Senate had a moderate-to-liberal majority before the election—and it still does.

It had a hardcore conservative coalition big enough to conduct a successful filibuster—and it still does.

The swing man in determining by his support or opposition whether a filibuster will succeed or fail has been Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen. There is no reason to think that it will be any different in the 91st Congress.

But even with virtually the same cast, it would be rash to assume that the performance of the 91st Congress will follow the script of the 90th.

Lyndon Baines Johnson, in the tradition of liberal Democratic presidents, kept a steady flow of legislative requests moving to Capitol Hill.

His proposals sought to utilize the vast resources and power of the federal government to solve problems confronting the nation—problems of poverty and pollution, of education, housing, health, job training, crime, safety and traffic congestion.

These ambitious but necessary programs had to run the gauntlet of a conservative coalition made up of most Republicans and most southern Democrats. Where it could not ignore the pressing messages from the executive branch of government, it usually was able to modify the requests to more digestible size—particularly when it came to backing up legislation with appropriations.

There is also a liberal-moderate coalition made up of most Democrats and a minority of Republicans. Not even in the heavily Democratic 89th Congress, elected in 1964, were there enough Democratic votes alone to pass all the major legislation. About 20 Republicans can be counted on to vote with northern Democrats on most social issues.

It is this alternate coalition that Democratic presidents have counted on to enact at least a substantial part of their programs.

A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT needs a coalition also. Dwight D. Eisenhower needed Democratic votes in the first two years of his Administration, even with a Republican majority in Congress, because some congressional Republicans had become so accustomed to saying "no" that they were unable to accept even the modest program of a president of their own party.

This blend of cooperation and criticism awaits Richard M. Nixon as he assumes the presidency.

Mr. Nixon, facing a Democratic Congress, has a unique choice of allies for his legislative program.

Whatever he proposes will normally receive substantial support from congressional Republicans, if only out of party loyalty.

He has the option of looking for the balance of the votes from either the liberal majority or the conservative minority of the Democratic Party.

In effect, the choice of a liberal or a conservative coalition is up to him.

If he should choose the liberal road—admittedly a highly unlikely prospect—Nixon would be able to gain majority support for some programs that, with the same Congress, would probably be rejected if proposed by a Democratic president.

Mr. Nixon can, of course, look to the conservative coalition for support of programs strongly opposed by liberals and labor. But the coalition does not have control of the Senate and liberals have either a majority or the chairmanship of several important House committees, as well as the support of the House Democratic leadership on most issues.

In practical political terms, Congress as well as the President has a veto.

More Humane, Democratic:

Proposed Improvements Backed For Federal Welfare System

TWO NEWLY-PROPOSED federal welfare rule changes would make the system more efficient, as well as more "humane" and "democratic," the AFL-CIO director of social security declared, as he urged their adoption.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Bert Seidman said the proposals, which would minimize welfare applicant investigations and provide legal aid in agency ruling appeals, have both been tested successfully—on a voluntary basis—in several parts of the country.

Seidman turned aside the contention that putting prime reliance on welfare applicants' personal statements of eligibility would open welfare rolls to "large numbers of cheaters and undeserving people."

The same kind of "declaratory statement" system is used for income tax returns, he asserted, and there is no more "reason to think that poor people are liars than to think that rich people are liars."

THE UNION SPOKESMAN said that the big advantage of the declaratory statement regulation will be to release trained social workers from the "investigations of people on relief" that now take up "all of their time . . . or almost all of their time."

Instead, he noted, they will be able to spend more time on things they are trained and "qualified to handle," such as guiding families to "opportunities for improving their health, for improving their training and education."

Seidman said he hoped that the new Administration won't "wipe out these changes . . . with a stroke of the pen," as it could. He stressed Pres.-elect Nixon's support for the declaratory statement system during the campaign.

With both the out-going and in-coming Administrations favoring the proposal, it has "very strong bi-partisan support," he said.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN HENRY WALLACE wrote a book predicting that the United States some day would need to provide 60 million jobs, he was laughed at by a good many people as an impossible dreamer. Now the Labor Dept. is predicting that the nation's labor force will pass the 90 million mark by 1975.

It won't be the same labor force that Wallace had in mind. There have been great changes in the economic structure of the country since Wallace wrote his book and with these changes have come corresponding shifts in jobs.

So important are these changes for the nation's potential job hunters that the Labor Dept. has issued a highly important pamphlet called "Employment Outlook for Tomorrow's Jobs." It is "must" reading for today's youngsters who are choosing their life's careers.

First of all there are now some 80 million Americans who work for a living, a little more than 50 million men over 16 and 27 million women. Of these three-fourths work in private industry, about 13 percent work for government, 12 percent are self-employed and the rest are family workers.

Almost 20 million work in manufacturing, about 14 million in trade, roughly 13 million in service industries, almost 10 million in government, state and local jobs; not quite 5 million in agriculture, another 5 million in public utilities and contract construction and the rest in finance, insurance and real estate. At the bottom of the heap is mining.

That's the picture as it exists today, but when it comes to growth, the story is quite different.

On the whole there will be an increase of 20 percent in total employment over the next decade, but the growth in the various job segments of the economy will vary widely.

Biggest gainer—about 41 percent—will be the service industries. This will be especially true in the fields of education, manpower training, health and welfare. There will be a need for 650,000 more teachers over the next decade if the jobs for 1.8 million teachers that the nation will need are to be filled. More doctors, more registered nurses, more medical technicians will be urgently needed. Sales jobs will increase by at least 20 percent with most of the openings in insurance and real estate.

Government jobs will constitute the second largest gainer, almost 40 percent, with the emphasis largely on state and local jobs where public services are rapidly increasing.

Contract construction will be another job gainer at more than 30 percent. Transportation and public utility jobs will increase somewhat more than 10 percent and manufacturing by just under 10 percent.

Actual losers will be mining where jobs will go down slightly and agriculture where jobs are expected to drop more than 20 percent after many years of steadily decreasing employment.

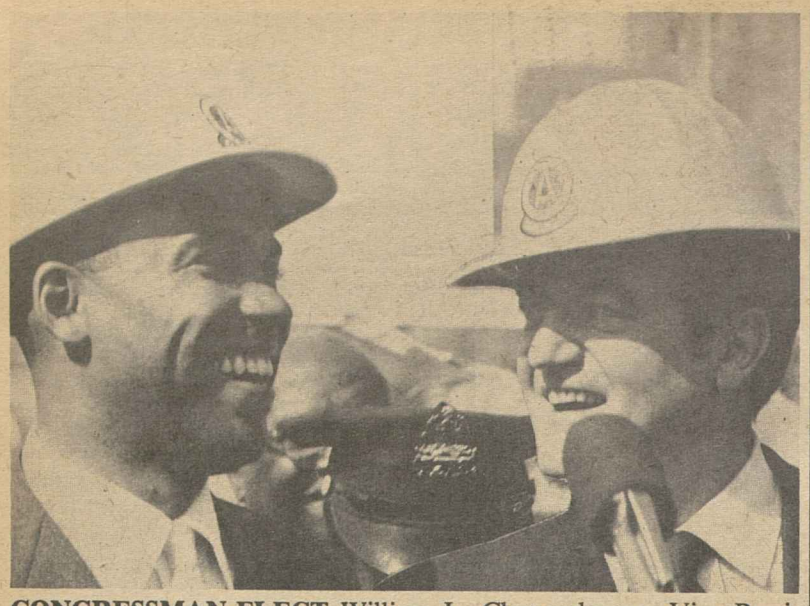
ALTHOUGH MANUFACTURING will not grow as fast as the top job gainers it is expected that it will still be the largest employer.

In line with the changing nature of the American job requirements, has come new educational and training requirements. Professional services will require more and more schooling—up to 16.3 years—service and clerical jobs will require up to 12.5 years, skilled workers will need up to 11.7 years schooling; semi-skilled up to 10 years, non-farm laborers up to 9.5 years and farmers 8.8 years. A high school education—now a standard requirement—will be more important than ever.

Jobs for skilled workers will rise by nearly 25 percent, nearly one-half because of new growth and the rest from deaths and retirement.

All in all the old haphazard days when a boy got out of school and took the first job that he could find in the help wanted ads are over. Higher education, higher skills, more purposeful training will be needed than ever before. Tomorrow's jobs are being made right now; youngsters still in school must get ready for them.

PROPOSED CHANGES in federal welfare rules would make the system more efficient, humane and democratic, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman tells reporters on Labor News Conference. He is interviewed by James Millstone, left, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and William Eaton, right, of the Chicago Daily News. The program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.



CONGRESSMAN-ELECT William L. Clay welcomes Vice President Humphrey to the construction site for a Negro-owned supermarket in St. Louis during the election campaign.

Negro Congressman Packs Union Credentials

St. Louis—Missouri's first black congressman, William L. Clay of St. Louis, will take office in January with an impressive set of trade union credentials as well as a reputation as a civil rights activist.

Clay has been, for nearly three years, coordinator of a special Negro apprenticeship training program for Steamfitters Local 562—recruiting and counseling black applicants for the highly-paid, highly-skilled craft.

Earlier he served as an organizer for Local 410 of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

SCME Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames, who as an officer of the St. Louis local picked Clay for the job, describes him as "a good live organizer" who helped bring in hundreds of new members.

Clay ran on a platform calling for a $2-an-hour federal minimum wage, a 35-hour workweek and repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b).

It is a platform that calls for meaningful, large-scale federal programs coupled with "neighborhood power" through "democratic participation in the decisions by the people whose lives are affected."

Clay, 37, started work at 13 and saved up enough money to pay his way through St. Louis University. He was arrested in 1959 for attempting to break the color bar at a Howard Johnson's restaurant—and that same year was elected to the first of two terms on the St. Louis Board of Aldermen.

As an alderman, he co-sponsored a public accommodations civil rights ordinance—and supported the successful battle for a local law banning the importation of strikebreakers.

Clay told an interviewer that his combination of labor and civil rights activities comes naturally.

"The goal of both is the economic elevation of the people," he said. "The civil rights movement seeks to improve the lot of the black people; the labor movement, the lot of the working people, which includes most of the black people."

Clay has been the Democratic committeeman for his ward in the West End of St. Louis. When the legislature redistricted the 1st Congressional District to incorporate most of the Negro wards of St. Louis and incumbent Rep. Frank M. Karsten stepped aside, Clay entered the Democratic primary and won a six-man race for the congressional nomination. He was an easy winner in the November general election.

The congressman-elect says he plans to be an active participant in the liberal bloc in the House "to fight for progressive measures that benefit laboring people, poor people and black people."

Five-Fold Increase for Poor:

Urban Problems Panel Asks Top U.S. Priority for Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

of the commission. But nearly all of the specific proposals provoked disagreement from at least some of the members in the course of the panel's discussions.

"If there is a sense of urgency and alarm in our report and our recommendation," the comission said in a summary, "it is because the commission saw the cities of our country first hand and listened to the voices of the people.

"The commission members certainly were not less concerned or knowledgeable than the average citizen, but after our inspections, hearings and research studies, we found conditions much worse, more widespread and more explosive than any of us had thought."

The urgent tone of the report was expressed in its finding that "about a third of the families in the nation cannot buy or rent decent housing at market rates by paying a reasonable proportion of their income."

"We must put housing on the front burner," the panel declared. "We must focus our housing programs on housing for poor people."

It called for giving local authorities "the tools and the money" to get the job done, urged an expanded role for the states, asked simpler federal programs and speedier processing by federal agencies, and urged "the utmost cooperation" from private industry.

"If all of these fail to bring an abundance of housing for poor people, then we believe that the government must become the builder of last resort," the commission said.

We hope this is not necessary but past neglect, unfulfilled promises, misplaced priorities and the consequences of failing to act give us compelling moral and practical reasons for proposing no less."

The commission summarized its major proposals as follows:

- "We urge a program for producing at least five times the present annual rate of low-income housing To do this we urge the removal of a number of barriers so that the housing industry can meet a larger share of the market.
- "We call for a mechanism that will provide regional and state uniformity in building codes and a system to develop standards that will be more hospitable to the research, testing and application of new building material and methods.
- "We cite many paths to reduce housing costs, these to include greater use of industrialized building methods, reduction of restrictive practices, methods for lowering land costs, and ways to reduce the expense of title search and other closing costs.
- "We urge incentives to encourage larger units of local government so effective and efficient home rule becomes possible. We do not believe the federal government can or should solve all urban problems.
- "New sources of revenue must be raised to meet our urban housing and related community needs.
- "We propose (1) a revenue sharing plan that gives credit to state-local tax effort and that provides for larger urban governments to obtain their share of this revenue directly from the federal government without state intercession; (2) streamlined property tax systems; and (3) new efforts to siphon off more community created land values for public purposes.
- "Finally, we urge numerous zoning proposals and land-use techniques designed to encourage more orderly urban growth."

The commission's report seemed clearly designed to stimulate extensive discussion of ways to solve the housing crisis, and many of its proposals were certain to provoke controversy.

Its plan for revenue sharing through block federal grants to states and cities, for example, already has brought a sharp dissent from Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen of the Depart. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Cohen, interviewed on NBC's "Meet the Press," said any such system was not "sound government," "sound economics" or "sound fiscal policy."

Cohen said it would be unsound for the federal government to "bear the burden" of tax collecting and then turn the funds over to the states "to spend as they wish without a definition of national priorities."

The Urban Problems panel itself took strong issue with proposals such as those put forth by Pres.-elect Richard M. Nixon to use tax incentives to spur greater participation by private industry in the task of rejuvenating the cities.

Such an approach, the commission said, "would be inefficient and ineffective" and could cause "a drain on the Treasury as great or greater than direct subsidies."

Ruttenberg Sets Up Consulting Service

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, manpower administrator and assistant secretary of labor, will set up his own economic consulting service after he resigns his government post in January.

The new firm of Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates will be involved in economic consultation and research; manpower utilization and planning functions, and urban and community development programs.

Ruttenberg was the AFL-CIO's research director from 1955 until he joined the Labor Dept. in 1963, initially as economic adviser to the secretary of labor.

Credit Rating Abuses Denounced at Hearing

Malice, errors and buyer-seller disagreements can make it virtually impossible for a man to get credit anywhere in the country and could blackball him from some jobs, according to testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

The Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee, headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), heard public testimony and considered staff reports on innocent victims of nationwide networks of credit bureaus. Some operate as services to retail stores, some provide information to prospective employers.

Once incorrect information is fed into a computer—sometimes because of a mistake in identity—it is almost impossible to catch up with and eradicate the error, subcommittee investigators said.

One witness, a Shreveport, La., television newsman, told the subcommittee that his credit bureau troubles began when a local bureau reported that his car had been "repossessed" even though the manufacturer agreed to take it back because of its many defects.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) announced during the hearing that he will introduce a bill when Congress reconvenes to "protect consumers against arbitrary or erroneous credit rating and the unwarranted publication of credit information."

Proxmire said his bill would require credit bureaus to notify persons when an adverse item is entered in their records and to establish procedures for discarding irrelevant and outdated information in an individual file.

Coordinated Health Care Plans Urged To Meet Medical Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

mented delivery systems must be made whole through full coordination of resources and services at the local level."

Although facilities and systems will vary according to capacities and needs, the commission recommended the following guidelines:

- Systems should be organized to assure appropriate points of entry into and continuity of health services.
- Every citizen should have ready access to quality health care.
- States, regions, local communities and all health institutions should carry out continuous planning.
- There should be community responsibility, with both the users and the providers of health care participating in decisions.
- All levels of health care should be interdependent.

Emphasis must be to the organization of ambulatory care for the individual and his family, Jones pointed out, with coordinated professional direction through the full spectrum of comprehensive health services.

The commission defined comprehensive health care as the system that takes in: health education, personal preventive services, diagnostic and therapeutic services and rehabilitation of patients.

Prepaid medical health plans must be further developed in order to provide all people with equal access to the improved health care, the report said. These plans include private health insurance, group prepayment, government welfare support, in addition to medicare and medicaid.

The nation must be prepared to finance comprehensive health services adequately, the commission stressed, to ensure the continued operation of the systems and for the development of new components in the systems.

All available sources of funds must be tapped to support the health services. These include governmental, public and private expenditures.

Federal grants and direct loans are a necessary means of building new facilities and for the expansion or modernization of existing facilities.

The report noted that federal grants for construction have attracted money from local sources, often raised through fund drives or community bond issues and do not require repayment from patient revenues.

The commission pointed to the gains made in the last 21 years in health care facilities and services through the federal Hill-Burton program, which has "vastly increased the availability of hospitals. nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, public health centers and rehabilitation facilities."

It also noted the gains brough through medicare and medicaid and other progressive health legislation in the last five years.

"In the next two decades, national health policy as expressed through federal legislation and administration must foster local ability to deliver comprehensive health care to all—an accepted national goal," the commission stressed.

Board Seeks Renewed Talks On Rail Crews

(Continued from Page 1)

legally met with individual workers, without notice to the union, to offer pay increases if the men would abandon the crew-size issue.

The board made it clear that "negotiations on the crew consist issue, now present by virtue of the notices already filed, will be better served by laying aside of this money issue."

The board said it has received some requests that it recommend a "method of finality" to resolve the disputes, but it concluded that it "should decline to interject itself into the bargaining process" in this way.

"If the parties choose to agree upon some form of referral of dispute jobs to neutrals" that is their business, the board declared.

BRT Pres. Charles Luna said the report "reaffirms the position we have held all along. We are ready to negotiate at any time and always have been."

In Race Bias Article:

Look Magazine Hit For False Charges

Look magazine has been accused by the AFL-CIO of "distortions, misinformation and just plain sloppy reporting" in an article purporting to describe discrimination by unions against Negro workers and members.

The article, titled "A National Disgrace: What Unions Do to Blacks," is itself a disgrace, according to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who heads the federation's Civil Rights Committee. The piece was written by Jack Star, described as a Look senior editor. But, Schnitzler said, it is laden with untrue statements and ignores facts that "any cub reporter could have discovered."

Presidents of the Railway Clerks, Firemen & Enginemen and Papermakers also have written to the magazine to refute falsehoods in the article that relate to their unions.

Schnitzler, in a letter to Look Editor William B. Arthur, took particular exception to false charges in the headline appearing over the article: "For nearly a century, most unions have forced Negroes into Jim Crow locals, given them dirty jobs or refused to admit them at all. New laws and repeated union promises are not stopping prejudice."

The facts, Schnitzler declared, are that "most unions never had any Jim Crow locals; most have always admitted Negroes; almost none hire any workers—black or white—for any jobs, dirty or otherwise."

He hit out at "six untrue, sweeping allegations" that he said Look had used to back up its "ridiculous headlines," declaring that the truth about each allegation is:

- There are more than 1.5 million Negroes in AFL-CIO unions.
- Of the 60,000 locals in the AFL-CIO, fewer than 150 are now all-Negro and the campaign to merge them with all-white locals continues even where some black locals are reluctant to change.
- Negroes now constitute 3.6 percent of the apprenticeship force, an increase of more than 100 percent in 10 years. Labor Dept. figures show that Negro participation in apprenticeship programs has nearly doubled in the past 18 months.
- Unions, including building trades, are engaged in programs to recruit Negro journeymen as well as apprentices.
- Unorganized workers — black and white—"are flocking to trade unions," because non-union craftsmen, black or white, earn considerably less than organized workers do.
- Labor was one of the principal supporters fighting for enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, but long before that unions had sought at the bargaining table to eliminate segregated seniority systems.

Railway Clerks Pres. C. L. Dennis charged that the article "completely misstates the facts" in claiming that Negro freight handlers were replaced by less senior white employes and that there are no Negro rail ticket clerks.

The truth is, he said, "there is not one known instance" of a Negro freight handler being displaced by a white worker with less seniority and there are "quite a few Negro ticket clerks" at work in passenger terminals.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert said "there is not a shred of truth" in the article's contention there are no Negro firemen. There are Negro firemen in various parts of the nation "and most of them" are BLFE members, he pointed out.

Pres. Harry D. Sayre hit at allegations of discrimination in the Papermakers & Paperworkers by pointing out that the union eliminated racial wage differentials more than 15 years ago and Negro members in the South are among the region's highest paid industrial workers.

He also blasted the magazine for showing a picture of a Negro worker described as being in a segregated local when the man is a member of a local that was integrated "sometime ago."

Schnitzler charged that the article also "deceives by what it omits." He noted, for example, that there is no mention of the successful program under which building trades unions are actively recruiting minority group youngsters for apprenticeships in 44 major cities.

"We make no claim to perfection," Schnitzler concluded, "and would welcome a constructive critique of our progress in civil rights. For there has been progress and we intend that it continue despite attempts such as Mr. Star's to discourage young Negroes.

"Labor is not and has not been the foe of the quest for a better life. Indeed, it has often been the only group fighting for this goal. And invariably, it has succeeded despite the hostility of that segment of the press which cares neither for the truth nor the cause—and would sacrifice both for sensational headlines."

THE MUSICIANS will help finance a Harlem community project aimed at providing 150 new jobs with a $500,000 annual payroll, AFM Pres. Herman Kenin announced. Present with Kenin, left, at a press conference were New York State Assemblyman Charles Ronger, center, and Hulan Jack, who reported that the F. W. Woolworth Co. will sell its 125th Street store to a community group, lease it back and enlarge the store.

High Court to Review Cardcheck Recognition

The Supreme Court agreed to hear arguments in four labor cases involving the right of the National Labor Relations Board to order lawbreaking employers to recognize unions in "cardcheck" cases without holding an election.

Most courts have upheld the right of the NLRB to penalize employers for committing unfair labor practices in order to smash a union. But the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., refused to uphold the board's "Joy Silk" and "Bernel Foam" rules in three cases.

The high court granted the board's request for review of these cases. Also it granted an employer's request for review of a decision by the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, enforcing the cardcheck doctrine in a fourth case.

The 4th Circuit rulings involved Meat Cutters Local 347 and the Gissel Packing Co., Huntington, W. Va.; the same local and Teamsters Local 175 at Heck's Inc. stores in Ashland, Ky., and the Upholsterers at High Point, N.C., plants of General Steel Products Inc. and Crown Flex of North Carolina, Inc.

Sinclair Case

The 1st Circuit case involved an NLRB order to the Sinclair Co., maker of wire cloth at Holyoke, Mass., to recognize and bargain with Teamsters Local 404 on the basis of cards signed by employes designating the union as their bargaining agent.

In each of the four cases, the employers claimed to have a good-faith doubt that the union involved was the free choice of a majority. After refusing recognition and demanding an election, each then proceeded to destroy the union's majority by anti-legal means, the NLRB found.

The NLRB pointed out in its petition that the Richmond court gave the same reason in three cases for refusing to enforce the board's order to bargain.

The Court claimed that "authorization cards are such unreliable indicators of the desires of the employes" that an employer in such cases "is justified in withholding recognition pending the result of a certification election."

In recent years, the NLRB said, "unions increasingly have relied upon the authorization card method of establishing their majority status where employer unfair practices have precluded a fair election." Courts of appeals other than the 4th Circuit have enforced board orders "where the union had valid cards signed by a majority of employes, and the employer had no good-faith doubt as to that fact."

In asking review, the board said the existence of differing rules in different circuits "impairs the uniformity of national labor policy" that the labor act was designed to achieve.

Musicians Help Fund Harlem Jobs Project

New York—The Musicians will help finance a $2 million Harlem store project designed to provide 150 jobs for members of the Harlem community, AFM Pres. Herman Kenin announced.

Kenin took part in a press conference where Harlem community leaders gave details of an agreement under which the F. W. Woolworth Co. will sell the land and building occupied by its big 125th St. store to Harlem Freedom Associates, and then lease it back for continued store use.

The store will be enlarged into a two-story air-conditioned building with a restaurant and automatic escalators. Hiring of new employes will give the community an added payroll of $500,000 or more, the sponsors said.

Harlem Freedom Associates will pay $157,000 annual rent to pay off a $1.8 million mortgage over 25 years, and will turn profits into community needs, the association announced. Also it will convey title to the land to Canaan Baptist Church, to be held in trusteeship for the community.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society will provide about $1.5 million in first mortgage financing as part of the insurance industry's pledge to commit $1 billion on inner city renewal, the conference was told. Up to $210,000 in second mortgage aid will be provided by the Musicians.

The AFM's investment, Kenin said, is "consistent with the AFM's policy of conservative placement of union funds for the benefit of its membership and the desire of members to assist local community projects, especially those which will benefit citizens in disadvantaged areas."

Harlem Freedom Associates is a limited partnership of leading Harlem residents including clergymen, businessmen, professional people. Among them are Wilt Chamberlain, professional basketball player; Bill Cosby, entertainer, and Floyd McKissick, former director of the Congress on Racial Equality.

Blood Donations Needed During Holiday Season

Trade union members and their families were urged today to give the gift of life through holiday blood donations to the American Red Cross.

Kenneth L. Kramer, American Red Cross liaison with AFL-CIO Community Services, pointed out that the normal holiday drop-off in blood donations is intensified this year by the current wave of flu and respiratory illness.

"Normally, we see a drop in blood donations around holidays," said Kramer. "This season there is another serious factor —flu and illness above regular rates."

"Union members are great supporters of the Red Cross blood program and the backbone of the donor program in many cities," Kramer continued. "We ask that this support be extended by the union members individually making an extra contribution during the holiday time. The Red Cross chapters in the blood program are prepared to receive your donation. It can be credited to your group, of course."

Pointing out that whole blood has a life of only 21 days, Kramer continued with a strong appeal for outstanding effort in order that all blood needs in communities throughout the land be met by "this gift, straight from the heart of organized labor to all America."

Fraternity Honors Philip Randolph

New York—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph was honored at a luncheon here by Phi Epsilon Pi as a man who, in 1968, did the most to advance the essentials of brotherhood.

The founder and former president of the Sleeping Car Porters accepted the national college fraternity's annual international service award. Presentation was made by Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, Phi Epsilon Pi president.

In presenting the award, the fraternity noted that Randolph has worked for more than half a century on behalf of "the little man" and civil rights for the Negro.

Labor Education Held Key to Union Strength

Cambridge, Mass.—Labor can help in solving "crucial social and economic problems" only to the extent that it is a strong, viable movement, an AFL-CIO representative stressed here.

And labor education programs are the key to developing the necessary strength and energy, Dir. Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education pointed out.

He spoke to the 44th graduating class of the Harvard University Trade Union Program. Jointly sponsored by unions and the university, it offers union leaders courses in organizing, arbitration, collective bargaining, labor law and international labor affairs.

Davis praised the Harvard program as one of the best in the country, with "all the advantages that the academic world can offer —able instructors, good materials and effective teaching methods."

Labor education programs must be directed to strengthening individual unions, equipping people to lead them and presenting the importance of the labor movement, Davis declared.

"Today's crises in education, housing, employment and medical care can be resolved only if local union leaders really get into the act," Davis said.

But before they can do this, he added, "we must prepare ourselves through education programs which address themselves to these problems."

This is the way in which labor can become "truly the spokesman for the downtrodden, the disadvantaged and those at the botton of the economic ladder," he concluded.

To illustrate labor's involvement in and concern about solving social problems, Davis reported that:

- There are now about 540 union representatives who serve on school boards throughout the country. He predicted that the number would be doubled in the next few years.
- Labor is increasing participation in anti-poverty programs. It is represented on the local community action boards of the Office of Economic Opportunity in states across the nation.
- Unions are represented on committees in a variety of programs which have resulted from federal legislation enacted in the education and health fields.

Labor's education programs also must be aimed at strengthening a "coalition" with liberal and minority groups in helping to eliminate divisiveness among persons of varying races, religions and creeds, Davis said.

Shultz Meets the Press:

Limited Role in Labor Disputes Foreseen by New Secretary

George P. Shultz, who will be Secretary of Labor in the Nixon Cabinet, doesn't think his job description requires him to intervene in every big labor-management dispute.

Pres.-Elect Nixon said in his television introduction of his Cabinet appointees that Shultz "may be able to mediate some of these devastating labor-management crises" before they reach the strike stage.

But Shultz told a news conference that disputes in which he gets personally involved will, he hopes, be "few and far between."

His own belief, Shultz said, is that unions and management are the "real experts" and it's up to them to work out their problems. "My instinct would be to leave matters as much as possible in their hands."

Where mediation is sought, he said, the major responsibility is with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and, for railroads and airlines, the National Mediation Board.

Shultz emphasized that most labor disputes are settled without strikes, but under a free system of government if people feel strongly enough about an issue to strike, "you have to respect that" decision.

He made clear, however, that he considers strikes of public emploves in a different category. Shultz said he "deplores" such strikes but believes problems of collective bargaining in the public sector deserve careful study.

"I intend to work on it hard and think on it hard," he said.

Shultz met the press under the ground rules laid down for all Nixon appointees — that until they take office they will not answer questions dealing with specific policies. But questions on general attitudes and approaches were acceptable.

Thus Shultz declined to comment on so-called "right-to-work" laws or to answer questions about the National Labor Relations Board which, he pointed out, is an independent agency.

He did note, in reply to a question on wage-price guidelines, that several years ago he wrote an article "quite skeptical about the workability and usefulness of guidelines."

The secretary-designate said he thought private industry should be drawn into job training programs "as much as possible." But he doesn't think "we can turn it over to the private sector and just walk away. The Government has a responsibility."

He is a registered Republican and voted for Nixon, Shultz said, "but I'm not a particularly partisan type."

So far as relations with the labor movement are concerned, Shultz plans to be a "careful listener" and hopes to develop "a good cooperative relationship."

He expressed appreciation for the letter of congratulations AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent him, said he has talked to Meany on the phone and plans to get together with him before long.

He will try to bring into the Nixon Cabinet an understanding of "the problems of the workplace."

The Kennedy-Johnson years in which major manpower programs have been initiated has been an era of "fruitful experimentation," Shultz said, "a very worthwhile period."

He added: "I hope we can learn from that experience and build on the base" that has been developed.

An associate of his from the University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Prof. Arnold R. Weber, is helping Shultz arrange the transition at the Labor Dept.

Shultz, who has handled occasional Labor Dept. assignments while dean of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, had high praise and "admiration" for outgoing Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz.

The two have conferred several times since the Cabinet appointments were announced and Wirtz referred to his designated successor as "an old and cherished friend."

Wirtz wrote Shultz that his appointment will serve the public interest "to a rare degree," and added:

"So far as the people who are the Dept. of Labor are concerned, this appointment means that their work will go ahead under the leadership of one who is thoroughly familiar with it, sympathetic to it, but in a position at the same time to give it new and vigorous direction."

PREPARING for change of Administration, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz, right, meets with the man who will succeed him, George P. Shultz. Wirtz termed Shultz "an old and cherished friend."

Operating Engineers Ink Federal Training Pact

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers has announced signing of a $1,355,000 retraining and pre-apprenticeship contract with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare's Manpower Development & Training Division and the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

The program calls for six-week courses to retrain and upgrade 660 journeymen in heavy equipment operation to improve and broaden their skills to meet current industry demands.

It further provides for 26-week pre-apprenticeship courses for 123 disadvantaged youths—103 as heavy equipment operators and 20 in water treatment plant operations. Priority will be given to placement of Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees. The courses will combine remedial education with on-the-job training.

The training will be given at sites in Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., Wisconsin, and at three places in California. For the most part, these are at military installations, Boy Scout and YMCA camps or land owned publicly or by non-profit organizations. It is expected that the existing structures on the sites will be extensively improved as a result of the program.

During the courses, the journeymen will be paid $45 to $75 a week, plus a $5 daily subsistence allowance. The pre-apprentices will get $1.60 an hour, or about $64 a week, plus a $5 daily subsistence.

Wharton noted that the Operating Engineers' Dept. of Research & Education, under Reese Hammond, over the last few years has developed an approach to the training of equipment operators in every skill as well as an integrated system of pre-apprentice training that offers a hand to the often-rejected youth.

"This new contract," Wharton said, "provides a significant thrust to our efforts."

Simkin Named To Steel Pay Study Panel

Pittsburgh—William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, will leave his federal post to become chairman of a panel named to overhaul incentive pay systems in the steel industry.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and Chairman R. Heath Larry of the Steel Companies' Coordinating Committee announced that Simkin and two other mediators will resolve any disputes growing out of the pay study agreed to by union and management in the contract agreement reached last July 30.

The others are Sylvester Garrett of Pittsburgh and Ralph T. Seward of Washington, D.C. Garrett is chairman of the USWA—U.S. Steel Corporation arbitration panel. Seward is impartial umpire for the union and Bethlehem Steel Corp.

The joint announcement said Simkin, Garrett and Seward will "resolve possible disputes within the scope of the study" to be concluded by next Aug. 1 in plants of the 11 participating companies.

Workers whose jobs are put under incentive pay as a result of the study will receive 10 cents for each hour worked at regular rates since last August.

The union named Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, District Dir. James P. Griffin, and Ben Fischer of the USWA staff to its study team.

HI-MOM CALL winners—servicemen and women who will be linked in telephone conversation with their families during the holidays—are selected from entries in the Washington, D.C. area. This is part of a national program sponsored by the Communications Workers. Participating in the selections are, from left, Frank Shore, Washington area Hi-Mom director; CWA Executive Vice Pres. Glenn Watts, Isabel Powell, USO, and CWA Vice Pres. William Edwards.

CWA Dials 'Hi-Mom' For 4,000 Servicemen

The 12th annual Hi-Mom program sponsored by the Communications Workers is under way—and local unions of CWA are expected to sponsor over 4,000 calls this Christmas season between servicemen and women overseas and their loved ones at home.

CWA's Hi-Mom program, co-sponsored by the United Services Organization (USO), is expected to touch about every location where the United States has military troops stationed.

Locals of the union generally draw the names of winners or conduct essay contests to determine winners. Each local decides how many calls it will sponsor. In addition, the CWA this year is sponsoring 200 calls—especially for servicemen who have been wounded and must spend the Christmas holidays in military hospitals.

The program was started in 1956 when a single local sponsored a few calls. The next year numerous locals took up the idea, and now more than half of the locals participate in sponsoring calls.

It is estimated that when the 1968 program ends about 16,000 GI's will have had a chance to talk with their parents at home because of Hi-Mom programs over the years.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne has pointed out that "every time a Hi-Mom call is completed, there are pleasant memories that linger for years."

Michael Gutierrez, 10 years old and living in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1965—the year he won the chance to call his father stationed in France—used his call to tell his dad he could see again, for example. He had lost his eyesight some time earlier.

Other times the memories linger—but not so pleasantly. Mrs. Emma Gantt of Rome, Ga., was but one of the mothers who has written CWA to say that her "Hi-Mom" chat with her son was the last time she ever talked to him. They talked together in December of 1967, but he fell to enemy fire three months later.

CWA encourages local union participation by awarding $150 to the local that sponsors the most calls on a per capita basis.

A tiny CWA local—4104 in Manistee, Mich.—won the prize this year for the second year in a row by agreeing to sponsor one call for each of its 25 members.

12-21-68

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 3, 1969 because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the News wishes all readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Loyola Gives Labor Award To DeShetler

Los Angeles—Irwin L. DeShetler, national AFL-CIO coordinator for farm worker organizing, won a citation from Loyola University's industrial relations center here for his services to workers and the center.

The Loyola labor award went to DeShetler, and the management award to Board Chairman Edgar F. Kaiser, of Kaiser Industries, at a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the center's founding.

The university's honorary doctor of laws degree was conferred on Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who gave the convocation keynote.

DeShetler formerly was president of the Glass Workers, and served the former CIO as regional director. The citation praised him for helping launch labor-management classes at the center, and described him as being "on fire with zeal for the rights of working men and women."